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vol. 1.  
T. II.

THE  
HERALDIC JOURNAL;

RECORDING THE

Armorial Bearings and Genealogies

OF

AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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VOLUME I.

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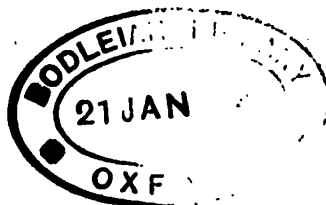
W. H. WHITMORE,  
A. C. GOODELL, JR.,  
A. T. PERKINS,  
W. S. APPLETON.

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W. H. WHITMORE,  
Editor of the present Volume.



H. W. DUTTON AND SON, PRINTERS,  
90 AND 92 WASHINGTON STREET.



## P R E F A C E .

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It is hoped that the first volume of the Heraldic Magazine has realized the moderate expectations of its projectors. The past year has been so full of important events, that it has been rather an unfortunate period to solicit attention to a new branch of historical study; yet a sufficient response has been made by the public to warrant a continuance of the Journal for another year.

We may be allowed to call attention to a few points wherein this Journal has possibly been of substantial service. In the first place, the Monumental Inscriptions here copied have been for the first time printed entire, that is, with those armorial insignia which are as important as any date or other fact inscribed upon the stones. The Official Seals are portions of our records hitherto neglected, but yet most worthy of preservation. The examples of seals taken from Wills, and other documents, are now preserved from that destruction to which their fragile nature renders them liable. On all these points the permanence secured by the publication seems valuable, both for the present and future genealogists.



It will also be noticed that some attention has been paid to genealogy, and several pedigrees have been printed, from original documents, which might not have appeared but for the special plan of this book.

It is believed that additional information on these points will be received during the ensuing year.

We may further add, that, by the kindness of John Gough Nichols, Esq., editor of the *Herald and Genealogist*, we have been enabled to place the more important articles, contributed to this Journal, before the English genealogists, who can give so much assistance. We hope that the present volume has fully demonstrated that our field of labor is purely antiquarian, and that the importance of the work is not slight. It has been shown that the founders of New England were not derived from the lowest classes in England; and that they participated in whatever advantages accrued from birth or culture to the more prosperous classes there. Hereafter it may be an important question to discuss, to what extent the prosperity of New England, and even the whole country, has depended upon the stock here first established. At present we are collecting the facts which must furnish the groundwork for future discussions.

Thus far the preliminary investigations made have assured us of abundant material for volumes to come. Not only do private collections contain much, but the

public offices, like the Probate and State Paper Offices, promise a great reward. One of our associates, Mr. Perkins, has carefully examined the original Wills recorded in the Suffolk Office, and in our January number we shall commence the publication of the seals, with the necessary illustrations and notes. Arrangements have been made to have the records of the other counties searched with equal care and completeness.

It must be said, however, that we still rely much upon the assistance of our readers, in obtaining information as to detached facts. It is impossible to surmise the condition of our grave-yards, or to determine in advance in what localities armorial decorations are to be found. We therefore especially solicit information on this point, as well as on the subject of paintings, engravings, or seals, preserved in private hands. It is hardly necessary to repeat that the greatest expense attending this publication is that of the necessary wood cuts illustrating the articles, and that in this matter the parties most interested may well contribute.

It has been found that the form hitherto adopted, of a monthly publication, has many defects. It has been thought best, in order to prevent an appearance of undue partiality, to present as much variety as possible in each number. This plan has entailed the condensing of articles, and possibly has given them a

fragmentary character. It is now proposed to issue the Journal as a quarterly, preserving the same number of pages in the volume, and thus allowing a more complete examination of the topics discussed.

Finally, the Committee of Publication assures the readers of this Journal that all possible diligence will be used to obtain information on the subject of Heraldry, applicable to this country, and that the greatest care will be exercised to avoid errors. No statement will be made except upon authority, and communications will be inserted under the signatures or initials of the writers.

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THE  
HERALDIC JOURNAL;

RECORDING THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS AND GENEALOGIES OF  
AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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NO. I. JANUARY, 1865.

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INTRODUCTORY.

On commencing such an enterprise as the establishment of a journal devoted chiefly to Heraldry, we feel bound to explain the reasons which justify it. The terms of this science are in general use, but so greatly has its study been neglected that comparatively few persons appreciate the value of its results. Heraldry is most intimately connected with genealogy, and to neglect any examination of the former is to deprive us of most valuable evidences in constructing a pedigree.

Since the time that coats-of-arms became hereditary they have been concise and intelligible assertions of the pedigree of their bearers. Notwithstanding the common error, coats-of-arms do not belong to all the bearers of a name, but are a species of personal property inherited by the lineal descendants of the first owner, and belonging solely to them. These insignia were originally granted to individuals who occupied a certain position, and their use is a distinct claim to a descent from the grantees.

Regarded in this light we see how valuable such emblems become to the genealogist. Should he find a person in New England at an early date using a coat of arms belonging to an English family, it is the most positive mode of showing that the person claimed to be a member of that family. The attention of the student is at once directed to the point indicated, and he is spared the necessity of a protracted search through the various probate offices of Great Britain.

Could we be assured of the authenticity of all the coats-of-arms in use here, our task would be light. We should simply have to record all the documents presented, and leave it to the persons interested to follow the clue abroad. Unfortunately we have no reason to presume that any such authority attaches to all remaining examples; we have on the contrary great reason for condemning whole classes as worthless.

We see almost daily in this country, seals engraved, arms emblazoned, and engravings published, which we know are assumed without proof or inquiry. In this matter our English relatives are our rivals—but there they have facilities for making an official, if not very dignified, apology for their acts.

Discarding therefore, as entirely worthless to the genealogist, all recent assumptions of coats-of-arms, we find that the entire list of those used in New England prior to 1800 requires a careful scrutiny. At the one extreme we have the acts of the first colonists, Englishmen born; at the other end we have the fabrications of herald-painters still remembered by a few now living. Between these dates we have a century during which the Colonies were rapidly increasing in wealth and

luxury, and we must discover who used armorial bearings before we can judge of their right.

It will be readily seen that the first colonists brought their seals with them—this class of evidence is most valuable and important. Later we shall find such seals used by the children and grand-children of the first settlers, and this class may be accepted with little hesitation. The doubt we feel commences with the time when seal-engraving and painting of arms was practised in New England by resident artists,—a date which we *now* consider to have been about A. D. 1730-1735.

The object of this Journal will therefore be first to collect and preserve these statements of the early colonists as to their ancestry; secondly to collect all the examples of the use of arms after the first generation here, in order that by an extensive comparison it may be possible to discriminate between the authentic and the false. To do this it is requisite that every one who possesses a coat of arms of any antiquity whether painted, engraved, or sculptured, should send us a full and exact account of it. It is especially to be desired that the names of the early engravers and painters here should be ascertained, in order that we may judge of their opportunities to furnish authentic coats. We may safely discredit the handiwork of Cole who painted here in 1800, but what shall we think of Gore who flourished in 1710? It is only by an examination of many examples that we shall be able to identify the style of each artist. We propose to publish not only such facts as are furnished by individuals from private collections, but we hope to give the

result of systematic searches in our probate offices, and files of official papers. We shall use every effort to obtain correct copies of inscriptions in our churches and grave-yards, and we shall attempt to bring together such heraldic and genealogical facts as are now scattered throughout our numerous family histories.

We desire to call the attention of contributors to one fact: engravings of coats-of-arms are preferable to any description. Especially is this the case where we wish to identify the artist and thus fix the date when the work was executed. The cost of these engravings, though individually small, would be more than the managers of this Journal can at present assume.

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#### OFFICIAL SEALS.

It will be found that in Massachusetts, besides the Colonial Seal, several of the Governors used their own coats-of-arms as the seal of official documents. It is our present belief that the distinction was made between documents where the Governor represented the Crown, and where he acted as an individual. Thus civil commissions were sealed with the Colonial Seal, but commissions in the military force, signed by the Governor as Commander-in-chief, were sealed with his personal seal.

We think, therefore, a collection of these seals will prove interesting, and we propose such a series.

We commence with the coat-of-arms of Mathew Cradock, Governor of the Company, though we are not aware that he used a seal in this mode. His arms are argent, on a chevron azure, three garbs or.

A pedigree printed in the New England Historic-Genealogical Register, x.-122, shows that he was the son of Mathew, and grandson of Mathew Cradock of Carmarthen. The family had been settled in Staffordshire for several generations, and one branch was established at Hartforth, co. York. Mathew Cradock, cousin to Gov. C., was Mayor of Stafford, and the arms are engraved on his tomb at Caverswall Castle, co. Stafford.

Gov. Mathew Cradock married twice, but his will mentions only one child, Damaris. HUTCHINSON writes (i.-18) that "His son or grandson was a dissenting minister at Wickambrook in 1690. George Cradock Esq., now in public posts in the colony, is descended from him." This is no doubt an error, but the minister mentioned was the descendant of a brother of the Governor, and hence George Cradock of Boston was entitled to the same arms. A sketch of this George C. in the Register, viii.-27, states that he married Mary, daughter of Byfield Lyde and had daughters who married respectively Hon. Joseph Gerrish, Robert Auchmuty, Thomas Brinley, and Nathaniel Brinley.

The Cradock coat-of-arms is as follows :





## HERALD PAINTERS. No. 1.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

Inasmuch as many trickings of arms are preserved here it is desirable that we should know more about the artists and their sources of information. Very few of these paintings are signed or dated, but the style of each artist may perhaps be recognized by a comparison of examples. A very interesting painting now owned by Dr. F. E. Oliver, is signed T. Johnson, and is endorsed "The arms on the other side belong to Benj. Lynde Jr. of Salem, 1740." There can be no doubt that the artist was Thomas Johnson of Boston, born in 1708, who died 8th May, 1767, aged 59, and was buried in the King's Chapel burying-ground. He was termed a "japanner," and the inventory shows he was an engraver and artist. Among the items there enumerated are the following:

"10 small pictures, 30s.; glass arms, 4s.; 2 pictures, 62s.; Dr. Mayhew and Mr. Gee's picture, 36s.; 6 pictures, 9s.; large piece of painting, 24s.; 4 pictures, 2s.; *Book of Heraldry*, 48s.; sundry pictures, £2 16s. 4d.; 3 paint stones and brushes, 15 copper plates, 40s.; easel, burnishers &c.; one organ unfinished."

By his nuncupative will he left to his wife Bathsheba, "all my psalm-tune plates together with the press."

These plates, twelve pages in all, will be found at the end of an edition of Tate and Brady's Psalms, published by D. & J. Kneeland at Boston in 1760. They are neatly engraved, and are signed "Engraved, Painted and sold by Thomas Johnson, Brattle Street, Boston, 1755." It is highly probable that he also engraved a little

portrait of Increase Mather, of which a copy is in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

We trust soon to be able to give an engraving of one of his paintings; we must remind our readers, however, that his possession of a "Book on Heraldry" renders his pictures liable to the suspicion of a want of authority. Without some other proof of the arms, we should be disinclined to regard such a painting by him, as a sufficient authority.

W. H. W.

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## HERALDIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### I.

#### THE PRINCE FAMILY.

In the Register, v. 378-9, will be found an obituary by the Rev. Thomas Prince on the death of his father, Samuel Prince. It seems that he was the son of John Prince, ruling elder of the church of Hull, Mass., whose father was Rev. John Prince, Rector of East Shefford in Berkshire, Eng., by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Tolderbury, D. D. of Oxford. It is presumable therefore, that the family ranked among the gentry, and this is confirmed by the following note in the diary of Rev. Thomas Prince, now owned by Rev. Chandler Robbins of Boston.

It was written in London, Nov. 29, 1710. "I e—\* cousin Franklin Prince who presented me with ye arms of our family. 'He beareth *gules*, a saltire *or*, surmounted with a cross engrailed *ermine*. Ye crest, a

\* Abbreviated for encountered or entertained.

dexter arm issuing out of a ducal coronet *or*, ye cuff *gules*, turned up *ermine*, holding in ye hand a Branch of a Pine Tree, *proper*, fructed *or*. By ye name of Prince, as they are entered in a book belonging to the library of ye college of Arms, marked C. 35, fo. 706. Charles Mawson, Chester, 16 Sept. 1712.'"

In the Ms. there follows a pen-and-ink tricking of the arms. We annex an engraving of this coat.



## II.

In Notes & Queries, 3rd S. xi.-67 (July 26th, 1862), is a note upon John Osgood of Andover, Mass. It is there said that he brought with him from England the family arms worked in tapestry or worsted, viz : gold, three garbs; crest a demi-lion rampant supporting a garb. Can any of our readers tell us of the present possessor of this piece of embroidery?

## III.

A very good article upon the terms used in Heraldry will be found in the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, i.-225. We hope soon to reprint a portion of it with illustrations.

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

One very interesting class of heraldic facts will be found in the old grave-yards of the cities and larger towns. Though time and neglect have dealt hardly with these pious memorials, still not a few tomb stones remain, decorated with the shields of distinguished families here. We propose to publish all the inscriptions remaining, provided our local antiquaries will supply us with exact transcripts. As a commencement we copy four inscriptions now remaining in the old burying ground in Dorchester, Mass.

The first is that of William Pole or Poole, who died in 1674. His sister, Elizabeth Poole, was the chief promoter of the settlement at Taunton, Mass., and in 1771 a monument erected to her memory says she was "of good family, friends, and prospects." (Winthrop, i.-303.) We shall hereafter revert to the pedigree of the family; at present it is sufficient to say that the tomb has been rebuilt and besides the large slab on top containing the long epitaph, there is a slab of red stone set in two of the sides, the one bearing the following inscription:—

HERE LIETH BURIED YE BODY OF  
MR. WILLIAM POOLE, AGED 81 YEARS  
WHO DIED YE 25TH OF FEBRUARY IN  
YE YEARE 1674.

The other contains the following coat-of-arms.



Ye epitaph of William Pole which hee himself  
 Made while he was yet living in remembrance of  
 his own death & left it to be engraven on his  
 Tomb yt so being dead he might warn posterity  
 Or a resemblance of a dead man bespeaking ye reader  
 Ho passenger tis worth thy paines too stay  
 & take a dead mans lesson by ye way  
 I was what now thou art & thou shalt be  
 What I am now what odds twixt me & thee  
 Now go thy way bvt stay take on word more  
 Thy staff for ought thou knowest stands next ye dore  
 Death is ye dore yea dore of Heaven or Hell  
 Be warned be armed belieue repent farewell

## II.

The next is on the Stoughton tomb. The coat-of-arms, cut on the side of the lower portion, is here given from a careful sketch made on the spot by the engraver.



The inscription reads :

Gulielmus Stoughtonus, Armiger  
 Provinciæ Massachusettensis in Nova Anglia Legatus  
 deinde Gubernator

Nec non Curiae in eadem Provincia Superioris  
 Justiciarius Capitalis  
 Hic Jacet  
 Vir conjugij Nescius  
 Religione Sanctus  
 Virtute Clarus  
 Doctrina Celebris  
 Ingenio Acutus  
 Sanguine & Animo pariter illustris  
 Æquitatis Amator  
 Legum Propugnator  
 Collegij STROUGHTONIANI Fundator  
 Literarum & Literatorum Fautor Celeberrimus  
 Impietatis & vitij Hostis Acerrimus  
 Hunc Rhetores amant Facundum  
 Hunc Scriptores norunt Elegantem  
 Hunc Philosophi q̄erunt Sapientem  
 Hunc Doctores laudunt Theologum  
 Hunc Pij venerantur Austerum  
 Hunc omnes mirantur ; Omnibus ignotum  
 Omnibus licet Notum  
 Quid plura Viator. Quem perdidimus  
 Stoughtonum !  
 Heu !  
 Satis dixi Urgent Lachrymæ  
 Sileo  
 Vixit Annos Septuaginta  
 Septimo die Julij, Anno Salutis 1701  
 Cecidit  
 Heu ! Heu ! Qualis Luctus !

[Note. It may be added that his will in the Suffolk  
 Registry has a seal with the same arms.]



## III.

The Royall tomb has the following coat-of-arms at the top of the slab :



The inscription is as follows :—

Here lyeth ye Body of WILL<sup>m</sup> ROYALL  
of North Yarmouth, in the PROVINCE  
of MAIN, who departed this Life  
NOVbre 7th, 1724, in ye 85th year of his Age  
this Stone is Erected to ye Pious Memory  
of his Father, by his Eldest Son, Isaac,  
as a last Act of a dutifull remembrance.

Here lyes the Body  
of the Honble ISAAC ROYALL, Esq  
Who departed this Life at his Seat in Charlestown  
June ye 7th Anno Domni 1739 Ætatis 67.  
He was a Gentn of Superiour natural powers and great  
acquired knowledge  
Civil, affable, courteous & Just to all Men  
Dutifull to his Parents Kind to his Relations & Char-  
itable to ye Poor  
He was a faithfull Husband, a tender Father, a kind  
Master, and a true Friend

Delighted in doing good  
 He was highly esteemed & respected during his resi-  
 dence at Antigua which was  
     near 40 years  
 And advanced to ye most Honourable & important  
     Public employments Civil &  
         Military  
 Which He discharged with ye highest reputation &  
     fidelity  
 He returned with His Family to New-England His  
     Native Country  
     July 27th 1737  
 where His death which soon followed was greatly  
     lamented by all who knew Him  
 But as he Lived a Virtuous Life So He was removed  
     by a peeceful Death  
     Leaving a Son & Daughter  
 To inherit a plentiful Fortune which He was Bles'd  
     with  
 And an Exemplary Pattern for Their imitation  
     At His Desire His Remains were here  
     Interred with His Parents  
     For whom He Erected This

#### MONUMENT

[The ancestor of these Royalls was William of  
 Casco, 1636, who purchased land at Wescustogo, now  
 Royall's river, in North Yarmouth. Williamson (Hist.  
 of Maine, i.-692) says "he was an Assistant in 1636  
 under William Gorges' short administration of New-  
 Somersetshire; and again in 1648, under that of Mr.  
 Cleaves in Lygonia." His son William and grandson  
 Isaac, are mentioned in the preceding inscription.

Isaac had only one son, Isaac, who lived in Medford and was a member of the Council for twenty-six years; he founded the first law-professorship of Harvard University, but being a Royalist, fled to England, and died there in 1781. His sister m. Henry Vassall, and his daughters m. respectively Thomas Savel and Sir William (Sparhawk) Pepperrell. Other members of the family, as Jacob Royall of Boston, were very prominent in the Colonial period. w. h. w.]

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#### A LIST OF ESQUIRES IN 1736.

The first volume of Prince's Chronological History of New England, printed in Boston in 1736, contains a list of 735 subscribers, embracing undoubtedly the most prominent patrons of literature of the day. The titles are given with punctilious care, and at the end the author writes "seeing some Gentlemen's names in the List happen to be printed without their proper additions and fearing it may be so with others, we crave pardon for such omissions." We may safely assume then that, the title Esquire annexed to 104 names on this list, was intended to designate those who were in the habit of using coats-of-arms; unless indeed an exception may be made in the case of those holding high official positions. At all events the list is well worth publishing as we shall thereby call attention to certain families whose pedigrees deserve investigation. The list is as follows:

Hon. John Alford.

Richard Abbe, of Windham.

Samuel Adams.  
 Job Almy, of Tiverton.  
 Edward Arnold, of Duxbury.  
 John Ballentine.  
 Gov. Jonathan Belcher.  
 Andrew Belcher.  
 Hon. Thomas Berry, of Ipswich.  
 William Bollan.  
 Francis Borland.  
 John Boydell.  
 Hon. Melatiah Bourne, of Sandwich.  
 William Brattle, of Cambridge.  
 Francis Brinley.  
 Benjamin Browne, of Salem.  
 John Bulkely, of Colchester.  
 Hon. Theophilus Burrill, of Lynn.  
 Samuel Cary, of Charlestown.  
 Hon John Chandler of Woodstock.  
 Hon. John Chandler, of Worcester.  
 Ezekiel Cheever, of Charlestown.  
 Charles Church, of Bristol.  
 George Cradock.  
 Hon. John Cushing, of Scituate.  
 Hon. Thomas Cushing, of Scituate.  
 Samuel Danforth, of Cambridge.  
 Hon. Paul Dudley, of Roxbury.  
 Hon. William Dummer.  
 Samuel Dummer, of Wilmington.  
 Joseph Dwight, of Brookfield.  
 John Eastwicke.  
 John Fayerweather.  
 John Flint, of Concord.

Henry Flynt  
Richard Foster, Sheriff of Middlesex.  
Hon. Francis Foxcroft.  
William Foye, Treasurer of the Prov. of the Mass. Bay.  
Joseph Gerrish, of Newbury.  
Robert Gibbs, of Providence.  
Hon. Edward Goddard, of Framingham.  
Thomas Graves, of Charlestown.  
Samuel Greenwood.  
Robert Hale, of Beverly.  
Hugh Hall.  
Stephen Hall, of Charlestown.  
Joseph Heath, of Roxbury.  
Nathaniel Hubbard, of Bristol.  
Hon. Thomas Hutchinson.  
Hon. Edward Hutchinson.  
John Hunt.  
Hon. John Jeffries.  
Thomas Jenner, of Charlestown.  
John Jones, of Hopkinton.  
Henry Lee, of Worcester.  
Joseph Lemmon, of Charlestown.  
Elkanah Leonard, of Middleboro.  
Hon. Hezekiah Lewis.  
Benjamin Lincoln, of Hingham.  
Caleb Loring, of Hull.  
Byfield Lyde.  
Benjamin Lynde jr., of Salem  
Israel Marshfield, of Springfield.  
John Metcalfe, of Dedham,  
Hon. Jeremiah Moulton, of York.

[To be continued.]

THE  
HERALDIC JOURNAL;

RECORDING THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS AND GENEALOGIES OF  
AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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NO. II. FEBRUARY, 1865.

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A LIST OF ESQUIRES IN 1736. (CONCLUDED.)

Hon. John Osborne.  
Hon. Thomas Palmer.  
Hon. William Pepperrell.  
Hon. John Peagram.  
Benjamin Pemberton.  
Henry Phillips, of Charlestown.  
Hon. Spencer Phipps.  
Benjamin Prescott, of Groton.  
William Pynchon jr., of Springfield.  
Hon. Edmund Quincy.  
Hon. John Quincy.  
Hon. Jonathan Remington.  
Jacob Royall.  
John Ruck.  
Daniel Russell, of Charlestown.  
Nathaniel Sartle, of Groton.  
William Shirley.  
Samuel Sewall.

Ebenezer Stevens, of Kingston.  
Hon. Anthony Stoddard.  
Hon. Samuel Thaxter, of Hingham.  
Thomas Tilestone, of Dorchester.  
John Vinton, of Stoneham.  
John Walley.  
Jonathan Ware, of Wrentham.  
Peter Warren, Commander of H. M. ship Squirrel.  
Samuel Watts.  
John Wainwright, of Ipswich.  
Hon. Samuel Welles.  
Francis Wells, of Cambridge.  
Hon. Jacob Wendell.  
Oliver Whiting, of Billerica.  
Hon. Joseph Wilder, of Lancaster.  
Hon. Josiah Willard.  
Hon. Isaac Winslow, of Marshfield.  
Edward Winslow.  
Joshua Winslow.  
Hon. Adam Winthrop.  
Benjamin Woods, of Marlboro'.

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OFFICIAL SEALS.

Our second example will be the seal of Gov. John Winthrop, of Mass., taken from a letter in the Winthrop Papers, which is as follows :



In the "Life of John Winthrop," p. 21, will be found a confirmation or grant of arms, made in 1592, to John Wynethrop Esquire, son of Adam Wynethrop, of Groton, in the county of Suffolk, gentleman; viz.: argent, three chevrons crenelé gules, over all a lion rampant sable, armed and langued azure. Crest, a hare proper running on a mount vert.

This John was son of Adam and Agnes (Sharpe) Winthrop who was born in 1498 and was grandson of Adam Winthrop, of Lavenham, co. Suffolk. Though we cannot trace the family or arms further, it is clear that from the time of this grant or confirmation, at least, the family has habitually used them. It is possible that Smith's *Ms. Promptuarium Armorum*, elsewhere cited in this number, gives a clue to the origin of the family. He gives "Hegineth of Wales," and "Winthrop," both as bearing this coat; and this entry may mean that when the confirmation was made, John Winthrop proved his descent from a Welsh family.

Several specimens of Winthrop seals will be found in the two volumes of Winthrop Papers published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, current series, volumes vi. and vii.

W. H. W.

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## HERALD PAINTERS. NO. 2

NATHANIEL HURD.

One of the best of our Colonial engravers was Nathaniel Hurd of Boston, born in 1729, and son of Jacob Hurd and Elizabeth Mason. The family had



been goldsmiths for one or two generations, and the advertisements of stolen or lost silver in the Boston papers of the last century often specify that the maker's stamp, "Hurd," was on it. I have seen a beautiful little salver thus stamped, bearing the Oliver arms.

In the third volume of Buckingham's New England Magazine (Boston, 1832) will be found a memoir and portrait of Hurd. Although the writer errs in calling Hurd our first colonial engraver on copper, an honor probably due to Peter Pelham, it is no doubt true that he was one of the earliest seal-cutters and die-engravers. The only portrait which he is known to have engraved was that of Rev. Joseph Sewall, and under that he engraved the Sewall arms. I have also seen a Tracy coat of arms, engraved as a book-plate by him, and one of that of Robert Hale, of Beverly. His style of engraving was very delicate and graceful. The shield, in the examples seen, is of an ear-shape or shell pattern; in the border especially a series of scollops or folds are noticeable. Another peculiarity is the addition on all, of wreaths of flowers about the shield instead of the conventional mantling.

At present it is not safe to trust too implicitly to Hurd's authority. I think that there is strong reason to suspect that he owned and used a copy of Guillim's Heraldry; and it would therefore be unwise to accept a book-plate engraved by him as sufficient proof in itself. Still we must be guided by the circumstances under which he worked. A book-plate, rarely seen, is not so public a mode of claiming arms as a seal or an engraving on silver. I am not prepared to concede

that in Hurd's time any man would have dared to make a public claim to arms falsely, whilst I would reserve the more private use in his library for farther investigation.

Hurd died Dec. 18th, 1777, aged 48, and probably had been the most prominent engraver in the years 1750-1777. In his will he left his tools to his nephew, John Mason Furnass, on account of the genius which he displayed for engraving. One of his sisters married Mr. Walley, and was the grandmother of our distinguished fellow-citizens, Wendell Phillips and Samuel H. Walley.

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## HERALDIC NOTES & QUERIES.

### IV.

The following extract from the Line of Rev. Cotton Mather by his son Samuel (Boston, 1729) has long been a puzzle to the reader. "I have no great Disposition to enquire into the *remote Antiquities* of his Family; nor indeed is it matter of much consequence that in our *Coat-of-arms*, we bear *Ermine Or, A Fess, Wavy, Azure*, three Lions rampant; or, for a Crest, on a wreath of our Colours, a Lion Sedant, or on a Trunk of a Tree *vert*."

Besides the manifest error of this description, no coat resembling this is in Burke or Edmondson. Mr. Appleton, however, has pointed out the printer's mistake, and corrects it to "*Ermine, on a fesse wavy azure*, three lions rampant. Crest a lion sedant *or*, on a trunk of a tree

vert." This coat of arms is found in a Ms. "Promptuarium Armorum" made in 1602-15, by William Smith, Rouge-Dragon. It is there recorded as the coat of William Mather of—— co. Salop; and as this is adjoining Lancashire, undoubtedly Samuel Mather had good grounds for claiming the arms. As to the family, the Life of Richard Mather (Cambridge, 1670) says, "There is in the Parish of Wiawick, in the County of Lancaster, a small Country Town or Village called Lowton: In which Village, Richard Mather was born, Anno 1596. His Parents, Thomas and Margaret Mather, were of Ancient families in Lowton aforesaid, but by reason of some Unhappy Mortgage, they were reduced unto a low condition as to the World."

We give an engraving of these Arms.



v.

The N. E. Historical & Genealogical Register, for January, 1865, contains a document concerning Brintree, printed from the original in my possession. It is dated in 1683, and was written by Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Colony, whose armorial seal it bears.

The wax is broken, but the arms are a chevron between three towers, with a crest of an animal's head erased. Among the Hutchinson papers, belonging to the Mass. Historical Society, is a letter of Ed. Rawson, dated in 1659, which has the impression of a larger seal. The arms are nearly the same, but the chevron is embattled, which is probably correct. An account of the family is in print.

W. S. A.

## VI.

I have an original letter of Edward Randolph, dated 1683, and sealed with the arms of Randolph or Randall, viz.: on a cross five mullets. Randolph founded no family in this country, but if the propriety of placing him in this work be questioned, I can quote as authority Mr. Savage, who finds room for him in the Genealogical Dictionary of N. E., and declare myself quite content to err, if it be so, in such company.

W. S. A.

## VII.

In the fifth volume of the Mass. Colony Records is a document from King Charles II., which shows the extremest care in the exact and proper use of titles. It is in the order of "quo warranto," in 1683, summoning before his majesty, Symon Bradstreet, Ar,\* Thomas Danforth, Ar, Daniel Gookin, Ar, John Pinchen, Ar, William Stoughton, Ar, Peter Bulkley, Ar, Nathaniel Saltentall, Ar, Humphry Davy, Ar, William Brown, Ar, Samuel Nowell, Ar, John Hull, Ar, James Russell, Ar, Peter Tylton, Ar, Bartholemew Gidney, Ar, Samuel Apleton, Ar, Robert Pyke, Ar, Daniel Fisher, yeom,

\* i. e. armiger.

John Waite, yeom, William Johnson, yeom, Edmund Quinsey, yeom, Elisha Cooke, Gen,\* Elisha Hutchinson, mercator, Edmund Batter, yeom, Lawrence Hamond, yeom, Joseph Dudley, Ar, John Richards, Ar, William Torrey, yeom, John Faireweather, yeom, Anthony Stodder, yeom, and Daniel Turell, Sen, nigr fferrar.

## VIII.

In 1727 a volume of Sermons by the Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, Pastor of the South Church in Boston, was published in London. Prefixed was a portrait, and underneath this appeared a coat of arms, argent, a chevron between three buckets, sable. No crest. I am not sure that any other example of this use of arms can be found here, and this authority is of course of no great weight.

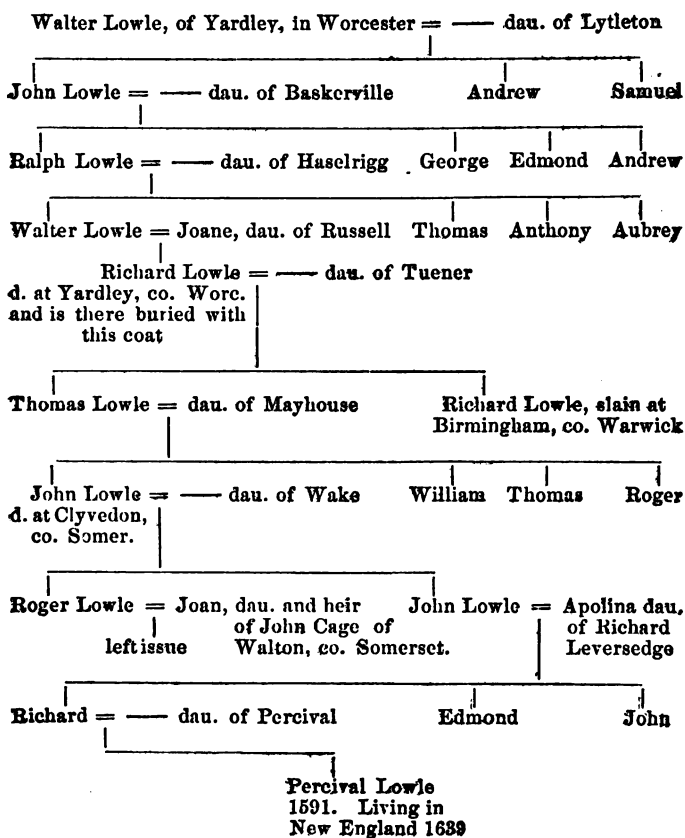
A similar instance is to be found in a volume of Sermons by Rev. Benjamin Colman, of Boston, published in 1728 at London. The portrait is accompanied by the following arms: Azure, on a pale radiant rayonée or, a lion rampant gules. Crest, a demi-lion. This coat is attributed in Kent's Grammar of Heraldry to the Colmans of Suffolk or Essex. In Turell's Life of Colman, it is said he was born "of reputable parents, being second son of William and Elizabeth Colman, who came from London and settled here" not long before 1673. William was son of Matthew and Grace Colman, of Satterly, near Beckles, co. Suffolk, and was baptized there August 31, 1643. This is all I can find concerning his Family."

W. H. W.

\* i. e. generous.

## THE LOWELL FAMILY.

Through the courtesy of a member of the family, we are enabled to present the following sketch of the English ancestry of Percival Lowell, one of the early settlers at Newbury. This account is copied from Harl. Ms. No. 1559, in the British Museum, and is compiled from the Herald's Visitations of Somersetshire in 1573, 1591, and 1623. The essential point is the assertion that Percival Lowell, a member of this family, was in New England in 1639.



The arms here emblazoned are sable, a hand couped at the wrist, grasping three darts, one in pale and two in saltire, argent. No crest.



Mr. Somerby adds that in 1591 no name was given to the father of Apolina, wife of John Lowle—but that he discovered the will of Richard Leversedge, gentleman, proved 28 July, 1547, and as he mentions a dau. Apolyn, it is hardly possible that there were two persons bearing this very strange name in the same neighborhood.

The will of this John Lowle, of Portberye, proved 8 Mar., 1552, mentions wife Appolyn, son Richard, sister Mary Collins.

In 1571 Richard Lowle was assessed at Portbury, and in 1597 Percival Lowle was assessor at Kingston-Seymour.

Richard Lowle m. a daughter of Edmund Percival, of Weston-in-Gordano, co. Somerset. The Percivals were a famous family, said to be descended from Robert, younger brother of Eudes, duke of Bretagne. In England one branch acquired the title of Lord Lovel and Holland, as will be seen in Collins' Peerage, Brydges' edition, 1812, viii.—39. They also held the title of Earls of Egmont in the peerage of Ireland. Edmund

Percival, whose place in the family pedigree is perfectly established, m. 1st, Isabella, dau. of John Marsh, by whom he had one son and two daughters; and secondly, Elizabeth Panthuit, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. One of the children by the second marriage was the grandmother of Percival Lowell, of New England.

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### MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

#### IV.

The other monument at Dorchester is that of the Fosters. It is an upright stone bearing the following coat of arms



and the inscriptions in two heart-shaped enclosures:

Here Lyes Buried the  
 Body of Mr. James Foster  
 who Departed this Life, Oct the  
 4th 1732; in the 82d  
 Year of his Age.  
 He was member in full Commu-  
 nion with the Church of Christ  
 In Dorchester About 60  
 years



Here Lyes Buried the  
Body of Mrs Anna Foster  
The Consort of Mr James Foster;  
She Departed this Life the  
29th Sept. 1732 in  
the 68th year of Her  
age.

This James Foster was the son of Hopestill Foster, who d. 1676, and brother of John Foster, of whom Blake writes that he was "Schoolmaster of Dorchester, and he that made the then seal or Arms of ye Colony, namely an Indian with a Bow and Arrow &c." He was the grandson of Hopestill Foster, who may not have come hither, though his family did in 1635 with their relative, Rachel Bigg, of Kent.

It will be noticed that there were two other families of the name bearing arms here, totally different from this; viz.: those of William Foster of Charlestown, and John Foster of Boston. The latter was from Aylesbury, co. Bucks, grand-father of Gov. Hutchinson.

CAMBRIDGE.

The old burial-ground at Cambridge is very weak in heraldic interest. One or two grave-stones, in which armorial slabs were probably inserted, have been at some time deprived of them, perhaps for the sake of the metal in the Revolution. The well-known symbols of the Vassall family, the goblet and sun, are carved on a large tomb near the road-side, but no inscription accompanies them. Our remarks, therefore, will be confined to the large tomb, which covers the bones

and celebrates the virtues of President Leverett.



Hic jacent Reliquiæ Honoratiss, et Rev. admodum Dom.  
JOHANNIS LEVERETT, Armig. qui Majoribus oriundus  
illustribus, illustrius nomen reddidit quam accepit.

Virtus et pietas, Sapientia et Gravitas juventuti fuere  
Laurea, nec non Senectuti Corona. Majestas et Autoritas  
in oculo, voce, vultu; Benignitas et Humanitas in corde re  
sederunt; in Secundis moderatus, in adversis constanti et in  
fracto fuit animo. Maritus et Pater amantissimus, amicus  
dulcis et fidus, prudens Consiliarius, fortis Auxiliarius.

Linguarum et Artium Academicarum inter peri  
tissimos nec minus in Jurisprudentia et Theo  
logia quam in Philosophia Conspicuus

Omnes fere Honori gradus conscendit et ornavit. Juvenem  
admodum mirata est et plausit Academia Tutorem primari  
um et Socium: ut et postea Communium Domus Pro  
locutorem De Probatione Testamentorum judicem et in  
Superiori Tribunali Justitiarium; Regi a consiliis assistantem  
et in variis Legationibus honorificis et momentosis sagaci  
ter et integre versantem, contemplata est universa Patria.

Tandem Collegii Principalis et Societatis Regiæ soci  
us cooptatus, Scholæ Prophetarum ad annos sedecim  
pari Autoritate et Lenitate præsidebat: donec morte in  
stantanea Deo visum sit a Filiis Prophetarum Dominum e  
Lecto et Somno in cælum assumere, Maii 8 MDCCXXIV. Æt. LXII.

Above the inscription is inserted a circular\* slab of slate, on which are engraved the family arms, viz.: A chevron between three hares or leverets courant: crest, a leveret courant. The inscription is printed in Harris' Cambridge Epitaphs; by a comparison with the original, one or two slight errors were found and corrected. An account of the family will find a more appropriate place in the series of Governors, among whom was the grandfather of President Leverett.

W. S. A.

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### SELF CONSTITUTED COLLEGES OF ARMS.

In the Herald and Genealogist for March, 1864, the editor called attention to one of these deceitful institutions now doing apparently a thriving business in London, and says that this "proves the fabrication of spurious arms is by no means confined to Paris or New York."

Without attempting to defend the advertisements and pretensions of certain persons in any American city, we desire to show that the deception was practised in London some seventy years ago.

We have seen in the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register, a certificate of arms which was undoubtedly procured in good faith. It is said to be "extracted from Ancient Records, Vol. II., folio 327, No. 109 and transferred to Modern Records, Vol. II., folio 65, No. 97. Signed Robert N. Andrews, Assist. Sec'y.

\*The style of the mantlings and decorations is similar to that of the Foster coat, which is engraved above.

Examined B. Gerard, Armorer. Fees, £2. 2. 0. Heraldry office, London, Cheapside, Oct. 23, 1791."

It is a matter of current tradition, that after the Revolutionary War, many of the ship-masters of Boston and vicinity, obtained coats-of-arms in England. Not content with Cole's sketches at a guinea each, they applied for them at the "College of Heraldry" in London, and undoubtedly acted in good faith.

We beg our English friends to remember, therefore, that though we have sinned in modern times, still our greatest mistakes were when we relied upon English authorities. After crossing the ocean, our captains no doubt thought they were acquiring a sound title by purchasing their arms in London.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE COLONISTS.

We propose to give a few citations from Cotton Mather's *Magnalia*, in which he asserts, or seemingly implies, that certain of the prominent colonists of New England were of good family. We quote from the Hartford edition of 1855.

It will be hereafter shown that most of these gentlemen used arms here, thus corroborating Mather's testimony in the strongest manner.

i.-156. "After Mr. Eaton's death they chose Mr. Francis Newman who had been for many years the secretary of the colony."

i.-157. "Upon the setting of Mr. Francis Newman, there arose Mr. William Leet, of whom let not the reader be displeased at this brief account. This gentle-

man was by his education a lawyer, and by his employment a register in the Bishop's Court."

i.-253. "There was a good heraldry in that speech of the noble Romanus, 'It is not the blood of my progenitors, but my Christian profession, that makes me noble.' But our John Cotton, besides the advantage of his Christian profession, had a descent from honourable progenitors to render him *doubly* honourable. His immediate progenitors being, by some injustice, deprived of great revenues, his father, Mr. Roland Cotton had the education of a lawyer bestowed by his friends upon him, in hopes of his being the better capacitated thereby to recover the estate whereof his family had been wronged; and so the profession of a lawyer was that unto which this gentleman applied himself all his days." "Of such parents was Mr. John Cotton born, at the town of Derby on the 4th December 1535."

i.-286. Mr. John Norton. "He was born the sixth of May, 1606, at Starford in Hartfordshire; descended of honorable ancestors."

i.-303. "Mr. John Wilson, descending from eminent ancestors, was born at Windsor in the *wonderful year* 1583, the third son of Dr. William Wilson, a prebend of St. Paul's of Rochester and of Windsor, having for his mother a niece of Dr. Edmund Grindale the most worthily renowned Arch Bishop of Canterbury."

[To be continued.]





*Copied from Windows of the Old Church built in 1656, now in possession of the Van Rensselaer & Dudley Families.*

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THE VAN RENSSELAER FAMILY.

"The first ancestor of this family in America," says Holgate in his "American Genealogy," "was De Heer Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, who was born in the dorp, or village of Nieukirk, province of Gelderland, Netherlands. He was originally a pearl and diamond merchant, but had, at the period referred to, become a Director of the Dutch West India Company, and one of the nine commissioners appointed to take charge of that part of the business of the association which referred to New Netherlands, at Amsterdam."

He came hither in 1637, having previously obtained a grant of an immense territory in Albany and Rensselaer counties. He died in 1645, and his son Jeremias inherited Rensselaerwyck. The son of the latter was Kiliaen, who m. Maria Van Cortlandt, and d. 1701, leaving sons Jeremias and Stephen, successively proprietors of the Manor. Stephen, who d. 1747, was father of Stephen who m. Catharine Livingston and died 1769.



The son of this last was Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, b. 1 Nov. 1764, Lieut. Governor in 1795 and 1798. He was a Major-General in the war of 1812. By his first wife, Margaret Schuyler, he had a son Stephen, the present Patroon; by a second wife, Cornelia Patterson, he had William P., Philip, Catherine, Rev. Cortlandt, Henry, Cornelia P., Alexander, Euphemia W., and Westerlo. His brother, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, resided at Albany.

Another branch of the family commenced with Hendrick, b. 1667; his sons were Johannes, Henry and Kiliaen. Kiliaen was the father of Major-Gen. Henry Van Rensselaer, whose son Solomon was also Major-General and Adjutant-General of New York. Henry, son of Hendrick, was father of Lieut. Gov. Jeremias Van Rensselaer.

Mr. Holgate traces the family four generations in Holland, viz.: from Hendrick Wolters Van Rensselaer, whose son Johannes had Kiliaen. The son of this last was Hendrick whose son Kiliaen emigrated hither.

He further says "The coat of arms of the family is remarkable for a cross bearing the motto *Niemand zonder*, 'No one without' (a cross)." The example from which our engraving was taken was in the window of the old Dutch church in Albany, built in 1712. We do not know the quarterings on this shield.

The shield on the same plate is doubtless that of Rutger Jacobsen, who was one of the magistrates at Fort Orange in 1655 and 1660 (O'Callaghan's Register of New Netherland, 68 & 70). He was the ancestor of Mrs. Blandina Dudley, in whose possession the glass now is.

## OFFICIAL SEALS.

The third seal in the series of our Governors is that of Thomas Dudley, copied from the one used on his will in 1654.



Of his pedigree little is known, although Mr. Adlard, in a book on the subject published in 1862, expresses the belief that the Governor was grandson of John Dudley of London, a presumed nephew of the third Baron Dudley. In the *Herald and Genealogist*, for September 1864, will be found a very clear and courteous criticism of this pedigree, which renders it certain that this derivation of the family is not proven.

All that we really know about the matter is that Thomas Dudley was born in 1577, and that his father, Capt. Roger Dudley, "was slain in the wars when this, his son, and one only daughter was very young." Mr. Adlard makes the following assumptions: 1st, that a certain Thomas Dudley, draper, who died in 1549 and was buried at St. Michael's, Cornhill, London, was the brother of John, third Baron Dudley. Of this there is no proof or even reasonable ground for surmise. 2d, he makes Roger Dudley, grandson of this Thomas, to be our Governor's father, and records two other children, Richard, who d. 20 Aug. 1603, and Dorothy, bapt. 31 Mar. 1603, as the children of this Roger.

Now it is clear that the Governor's father must have died before 1590,—“when Thomas was very young”—and could not be the father of Dorothy, baptized in 1603.

In short there seems to be no reason why this Roger was selected as the probable ancestor of the family here, especially as there was another Roger, son of Edward of St. Margaret's in Westminster, who might present equal claims.

The editor of the Herald and Genealogist makes a very good suggestion, that the name Paul, being a favorite one with the Dudleys here, may lead to the discovery of the pedigree. It had been a name in the family of Dudley of Hackney in Middlesex, as early as 1555.

As to the seal we can only say that Gov. Thomas Dudley used it as his own, and that his son used the double tailed lion on his official privy seal. It is not in itself a proof of his pedigree, but it does show that Thomas Dudley, a man in high position, meant to have it believed that he belonged to the gentle family of the Dudleys. Whether he was mistaken can only be proved by ascertaining his pedigree; and it seems certainly unfair to accuse him of intentional fraud.

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### THE DAVENPORT FAMILY.

Rev. John Davenport, one of the most distinguished of our early divines, was born at Coventry, co. Warwick, in 1597. His father, John Davenport, was an eminent merchant of that city, of which his grandfather had been at one time Mayor. The connection of this branch with the main family of Davenport, a large and distinguished family in Cheshire, has been clearly shown by A. Benedict Davenport, Esq., in his Genealogy published in 1851.

The family indeed was so numerous that Lower

(English surnames ii.-30) gives the proverb that in "Cheshire there are as many Leighs as fleas, Massies as asses, and Davenports as dog-tails." However, we are not only assured of the correctness of the pedigree, but we find by the Winthrop Papers that John Davenport used his family coat-of-arms which is as follows: *Argent, a chevron sable between three cross crosslets fitchée of the second.* Crest, *a felon's head, coupé at the neck, proper, haltered or.*

This crest was assumed as a badge of the office of Grand Sergeant of Macclesfield Hundred. From Rev. John Davenport is descended a highly respected family of the name in Connecticut.



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Another family of the same name, and probably of the same original stock, is descended from Capt. Richard Davenport of Salem, who came from Weymouth, co. Dorset. Eleazer, said to be the son of this Richard, m. Rebecca, daughter of Isaac Addington, and had a son, Hon. Addington Davenport, born in 1670, who m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Wainwright of Ipswich. He died in 1736, and his widow d. in 1756. Her will (see Register, iv.-115, 116.) gives to "my granddaughter, Abigail Davenport, my silver salver, that has

her grandfather's coat-of-arms on it." We incline to think that these were the Davenport arms, since this son, Addington Davenport jr. used the arms. He was the first rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and married Ann Faneuil. He died 8 Sept. 1746; and a hatchment bearing his arms impaling Faneuil, was erected in the church. This has been preserved, perhaps the only remaining instance of such a memorial, and we understand that Bishop Eastburn has ordered its erection in a proper place in the church.

We hope hereafter to be able to show to what branch of the English family these Davenports belonged.

Gore has a copy of the arms of Isaac Addington, Secretary of Mass., dated 1717—impaling Norton.

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## HERALDIC NOTES & QUERIES.

### IX.

In Burke's General Armory we read the following: "Hopkins, (Maryland; granted 1764). Sa. on a chev.—betw. two pistols, in chief or, and a silver medal, with the French King's bust, inscribed Louis XV. tied at the top with a red ribbon, in base,—a laurel chaplet in the centre, a scalp on a staff on the dexter, and a tomahawk on the sinister, all ppr. a chief embattled ar. Crest. On a wreath, or. and sa. a rock, over the top a battery in perspective, thereon the French flag hoisted, an officer of the Queen's Royal American Rangers on the said rock, sword in hand, all ppr.; round the crest this *Motto* Inter Primos."

The soldier, to whom this remarkably overloaded coat was granted, cannot be said to be famous in American

History. He cannot positively be identified, but was probably the Capt. Hopkins, mentioned in the "Diary of the siege of Detroit," Munsell's Historical Series, No. iv. The Editor, Mr. F. B. Hough, appends a note that he "had charge of a company of Rangers, and in the numerous skirmishes and sorties that occurred during the siege, he is often mentioned as having had the command."

W. S. A.

## X.

It has been said in other words, that the Signers of the Declaration of Independence need no ancestral honors. Probably but few of them inherited any claim to coat-armor. The right of Charles Carroll of Carrollton is among those which are undeniable. I have an old book-plate of "Charles Carroll of ye Inner Temple Esqr. Second Son of Daniel Carroll of Litterlouna Esqr. in the Kings County in the Kingdom of Ireland 1702." This Charles had emigrated to Maryland about 1686, and was grandfather of Charles Carroll, the Signer. The family arms are, Arg. two lions combatant gu. supporting a sword ar. hilt and pommel or. Crest. A falcon or.

W. S. A.

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 THE MILLER FAMILY.

Among the earliest settlers of Milton, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, was Mr. Samuel Miller, who married Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Belcher of Boston.

He was a gentleman of good estate and was a large proprietor of "the Blue Hill lands," so called.

He was the father of several children, among whom

was a son Ebenezer, who entered Harvard College in 1718, and graduated in 1722.

On leaving college Ebenezer Miller, by the advice of his father who was an Episcopalian, determined to study for the ministry.

There being at that time in the Province no clergyman of the Church of England with whom he could pursue his studies, nor any Bishop under whose authority and sanction he could receive ordination, it was necessary that he should go to England for these advantages, and he sailed for London in the year 1723.

He remained in England until 1728. He was ordained Deacon in 1726, and Priest in 1727, by the Lord Bishop of London.

The certificate of his ordination has been seen by us, bearing the signature and seal of the Bishop. Immediately after his ordination he was appointed Chaplain of the Duke of Bolton, then Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, &c., &c., as appears by his certificate of appointment which is now before us. In the same year he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the University of Oxford. The diploma, on parchment under the great seal of the University, has been shown us by his descendant, who has it in his possession.

In the year 1728 he was appointed by the "Ancient and Honorable Society in England for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," a missionary for New England, with an annual stipend of one hundred pounds sterling.

Early in 1728, before leaving England, he was married, at the Church of St. Martin in the Fields, to Martha Motram, of the family of Motram of Addlethorp, Lincoln.

On his return to the Province he proceeded to Brainerd, then a prominent town, and caused an Episcopal Church to be erected, which was dedicated Christmas day, 1728.

He continued his ministry there uninterruptedly till 1763, when he died.

At the request of the Society in whose service he was, he returned to England in 1748. During this visit he received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity, from the University of Oxford. His diploma is quaintly expressed in Latin. The especial reason which is given for conferring on him this honor, is that he has been a long and faithful servant of the Lord in spreading the gospel, "*præsertim inter barbaros in Nov-Anglia.*"

Besides the certificates and diplomas above mentioned, there is still in the possession of his great grandson, a large and beautiful silver tankard, which the writer has seen. It was a gift on the occasion of the marriage of Dr. Miller, 1728, as above stated. Upon it are engraved the arms of the Millers of Kent, impaled with those of the Motrams of Lincoln, viz.: Ermine, a fess gules between three wolf's heads erased azure, for Miller; and Sable, on a chevron argent, between three cross crosslets fitchy, as many quatre foils, for Motram. The Miller crest surmounts the whole, viz.: a wolf's head erased, collared ermine.





There are also other pieces of silver in the possession of the family bearing the same arms and dating back to about 1740.

Charles Miller, youngest son of Dr. Ebenezer Miller and Martha Motram, married Hannah Smith.

Edward Miller, son of Charles Miller and Hannah Smith, married Caroline Nicolson of Plymouth; from whom descend a son, Charles E. Miller of Quincy, now resident on the original estate, which has been in the family more than one hundred and thirty-four years, and by whom the coat-of-arms is presented to this work, and a daughter, Anna S. Miller, now the wife of the present Chief Justice of Massachusetts.

A. T.-P.

#### THE SYMONDS FAMILY.

, Among the early settlers of Massachusetts, who were sprung from the gentry of England, we count Samuel Symonds of Ipswich. His ancestors were long established,—Morant's Essex says, for twenty generations,—at Croft in Lancashire and Stratton in Stafford-

shire. Richard Symonds, a nephew of the emigrant, was a zealous antiquary as well as a devoted Royalist. His Ms. collections for the county of Essex are in the College of Arms. They contain the pedigree of the family, probably as far back as is certain; it was printed for the Camden Society in a volume of Symonds' heraldic collections. The emigration of Samuel, who was born in 1595, is mentioned also by Morant.

John Symonds of Croft, com. Lancastr. — dau. of Sir Wm. Lording, Kt.

Robt. Symonds, went into Staffordshire — dau. and h. of Congrave of Stratton.

John Symonds of Stratton — dau. of Gravener of Bellaport com. Salop, Esqre.

Thomas Symonds — dau. of Tho. Worthington, Gent. Robt. S., 2d son, married and had issue.

John Symonds of Newport, com. Salop — Margaret, dau. of Thomas Maynard.

John Symonds of Newport, com. Salop — Ann, dau. of Thomas Bendbow.

Richard Symonds of the Poole, an — Elizabeth, ye 2d dau. of William S. antient seat in this parish, \* came out of Shropsh.; one of ye Cursitars of ye Chancery; buried in Yeldham Church, July 8, 1627. Robt. Plume of Yeldham Hall, Gent; buried in Yeldham Church, Jan. 27, 1611. married and had issue. Roger S.

John S., eldest son Thomas S. Edward S. Richard S. Margaret S.

Samuel S., 4th son, one of ye Cursitars of the Chancery, bought† ye place in Toppesfield in Essex called Olivers, 100 per ann.; went into New England. —, daughter of Tho. Harlakenden of Colne.

Richard S. eldest son, Dorothy Samuel Harlakenden Elizabeth Student of Greyes Inn. which he carried with him to New England.

Harleian Ms., 1542, in the British Museum contains a pedigree of the family, with the following attestation

\* Great Yeldham.

† He more probably inherited it.

of the arms. "The Auntiant Armes of Richard Symonds of Great Yeldham in Com. Essex son of John Symonds of Newport in Com. Sallop gent. wth the guifte of this Creast all wch Sr Ri St George Knt. Clarenceux King of Armes exemplified by Lrs pattent dated in the First year of King Charles the Xth day of January ao 1625 to the said Richard Symonds and to his posterity For ever."



The Church of Great Yeldham contains a fine brass in memory of Richard Symonds, who married Eliz. Plume. The arms are Symonds, quarterly of four, viz. : 1st and 4th, Azure, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped or., 2d, Three eagles displayed, 3d, On a bend three eaglets displayed, impaling Plume, Ermine, a bend vair or and gules, cotised vert.

Dorothy Harlakenden, the first wife of Samuel Symonds, was own cousin to Roger, of Earle's Colne, who came to New England in 1635. He bore; Azure, a fess ermine between three lion's heads erased or, and quartered the arms of Willes, Londenoyes and Oxenbridge.

There has till lately been great doubt as to the marriages of Samuel Symonds. His first wife has been mentioned. His second is clearly shown by the Winthrop Papers to have been Martha, d. of Edmund Reade of Wickford, in Essex, and widow of Daniel Epes. By her he had probably three or four children. His third wife, to whom he was a fourth husband, was Rebecca, dau. of Bennett Swayne, of a family long seated near Sarum in Wiltshire. Her will, on file at Salem, bears a seal with the family arms, Azure, a chevron between three pheons or.

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### MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

#### I.

The old burying-ground at Charlestown furnishes ten coats-of-arms, and formerly contained more. Those remaining are nearly of a date, and with two exceptions are of one style of work. All are on stone, and nine are on the front of tombs built in the side of a slope.



the  
JONATH.  
Esqr.

Honbl.  
DOWS  
1725.

It is by no means certain what arms are here impaled with those of Dowse. The Hon. Jonathan Dowse, son of Lawrence Dowse, married in 1693 Elizabeth Ballard, and in 1701 Catharine Herbert. The charge on the wife's coat is that of the Winslows, but the colors, which are of course wanting, may be different. Jonathan Dowse on his will, 1744, uses a seal on which the chevron alone can be seen.

II.



EZEKIEL  
*Esqr. HIS*

CHEEVER  
*TOMB 1744.*

This is probably the tomb of Ezekiel Cheever, called of Boston, when he married in 1715 Elizabeth Jenner of Charlestown. He was born in 1692, son of Thomas, and grandson of Ezekiel, the "famous school-master." According to Savage the family was from Canterbury, co. Kent.

Edmondson gives the arms of Cheytor of Durham, as Per bend dancetté ar. and az. three cinquefoils counterchanged. Crest, a stag's head erased lozengy ar. and az. the dexter horn ar. the sinister az.

## III.



DAVID

WOOD  
1762.

David Wood, whose name is on this tomb, was born in 1710, son of Joseph, and grandson of Josiah of Charlestown. We have here undoubtedly an instance of an occurrence which is often found, viz.: the appropriation by one family of the tomb of another. The arms engraved above are those of the family of our Governor, Sir William Phipps. Luckily we are not left without knowledge of the arms of Wood, as Josiah on his will, 1691, uses a seal bearing a lion rampant, which belongs to the name.

## IV.



THOMAS

GREAVES.

Here Lyes Interr'd the Body of ye  
Honble. THOMAS GREAVES Esqr.

Who Departed this Life in his Sleep  
 On the 19th of June 1747. Ætatis 63.  
 He was a Beloved *Physician*, an Upright  
*Judge*, and a *Wise* and Good Man.  
 XC Psalm 10th. *It is Soon Cut of and wee Fly away*  
 A good account of the family may be read in Froth-  
 ingham's History of Charlestown. The name is oftener  
 spelt Graves.

v.



*Jonathan* *Lemmon*  
 Son of Mr *JOSEPH &*  
 Mrs *ELIZABETH LEMMON*, Decd  
*July 16th, 1724, Ætatis 15 Mo.*

Joseph Lemmon, first of the family in this country,  
 and grandfather of Jonathan, came from England  
 late in the seventeenth century. He died in 1709, and  
 in his will, written in 1707, he mentions his honored  
 mother, Mary Jenkins of Dorchester, co. Dorset, England,  
 and his brother, Robert Lemmon of the same, cooper.  
 He uses a seal bearing the same arms as the tomb, but  
 the fess seems to be engrailed and vert, and the dolphins  
 are on so small a scale, as to be hardly recognizable.  
 The crest also is a wolf's head erased.







*Copied from the Original in possession of the Wendell Family.*

# THE HERALDIC JOURNAL;

RECORDING THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS AND GENEALOGIES OF  
AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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NO. IV. APRIL, 1865.

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## THE WENDELL FAMILY.

We learn from the History of the Old Dutch Church at Albany, that among the earliest church-members were Evert Wendel, his wife Merritje, and his sons John and Evert. From a very interesting sketch of the family in Bridgman's "King's Chapel Epitaphs" we learn that of these sons John married Elizabeth Staats and had nine children born in Albany. The oldest, Abraham, born in 1678, and the youngest, Jacob, born in 1691, removed to Boston.

Abraham was the father of John who married Elizabeth Quincy, and whose sister married Edmund Quincy.

Jacob was one of the wealthiest merchants of Boston, a member of the Council, etc., and died in 1761. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Dr. James Oliver; his youngest daughter married William Phillips and was the mother of John Phillips, the first Mayor of Boston, whose son, Wendell Phillips, has rendered the name familiar to the present generation.

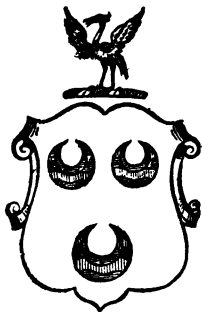
Judge Oliver Wendell, son of Jacob, married in 1762 Mary Jackson, and had several children; of whom Sarah married Rev. Abiel Holmes of Cambridge and was the mother of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The first settler at Albany, Evert Jansen Wendell, is said to have come from Embden in East Friesland in Hanover. The family was undoubtedly entitled to coat-armor, since it has been constantly and conspicuously used in every generation here.

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#### OFFICIAL SEALS.

The fourth Governor of Massachusetts was John Haynes of Copford Hall, co. Essex, a gentleman of considerable fortune. In the second series of the Winthrop papers (Mass. Hist. Society, 4th S. VII.) will be found a number of his letters and a fac-simile of his seal, which is here given on a larger scale.



To the kindness of J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq. we are indebted for the following account of the family. "John Haynes of Copford Hall, Lexden Hundred, co. Essex, (son of John Haynes of Old-holt, in the same hundred, esquire, by Mary Michell his wife) married Mary, daughter of Robert Thornton of Nottingham.

His eldest son, Robert, dying without issue in 1657, the manor of Copford Hall with his other estate in Essex, passed to the Governor's second son, Major-general Hezekiah Haynes, and successively to *his* eldest son John Haynes, and to *his* eldest son again of the same name, who d. s. p. 21 August, 1713. From the latter it passed to a younger brother Hezekiah, who was the owner of Copford Hall in 1768. The arms are given by Morant, (History of Essex, ii. 196) 'Argent, three crescents barry undée, azure and gules. Crest a stork rising, proper. This coat was confirmed to Nicholas Haynes, 4th son of Richard Haynes of Reading, by R. Cook, Clarendieux 1578.'"

John Haynes removed to Connecticut and was the first governor of that colony in 1639. His sons, Robert and Hezekiah, remained in England, and Roger returned there soon. By his wife, Mabel Harlakenden, he had Ruth, who married Samuel Wyllys, and Mabel, wife of James Russell of Charlestown, and also John, who returned to England, and Joseph of Hartford. The only son of the latter was John, a judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, with whose son the male line of the family in this country terminated, says Savage.

Of course many descendants in the female lines can be traced.

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Of Sir Henry Vane, our next Governor, it is useless to say much; as he was but a transient visitor. His arms will be found in any peerage under the title of his descendant, the Duke of Cleveland. They are azure, three sinister gauntlets gold. The engraving in the History of Boston is different and probably erroneous.

## THE THORNDIKE FAMILY.

From the works of Herbert Thorndike, Prebendary of Westminster Abbey, the researches of Lord Monson, Messrs. H. G. Somerby and George Quincy Thorndike, and original documents, the following account has been prepared.

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William Thorndike, the ancestor of the Thorndikes of New England, was born in the reign of Henry VII. He lived in the town of Little Carlton, county of Lincoln, married there, and died 1539; in his will he mentions his six children.

The children of William<sup>1</sup> Thorndike were Herbert,<sup>2</sup> William,<sup>2</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> and three daughters.

Herbert<sup>2</sup> Thorndike, eldest son of William,<sup>1</sup> was Lord of the Manor of Little Carlton, and by his wife, Janet Thorndike, had five sons, Nicholas,<sup>3</sup> Richard,<sup>3</sup> Herbert,<sup>3</sup> James,<sup>3</sup> George,<sup>3</sup> and five daughters.

Nicholas,<sup>3</sup> eldest son of Herbert and Janet Thorndike, married Frances Southrey, and had two sons and two daughters.

The sons, Francis<sup>4</sup> and Herbert,<sup>4</sup> signed the pedigree for the first visitation of Heralds recorded in the family, in the year 1634.

Francis,<sup>4</sup> eldest son of Nicholas<sup>3</sup> Thorndike and Frances Southrey, married Alice Coleman, and left four sons, Francis,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>5</sup> the first of the family in New England, Herbert,<sup>5</sup> Prebendary of Westminster Abbey, and Paul.<sup>5</sup>

John,<sup>5</sup> second son of Francis<sup>4</sup> and Alice (Coleman) Thorndike, came to New England in the year 1633, married here, and had one son, Paul,<sup>6</sup> and six daughters.

In the year 1668 John Thorndike<sup>5</sup> returned to England on a visit to his brother Herbert,<sup>5</sup> then Prebendary of Westminster Abbey, and took with him his son Paul,<sup>6</sup> and two of his daughters, Martha<sup>6</sup> and Alice.<sup>6</sup> He died in London not long after he arrived there, and was buried in Westminster Abbey Cloister, November 3d, 1668.

Paul Thorndike<sup>6</sup> returned to New England, but his sisters Martha<sup>6</sup> and Alice<sup>6</sup> continued to live with their uncle Herbert<sup>5</sup> until he died, when he provided for them in his will, on condition, however, "that they should neither return to New England their birthplace, nor yet remaining in England, marry with any who went to the Mass nor to the new Licenced Conventicles." Herbert Thorndike was one of the most profound and distinguished scholars in England during his life, as his numerous works not long since republished testify.

Paul Thorndike,<sup>6</sup> son of John, on his return to New England settled at Beverly, and married Mary Patch, and left three sons, John,<sup>7</sup> Paul,<sup>7</sup> and Herbert,<sup>7</sup> and four daughters.

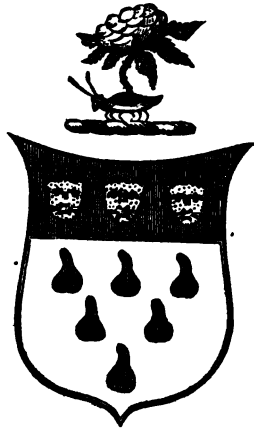
John Thorndike,<sup>7</sup> eldest son of Paul<sup>6</sup> Thorndike and Mary Patch, married Joanna Larkin, and had Robert,<sup>8</sup> Paul,<sup>8</sup> John,<sup>8</sup> James,<sup>8</sup> Herbert,<sup>8</sup> Edward,<sup>8</sup> and two daughters.

James<sup>8</sup> Thorndike, fourth son of John and Joanna Thorndike, married Anna Ober, and had Hezekiah,<sup>9</sup> James,<sup>9</sup> Jeremiah,<sup>9</sup> Paul,<sup>9</sup> Herbert,<sup>9</sup> and three daughters.

Hezekiah<sup>9</sup> Thorndike, eldest son of James and Anna Thorndike, married Sarah Prince, and had Hezekiah,<sup>10</sup> Jeremiah,<sup>10</sup> and one daughter.

Hezekiah<sup>10</sup> Thorndike, eldest son of Hezekiah and Sarah Prince Thorndike, married Abigail Chamberlain, and had one son, John Prince<sup>11</sup> Thorndike.

John-Prince<sup>11</sup> Thorndike married Sarah Hill, and has John Hill Thorndike,<sup>12</sup> James F. Thorndike,<sup>12</sup> and George Quincy Thorndike,<sup>12</sup> who has kindly presented the engraving of the arms of the family. These are **Argent**, six guttéés, three two and one, **gules**, on a chief of the last three leopard's faces **gold**. The crest is a damask rose ppr., with leaves and thorns vert, at the bottom of the stalk a beetle ppr.



S. Lothrop Thorndike, Esq.<sup>12</sup> of Beverly descends from John<sup>7</sup> Thorndike through Herbert,<sup>8</sup> Nicholas,<sup>9</sup> Nicholas Jr.,<sup>10</sup> and Albert.<sup>11</sup>

Augustus<sup>12</sup> Thorndike, son of Charles<sup>11</sup> and Mary Edgar Thorndike, descends from Paul,<sup>6</sup> Paul Jr.,<sup>7</sup> Andrew,<sup>8</sup> Israel,<sup>9</sup> Augustus.<sup>10</sup>

A. T. P.

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

CHARLESTOWN, CONTINUED.

VI.



Here

Lyes

Interred ye

Body of

Mrs. SARAH FOSTER, Wife to Mr.  
RICHARD FOSTER, Junr.; who Decd.

November ye 16th, 1724. Ætatis 29. [A 5 Mo.

Also Two of their Children; Richard A 15 Mo Katherine

Here lies Interred the Remains of  
the Honble. RICHARD FOSTER, Esqr., who died  
*August 29th 1774, Aged 82 Years.*

He sustained with reputation the office of High Sheriff  
for the County of *Middlesex* for many Years, and  
upon his resignation, was appointed a Justis of the  
Court of Common Pleas for the same County,  
in which office he continued untill his decease.

Mrs. MARY FOSTER, Second Wife  
of the Honble. RICHARD FOSTER Esqr.  
died October 26th, 1774. Aged 72 Years.

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The Hon. Richard Foster was grandson of William,  
who was of Charlestown about 1650. He may have



been the passenger in the *Hercules* from Southampton in 1634, and *he* may have been son of Richard Foster of Romsey, baptized there 22 Jan. 1615. William of Charlestown is recorded as aged about 80 at his death in 1698. Various articles of silver with the Foster arms are still preserved. Mr. Edward I. Browne of Boston has a large tankard, on which they are beautifully engraved, with the colors, viz.: argent, a chevron vert between three hunting-horns sa. It was inherited from the marriage of Ann, sister of Hon. Richard Foster, with Rev. Daniel Perkins of Bridgewater. A watch and a seal are in the hands of others.

## VII.



JENNER

1725

Here lies Intomb'd the Body of  
 THOMAS JENNER, Esqr. Who died  
 June the 23d. 1765 Aged 72 Years.  
 From whence He Silently Speaks,  
 My Friend, Stop here & drop a Tear  
 As you are passing by  
 For you must dye as well as I  
 Think on ETERNITY.

This Thomas Jenner was gr. gr. grandson of Rev. Thomas Jenner of Weymouth. Some account of the

family will probably soon appear in the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register. The ornamentation of the border of the shield may be intended to represent it as enrailed, which it should be according to English works on Heraldry.

## VIII.



Here lies Interr'd the Body of the Honble.  
**CHARLES CHAMBERS**, *Esqr*, Who departed this  
 Life *April 27th A. D. 1743* in ye 83d Year of his Age.  
 He was for many Years one of his Majestys Council,  
 a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas & a Justice of  
 the Peace for ye County of *Middlesex*, all which Offices  
 he discharged with great Honour and Fidelity.

Here lies Interr'd the Body of the Honble.  
**DANIEL RUSSELL** *Esqr* who departed this Life *Decemr. 6th 1763*  
 Aged 78 Years, who for upwards of 20 Years was a Member  
 of his Majestys Council for this Province, He also serv'd the  
 Province as Commissioner of Impost, and the County of  
*Middlesex* as Treasurer, for more than 50 Years, in the  
 Discharge of all which Offices such was his Conscientious  
 Fidelity and unsullied Integrity as procured him  
 Universal approbation and Esteem.  
 In Public & Private Life his whole Conduct was such as Evidently  
 shewed his Invariable desire and Endeavour to preserve a  
 Conscience void of offence towards God and Man.

[NOTE. These two inscriptions are on the same stone  
 —Russell married a daughter of Thomas Chambers and  
 had a son Chambers Russell.]

## HERALDIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

## XI.

A valuable piece of additional evidence concerning the Colman arms has been obtained since the publication of the February number. Mrs. Samuel Appleton of Boston has an old silver bowl or cooler, on the inside of which the arms are thus engraved.



It formerly belonged to George Storer of this city, who died in 1838, and has on the bottom the initials T. B. Its pedigree is as follows. John Colman, brother of Rev. Benjamin, had a daughter Judith, who married in 1724 Dr. Thomas Bulfinch. Their son Thomas married Susan Apthorp, and had with other children Anna, who married in 1795 George Storer.

W. S. A.

## XII.

The Second Church in Boston possesses the following articles of communion plate, with coats of arms engraved thereon.

1st. A large flagon, the gift of Mr. John Frizell who died April 10, 1723, bearing quarterly 1 and 4, argent three crowns; 2 and 3, azure three cinquefoils. These are the arms of Frizell or Frazer, but apparently reversed.

Still this may be in accordance with Scottish heraldry and mode of distinguishing cadency.

2nd. A flagon given by Rev. William Welsteed, 1753, bearing azure, a bend lozengy argent and gules. Crest a basket of fruit.

3d. A cup dated 1730, inscribed with arms, viz.: a fesse, and in chief three cross-crosslets fitchée. Crest a bird. Evidently given by a Goodridge.

4th. Three large dishes, two given in 1711 by Thomas and Edward Hutchinson and bearing their arms; the third no doubt belonged to their father-in-law, Col. John Foster, and has a coat of a chevron between three bugle horns.

5th. A baptismal basin given in 1706 by Adam Winthrop and bearing his well-known arms.

W. H. W.

### THE WHITING FAMILY.

The Whitings in New England are descended from Rev. Samuel Whiting of Lynn, Mass. Cotton Mather says of him, he "drew his first breath at Boston, in Lincolnshire, November 20, A. D. 1597. His father, a person of good repute there, the eldest son among many brethren, an alderman, and sometime a mayor of the town, had three sons; the second of these was our Samuel, who had a learned education by his father bestowed upon him, first at Boston school, and then at the university of Cambridge. He had for his companion in his education, his cousin-german, the very renowned Anthony Tuckney, afterwards doctor, and master of St. John's College." He was chaplain to Sir

Nathaniel Bacon and Sir Roger Townsend; was settled at Lyn, co. Norfolk, and Skirbeck, co. Lincoln. "Having buried his first wife, by whom he had three children—two sons who died in England, and a daughter, afterwards matched with one Mr. Thomas Weld in another land—he married the daughter of Mr. Oliver St. John, a Bedfordshire gentleman of an honourable family, nearly related unto the Lord St. John of Bletso." He came to New England in 1636, settled at Lynn, and died 11 December, 1679. A tabular pedigree of his descendants will be found in Drake's History of Boston, p. 363. We may mention among them are Gen. John Whiting of Lancaster, a soldier in the Revolution, and Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, Washington.

As to the family and arms, we find but a brief account in Pishey Thompson's History of Boston, England. He says (p. 430) "The family of Whiting was very early connected with Boston and the neighborhood. William Whytynge of Boston, is mentioned in the Subsidy Roll of Edward III. (1333). William Whyting of Deeping, occurs in Dugdale under the date 1352, and John and Robert Whiting of Thorpe, near Wainfleet, are named by the same authority as living in 1560. The arms of the family were quartered with those of Hunston, Sutton, Stickney, Gedney, and Enderby, in a shield on a mantel-piece in the chantry of St. Laurence, at Leake; and in another shield in the same place, with those of Hunston, Sutton, Stickney, and Smith of Elsham.

He adds that John, father of Rev. Samuel, was Mayor in 1606 and 1608; that John, brother of Samuel,

was Mayor 1626, 1633, 1644, and 1645, and James, another brother, in 1640.

Elizabeth, second wife of Rev. Samuel, was daughter of Oliver St. John, own cousin of Oliver Cromwell, and Chief Justice of England.

By the kindness of Mr. Drake we give a cut of the arms; which are emblazoned; Party per saltire, azure and ermine, in the fesse point a leopard's face gold, in chief three bezants. Crest, a lion's head erased.



[NOTE. William Whiting of Hartford, of another family, used a somewhat similar coat for his seal in 1687. Instead of being per saltire azure and ermine, it is azure two flanches ermine. Of this seal we shall soon give an engraving from a drawing by J. H. Trumbull, Esq.]

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## THE ORIGIN OF THE COLONISTS, AS RECORDED IN MATHER'S MAGNALIA.

(CONTINUED.)

i.-321. "Mr. John Davenport was born at Coventry, in the year 1597, of worthy parents; a father who was mayor of the city, and a pious mother, who having lived just long enough to devote him, as Hannah did

her Samuel, unto the service of the sanctuary, left him under the more immediate care of Heaven to fit him for that service."

i.-333. Thomas Hooker. "This our Hooker was born at Marfield in Leicestershire, about the year 1586, of parents that were neither unable nor unwilling to bestow upon him a liberal education."

i.-400. Mr. Peter Bulkly. "He was descended of an honorable family in Bedfordshire, where for many successive generations the names of Edward and Peter were alternately worn by the heirs of the family. His father was Edward Bulkly, D. D., a faithful minister of the gospel, the same whom we find making a supplement unto the last volume of our books of martyrs. He was born at Woodhil (or Odel) in Bedfordshire, January 31st, 1582."

"His first wife was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Allen of Goldington, a most vertuous gentlewoman whose nephew was Lord Mayor of London, Sir Thomas Allen. By her he had nine sons and two daughters. After her death, he lived eight years a widower and then married a vertuous daughter of Sir Richard Chitwood, by whom he had three sons and one daughter."

i.-429. "The life of Mr. Samuel Newman commenced with the century now running, at Bunbury, where he was born of a family more eminent and more ancient for the profession of the true Protestant religion than most in the realm of England."

i.-443. "It was at a small town called Lowton, in the county of Lancaster, *anno* 1596, that so great a man as Mr. Richard Mather was born of parents that were of credible and ancient families. And these his parents,

though by some disasters their estate was not a little sunk below the means of their ancestors, yet were willing to bestow a liberal education on him."

i.-464. "Mr. Charles Chancey was an Hartfordshire man; born in the year 1589 of parents that were both honourable and religious."

i.-484. "Mr James Noyes was born, 1608, at Choulderton in Wiltshire of godly and worthy parents. His father was minister of the same town; a very learned man, the schoolmaster of Mr. Thomas Parker. His mother was sister to the learned Mr. Robert Parker, and he had much of his education and tutorage under Mr. Thomas Parker."

i.-488. "Mr. Thomas Thatcher was born May 1, 1620, the son of Mr. Peter Thatcher, a reverend minister at Salisbury in England: one whom, in a letter of Dr. Twiss to Mr. Mede, at the end of his works, we find joined with famous Mr. White of Dorchester, in a conversation, wherein the learned exercises of that great man made a grateful entertainment."

i.-497. "Mr. Peter Hobart was born at or near Hingham, a market town in the county of Norfolk, about the latter end of the year 1604."

i.-502. "Mr. Samuel Whiting drew his first breath at Boston in Lincolnshire, November 20, A. D. 1597. His father, a person of good repute there, the eldest son among many brethren, an alderman and sometime a mayor of the town, had three sons: the second of these was our Samuel, who had a learned education bestowed upon him, first at Boston school, and then at the university of Cambridge. He had for his companion in his education his cozen-german, the very renowned



Anthony Tuckney, afterwards Doctor, and master of St. John's Colledge."

i.-511. "Mr. John Sherman was born of godly and worthy parents, December 26, 1613, in the town of Dedham, in the county of Essex.

He was married twice. By his first wife the vertuous daughter of parents therein resembled by her, he had six children. But his next wife was a young gentlewoman whom he chose from under the guardianship and with the countenance of Edward Hopkins, Esq. the excellent governor of Connecticut. She was a person of good education and reputation and honourably descended; being the daughter of a Puritan gentleman whose name was Launce, and whose lands in Cornwall yielded him fourteen hundred pounds a year. He was a parliament-man, a man learned and pious, and a notable disputant; but once disputing against the English Episcopacy (as not being ignorant of what is affirmed by Contzen the Jesuite in his politicks 'That were all England brought once to approve of bishops, it were easier to reduce it unto the Church of Rome,') he was worsted by such a way of maintaining the argument, as was thought agreeable: that is, by a wound in the side from his furious antagonist; of which wound at last he died. The wife of that gentleman was daughter to the Lord Darcy, that was Earl of Rivers, a person of a Protestant and Puritan religion, though of a Popish family; and one that after the murder of her former husband Mr. Launce, had for her second husband the famous Mr. Sympson. But by the daughter of that Mr. Launce, who is yet living, Mr. Sherman had no less than twenty children added unto the number of six, which he had before."

THE  
HERALDIC JOURNAL;

RECORDING THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS AND GENEALOGIES OF  
AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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NO. V. MAY, 1865.

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ON THE AUTHENTICITY OF AMERICAN  
COATS-OF-ARMS.

To prevent mistakes concerning the probable value of such coats-of-arms as may have formerly been in use in this country, we desire to remind our readers that such use can be considered only as an evidence that the bearer considered himself entitled to them. No person is now entitled to use arms in England, we believe, unless that he can prove his descent from some one authorized to this distinction. The first owner may have borne arms prior to the visitations, he may have had them recorded at the visitations, or he may have had a grant as recently as the last month from Heralds' College; but without some such endorsement by authority the claim is still unproved.

We make this point since we fear some of our readers may be inclined to regard the use of arms by our first colonists as a positive proof that they belonged to the families bearing such coats. Although our convic-

tion is strong that none of our Puritan fathers would have made a claim which they knew to be wrong, still they were as liable as others to be the victims of mistake.

If English writers are correct in their idea that, prior to 1630, many individuals had assumed arms to which they could prove no right, we must allow that instances may be found among our examples.

Still the value of our collections will be made obvious by the fact that there is no official Register of Arms published, and that by following out the clue given by our examples we may trace families not recorded in modern books. Two examples, the Mather and Cheever arms, have already been given in this Journal, in which the coats are not in Burke, but are in a heraldic manuscript dated 1602-15.

Again the visitations are often lamentably imperfect, being intended mainly to show the elder line of each family. It is certainly a great aid to the genealogist to find that in 1650 his subject claimed to belong to a particular family, as it shows whither inquiry should first be directed. Of course we hold that our American *armigeri* should be placed in the same category as the English. There is always a chance for mistake where arms are used without a pedigree being traced; but we do not see any reason to suspect our ancestors more than their English relatives.

We conclude then that in the present disorganized state of information and rule concerning heraldry in England we ought to collect and report our instances; but should extended researches prove that the emigrant was

mistaken, we must concede the error in a proper spirit. It is unnecessary for us to claim more for our ancestors than this ; their temptation to such assumptions was less here than at home, and in both countries the percentage of error was probably small.

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### OFFICIAL SEALS.

Richard Bellingham, Governor of Massachusetts in 1641, was born about 1590, was bred a lawyer, and was chosen Recorder of Boston, England. Of his family nothing is known, and Pishey Thompson in his History was inclined to consider him as probably from Yorkshire. The visitation of Westmoreland made in 1615, records a distinguished family of the name in that county. Richard Bellingham of Naunton, co. Lincoln, son of Sir Robert B. (temp. Hen. VI.) had Richard, eldest son, whose son John Bellingham was of Groomby Wade, co. Lincoln, in 1562, and this John had a brother Richard. It seems probable that our Governor belonged to this family. His second wife was Penelope, sister of Herbert Pelham, but by his first wife he had a son Samuel. The arms here engraved are copied from a deed made in 1650 by this Samuel Bellingham and his wife, described in the Register, xix., p. 107, and now in the possession of W. S. Appleton.



Of the ancestry of John Endicott, who may be regarded either as the first or seventh Governor of Massa-

chusetts, little seems to be definitely known. He was one of the original purchasers of the patent and held a leading place in all the enterprises of the company. We have been unable to obtain any example of arms used by him, and therefore place instead a copy of his personal seal, used on the letters published in the Winthrop Papers, for which copy we are indebted to the Massachusetts Historical Society.



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#### THE SEWALL FAMILY.

Concerning the ancestry of this family we learn from a letter written in 1720 by Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, and printed in the Register, i., 111, that it commences with Henry<sup>1</sup> Sewall, a linen draper of Coventry, who was more than once Mayor of that city. His eldest son was Henry<sup>2</sup> Sewall, whose oldest son Henry<sup>3</sup> was sent over to New England in 1634. This last Henry<sup>3</sup> was the father of the writer of the letter, and the pedigree is therefore of the highest authority. Henry<sup>3</sup> Sewall, the third, married Jane, daughter of Stephen Dummer, and returning to England had a daughter Hannah,<sup>4</sup> bapt. at Tamworth, and Samuel,<sup>4</sup> bapt. at Bishop's Stoke, March 28, 1652. Removing to Badesley he had there three children born, John,<sup>4</sup> Stephen,<sup>4</sup> and Jane.<sup>4</sup> The family returned to New England in 1661.

Many members of this family have occupied important positions in Massachusetts. Samuel<sup>5</sup> was Chief Justice, and so was his nephew Samuel,<sup>6</sup> son of Stephen<sup>5</sup>. The first C. J. was father of the noted minister Rev. Joseph<sup>6</sup> Sewall, whose grandson was also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. From John,<sup>4</sup> another brother of the first Samuel,<sup>4</sup> were descended Stephen,<sup>6</sup> Professor of Hebrew at Harvard College, and Jonathan Sewall, Attorney-General of Mass., a Loyalist, who went to Halifax, and whose sons were Stephen, Solicitor-General, and Jonathan, Chief Justice of Canada. To this branch also belonged Gen. Henry Sewall, Clerk of the District Court of Maine, and his brothers Rev. Jotham, and Daniel, Register of Probate for York, Maine.

These last were all descended from John<sup>4</sup> Sewall through his son Nicholas.<sup>5</sup> His son Samuel,<sup>5</sup> also of York, had seven sons by his second wife, viz.: Samuel, John, and Joseph of York, David, judge of the U. S. District Court, Dummer of Bath, Henry of Kennebunk, and Moses.<sup>6</sup> The latter had a son Moses,<sup>7</sup> father of Stephen, William, Moses, and Benjamin; the last named Benjamin,<sup>8</sup> a merchant of Boston, has kindly furnished us with the following engraving which is an exact facsimile of the shield engraved by Nathaniel Hurd under his portrait of the Rev. Samuel Sewall of Boston.

The arms of the family more correctly emblazoned would be, sable, a chevron between three bees argent. Another blazon of the same terms the bees, butterflies. The engraving is worthy of notice as giving an exam-

ple of Hurd's style, so often occurring on his book-plates.



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### HERALDIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### XIII.

In the *Heraldic Register* by Sir Bernard Burke, published in 1850, will be found, at p. 32, a blazon of arms granted in 1847 to Thomas Mather of Glyn Abbot, co. Flint, son and heir of Thomas Mather of Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, and grandson of Daniel Mather of Toxteth Park. These arms are quarterly argent and gules four scythes counterchanged; and are very appropriate since "mather" means a mower. It is strange to find however that the family is said never to have had arms; Ellis Mather, the first settler at Toxteth, being of a yeoman family long seated at Redcliffe and its vicinity. This branch claims to embrace also our New England Mathers, but, as heretofore shown, this family asserted a right to coat-armor. We trust therefore that the present representative of the Mathers will publish the record of the early generations, and will substantiate or refute the claims of Cotton Mather to a gentle ancestry.

## XIV.

We have received from Dean Dudley, Esq., the following note of seals of arms from originals in his possession.

1st. Seal of Jonathan Bangs of Plymouth, 7 July, 1680, a rude representation of a blackamore's head, pierced with a spear.

2d. Seal on a deed of John Freeman, Sr., 7 July, 1680, witnessed by John Cotton, John Bradford, William Walker, Joseph Collins. The shield bears three garbs or wheat sheaves. It is surmounted by two crests, the one a garb, the other an antelope's head couped.

## XV.

We have had the opportunity to examine some old silver in the possession of Dr. Jeffries bearing the following arms.

1st. A salver, hall-date A. D. 1752, with this coat, azure a heron gold: impaling gold, a chevron between three bird's heads erased sable. The birds are evidently sea-fowl.

2d. A basket inscribed A. W. A. with the same arms.

3d. A small salver, hall-date 1737, a lozenge bearing two chevrons between three trefoils slipped. Colors not marked.

4th. A tankard marked D. I. S. bearing seven mascles, three, three and one—impaling a shield of ten billets within a bordure bezantée. This last very probably is Quincy impaling Salter, there having been such an intermarriage.

W. H. W.

## XVI.

The St. James's Magazine for April, 1865, contains an



article on "Heraldry, Past and Present," which adds something to Note ix., page 38. Among ridiculous crests the author mentions the one granted in 1764 to Joseph Hopkins of Maryland. This brings us a little nearer to identification of the soldier to whom the former note referred.

Smith's MS. "Promptuarium Armorum," before quoted, contains the arms of Cheever, as engraved and described on page 46, and attributes the coat to Christofer Cheever of Butterby in Episcopatu Dunelm. In the Visitation of Durham he is called Christopher Cheytor.

W. S. A.

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### THE CHANDLER FAMILY.

The first settler in New England in this branch of the family was William<sup>1</sup> Chandler of Roxbury who came in 1637 with his wife Hannah, and several children. Of these, John,<sup>2</sup> born in 1635, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Douglas,\* and removed with his family in 1686 to join in the planting of Woodstock, Conn. Here he died 15 Apr. 1703, aged about 68 years. His oldest son John,<sup>3</sup> born in 1665, married in 1692 Mary, daughter of Joshua Raymond of New London, resided several years in the place, and had four children born there, the first in 1693. He moved to Worcester, Mass., in 1731, and was appointed first Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the first Judge of Probate

\* William Douglas was of New London, and Miss Caulkins shows that his wife was "Anne Mattle, daughter of Thomas and sister of Robert Mattle of Ringstead, co. Northampton, England, both of whom died before 1670, leaving property to which she was the legal heir."

for that county. His son John,<sup>4</sup> b. 10 Oct., 1693, m. Hannah Gardiner 1716, and had a family of nine children. The oldest son, also named John,<sup>5</sup> b. 26 Feb., 1720, m. first 1741 Dorothy Paine, and secondly Mary Church of Bristol. By this latter wife he had Mary, wife of Wm. Sever of Kingston, whose daughter married Gov. Lincoln.

Other children of John Chandler <sup>5</sup> by this same wife were Gardiner,<sup>6</sup> born 27 Jan'y., 1749, Lucretia,<sup>6</sup> (wife of Aaron Bancroft D. D., and mother of George Bancroft, of Mrs. Lucretia Farnham, and of Eliza, wife of Gov. Davis) and Sarah <sup>6</sup> who married John Stanton.

Gardiner <sup>6</sup> Chandler m. Elizabeth Ruggles of Hardwick and had three children, of whom Elizabeth-Augusta married Francis Blake of Boston.

Sarah <sup>6</sup> Chandler and John Stanton had issue Francis, Sallie, John, and Mary Stanton; of these Sallie m. Joshua Blake, brother of Francis who married her cousin, and had John Stanton, Mrs. R. Austin, Mrs. Edward Clark, Mrs. George B. Blake, Francis, Charles, Mrs. Gardiner Hubbard, Mrs. Carr, and Joshua Blake.

Francis and Joshua Blake were sons of Joseph Blake of Boston, Rutland, and Hingham, one of the Milton branch of the Dorchester family of Blake. His other children were Joseph, John, George, Charles, and Mrs. Elijah K. Mills. Francis Blake's children were Francis and Harrison-Gray-Otis Blake.

The following wood cut of the Chandler arms, for which we are indebted to Miss Mary Stanton, is copied from the book-plate of John Chandler jr., son of the judge. The original was engraved by Hurd, presumably on good authority.



## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

CHARLESTOWN, CONCLUDED.

IX.

In Memory of  
 SAMUEL CARY Esqr.  
 who deceas'd *Febry.* 28, 1740-1  
 Aged 58 Years.  
 Go; Traveler, Live to God. B. Colman.



The descent of Samuel from James of Charlestown is easily traced in the Genealogical Dictionary of New England. The carving of this stone is of a peculiar and elaborate style; T. B. Wyman jr., of Charlestown, furnishes the following extract from Richard Cary's account of administration on his father's estate.

To cash paid Mr. Emes for a stone and cutting my fathers Arms for his Tomb	£50
Putting up	3
Irons, Trucking, &c.	1..12
	<hr/>
	£54..12

x.



Here Lyes Buried The Body of  
Capt. John Fowle Aged 74 Years  
Died October ye 3d 1711.

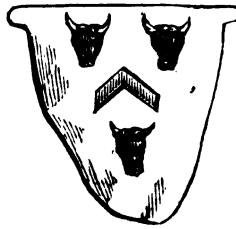
This inscription enables us to correct a mistake in Savage's Dictionary, where John, who died in 1711, is supposed to have been grandson of George Fowle of Concord. Capt. Fowle must have been the son of George, and born in England about 1637. John, Charlestown, whom Mr. Savage calls eldest son of George, was more probably a brother.

W. S. A.

## WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

The following inscriptions have been kindly furnished us by J. E. Bulkley, Esq. Besides these there are two more tombs inscribed with arms, viz.: those of Samuel Wolcott, 1734, and Leonard Chester, 1648. We shall give transcripts of these hereafter.

I.



Hon Gershom Bulkley  
Died Dec 2d 1713 aged 77.

He was honorable in his descent  
Of rare abilities, extraordinary industry  
excellent in learning  
master of many languages  
exquisite in his skill  
in divinity, physic, and law  
and of a most exemplary  
and  
Christian life

[This stone is in the Wethersfield yard. The Motto, which is not on the stone, is "Nec temere, nec timide."]

## II.



Here lies interr'd the Body  
of Capt. Edward Bulkley  
Esqr who Departed this  
Life August the 27 A. D  
1748, In the 75th Year of  
His Age.

[This stone is in that portion of the old town of  
Wethersfield, which is now known as Rocky Hill.]

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THE BULKELEY FAMILY.

The two tombstones copied in the last article belonged to the son and grandson of Rev. Peter Bulkeley of Concord, Mass. He was born in Odell, co. Bedford, in 1583, and was the son of Rev. Edward Bulkeley, D. D., the incumbent of that place. English authorities say that Edward, who married Alice Irby, was the son of Thomas B. of Wore, co. Salop, descended from a family settled at Bulclogh, co. Chester; yet this pedigree seems to clash with Mather's account, as published on the 62d page of this journal. As the whole pedigree however

will be hereafter published by one of the family who has collected the necessary facts, we will only say that it is evident that Peter Bulkley was of a family entitled to coat-armor. We have seen an impression of his seal on a letter dated 1653, and we have the farther evidence of the following seal, copied by J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., affixed to a letter dated in 1676. This letter, now preserved in the files at Hartford, was written by Rev. Gershom Bulkley of Wethersfield.



Peter Bulkley was one of the first settlers at Concord and died there 9 March, 1659, in his 77th year. Shattuck says of him, "he was a thorough scholar, an elevated devotional Christian; laborious in his profession; and as a preacher, evangelical, faithful, and of remarkable energetic, powerful, and persuasive eloquence."

His second wife, whose arms he impales, was Grace, daughter of Sir Richard Chetwode. By his first wife, Jane, daughter of Thomas Allen of Goldington, he had Edward, who succeeded him as a minister at Concord, Thomas, and John,—by his second wife, Gershom and Peter. These sons all occupied good positions in the community, and Edward was father of Peter who was

speaker of the Mass. House, Agent to England for the colony, and assistant for eight years.

Gershom Bulkley, born 2 Jan'y., 1636, H. C. 1655, settled as minister at New London and Wethersfield. In 1676 he served as Surgeon in the army raised against the Indians; married 24 Oct., 1659, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Charles Chauncey, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Robert Eyre, Esq., of Sarum, co. Wilts. He was skilled in the law as well as medicine and divinity, and was the author of a pamphlet on Connecticut affairs as well as of the MS. "Will and Doom." His sons were Charles, Edward, Peter, and John. The latter was the minister at Colchester and was "classed by the Rev. Dr. Chauncey in 1768, among the three, most eminent for strength of genius and powers of mind which New England had produced. The other two were Mr. Jeremiah Dummer and Mr. Thomas Walter." Edward, who died in 1748, was father of Peter, and from him through Joseph, Edmund, and Julius H. is descended Joseph E. Bulkley of New York, before mentioned as the collector of the interesting documents from which this sketch is compiled.

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## THE ORIGIN OF THE COLONISTS, AS RECORDED IN MATHER'S MAGNALIA.

(CONTINUED.)

i.-522. "Mr. John Ward was born, I think, at Haverhil, on November 5, 1606. His grandfather was that John Ward, the worthy minister of Haverhil, whom we find among the worthies of England, and his father



was the celebrated Nathanael Ward, whose wit made him known to more Englands than one."

i.-585. "Mr. Samuel Eaton. He was the son of Mr. Richard Eaton, the vicar of Great Burdworth in Cheshire, and the brother of Mr. Theophilus Eaton, the renowned Governor of New Haven."

i.-592. "Mr. Henry Whitfield. He was a gentleman of good extraction by his birth; but of a better by his new birth; nor did his new birth come very long after his birth. . . . . His father being an eminent lawyer, designed this his youngest son to be a lawyer also, and therefore afforded him a liberal education, first at the university, and then at the Inns of Court." "Okely in Surrey was the place where the providence of the Lord Jesus Christ now stationed him."

i.-505. Mr. John Woodbridge. "He was born at Stanton, near Highworth in Wiltshire, about the year 1613, of which parish his father was minister; and a minister so able and faithful as to obtain an high esteem among those that at all knew the invaluable worth of such a minister. His mother was daughter to Mr. Robert Parker."

i.-597. Mr. John Oxenbridge. "He was born in Daventry, Northamptonshire, January 30, 1608."

i.-616. Mr. John Bailey. "He was born on February 24, 1643, near Blackbourn in Lancashire; and of a very pious mother, who even before he was born, often, as Hannah did her Samuel, dedicated him unto the service of the Lord."

# THE HERALDIC JOURNAL;

RECORDING THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS AND GENEALOGIES  
OF AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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NO. VI. JUNE, 1865.

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## THE BRIGHT FAMILY.

Probably no other family in New England has been traced out in its original location in England, with so great diligence and success, as the Brights of Suffolk. The taste and liberality of one member of the family have resulted in the publication of a volume\* giving a complete record of the portion of the family which remained in England as well as of the branch which settled here.

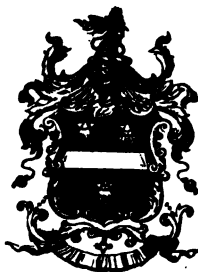
The supposed ancestor of the family was John<sup>1</sup> Bright of Bury St. Edmunds, co. Suffolk, living in 1538. We say supposed, since it is not exactly proved that he was the father of the next, Walter<sup>2</sup> Bright of Bury St. Ed. who d. about 1550. Walter<sup>2</sup> was father of Thomas,<sup>3</sup> Alderman of Bury, who d. in 1587, who m. Margaret Payton and had, with other children, Henry<sup>4</sup> Bright who d. in 1609. This last, by wife Marie, had Henry,<sup>5</sup> bapt. at Bury St. Ed. 29 Dec. 1602, who came to Watertown about 1630.

\* The Brights of Suffolk, England, represented in America by the descendants of Henry Bright, Jr., who came to New England in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass. By J. B. Bright. For private distribution. Boston: 1858. Pp. 345.

The identification is made complete by the will of Elizabeth Dell, daughter of Henry<sup>4</sup> Bright, in which she leaves legacies to her brother Henry Bright of New England and his children.

The pedigrees show that from Thomas Bright issued two lines, one through his son Thomas of Talmach Hall, which ended in an heiress who married Thomas Dawtrey; the other through his son Robert of Netherhall, whose line ended in Mary, wife of Edmund Tyrell. The other branch was that of the emigrant.

The arms of the family are here given.



These were confirmed in 1615 to Thomas and Robert Bright, uncles of the emigrant; and it is most probable that they had been long the inheritance of the family.

Henry<sup>5</sup> Bright of Watertown, "aged 78 in 1680," married Anne Goldstone. He was a deacon in the church for many years, and held various town offices of trust. His son Nathaniel<sup>6</sup> Bright m., in 1681, Mary Coolidge, and had Nathaniel,<sup>7</sup> b. 1686, father of Nathaniel<sup>8</sup> and grandfather of John,<sup>9</sup> born in 1754. This John<sup>9</sup> Bright married Elizabeth Brown, and was father of Jonathan<sup>10</sup> Brown Bright, the author of the Genealogy.

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Henry Bright, the emigrant, married Anne, daughter of Henry Goldstone of Wickham Skeith, co. Suffolk, an emigrant in 1634. Henry was son of William G., vicar of Bedingfield. We are led to notice a remark in the Genealogy on the fact, that several other families from this vicinity, in Suffolk, came to New England. "The Winthrops were from Groton, the Fiskes from Laxfield, Appletons from Little Waldingfield, Wards from Haverhill, Browne, Bond, and others, from Bury St. Edmunds, and numbers from different parts of that county, many of whom were among the earliest settlers of Watertown and Waltham, where the names of Bright, Goldstone, Fiske, Pierce, Mason, Brown, Spring, Kimball, Mixer, Barnard, Coolidge, Livermore, and others, are found in the records."

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#### OFFICIAL SEALS.

Concerning the family of Governor John<sup>2</sup> Leverett, we have to confess almost total ignorance. His father was Thomas<sup>1</sup> Leverett, an alderman of Boston, co. Lincoln, who married Anne Fisher in 1610, and removed to New England with his friend John Cotton. Pishey Thompson, with his customary brevity, informs us that the family is one of great antiquity in Lincolnshire, and is recorded in the Heralds' Visitation of 1564, as bearing arms. We hope some of our English friends will give us the particulars of the pedigree there.

It is certain that the Governor used arms, and we give the following example of his seal from a document among the Ewer Papers, in the Library of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.



Another example will be found on the tombstone of his grandson, as copied at p. 29 of this volume. The writer also possesses an old water-color painting of the arms, dated 1645, which was bought some 90 years ago, probably at Cambridge, by Mr. Monroe. The painting bore every evidence of having been made at the date inscribed on it.

The descendants of Gov. Leverett, bearing his surname, are very few. His sisters married Samuel Moseley, Penn Townsend, and Capt. Davenport; his daughters married Elisha Cooke, John Hubbard, Paul Dudley, Thomas Davis, James Lloyd, and Nathaniel Byfield. His only son, Hudson<sup>3</sup> Leverett, married Sarah Payton, and had John,<sup>4</sup> Judge Sup. Ct. and Pres. H. C., who left two daughters; and Thomas,<sup>4</sup> who had an only child, Knight.<sup>5</sup>

Knight had John<sup>6</sup> and Thomas<sup>6</sup>; of whom John had three sons and nine grandsons, and Thomas had two sons and four grandsons, recorded in the Leverett Genealogy.

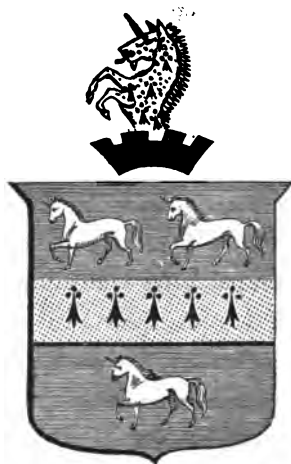
Two of the grandsons of Thomas,<sup>6</sup> were Frederick<sup>8</sup>-Percival, the author of the Latin Lexicon, and Charles<sup>6</sup>-Edward, Rector of Prince William, South Carolina.

It may be further remarked, that Gov. John Leverett was knighted by King Charles II., though he never assumed the title.

## THE WILKINSON FAMILY AND ARMS.

Communicated to the Heraldic Journal

BY THEODORE A. NEAL.



The American family of Wilkinson, which is entitled to bear the arms at the head of this article, was established here by Lawrence Wilkinson, who was a Lieutenant in the army of King Charles I., and was taken prisoner at the surrender of Newcastle, October 22, 1644. His estates were sequestered and sold by Parliament,\* and having obtained especial permission from Lord Fairfax, in 1652, he went with his wife and son to New England, and settled at Providence, Rhode Island, where he had lands granted to him, was made freeman in 1658, chosen Deputy to General Court in 1673, and died May 9, 1692. He was the son of William Wilkinson of Lanchester, in the county of Durham, by his wife Mary, sister of Sir John

\* Sequestrations in Durham, 1645-47. Lawrence Wilkinson of Lanchester, Officer in Armes, went to New England.

Conyers, Bart., and the grandson of Lawrence Wilkinson of Harpsley House, Durham, to whom the above arms were confirmed, and the crest granted September 18, 1615, as appears by the following extract from a grant issued by Richard St. George, Norroy King at Arms. ". . . . . being now requested by Lawrence Wilkinson . . . . . to make search for the antient Coate armor belonginge to that name and Familye, which I fynd to be Azure a fesse erminois betwene thre unicorns passant Argent; and for that I can fynd noe creast proper or belonging thereunto, as unto many Antient Coates at this day there is wanting, he hath further requested me to confyrme unto him such a one as he may lawfully beare . . . . . I have likewise condescended unto and allowed him this Creast ensuinge (vide) a demy unicorne erased erminois standing on a murall crown gules; as more plainly appeareth depicted in the margent all which Armes and Creast I the said Richard St George Norroy doe give, grant, ratifye and confyrme unto the sayd Lawrance Wilkinson, and to the severall descendants of his bodye forever bearing their due differences."

Lieutenant Lawrence Wilkinson's grand daughter Ruth married Wm Hopkins, and among their sons were William Hopkins, Governor of Rhode Island and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Esek Hopkins, a Commodore in the American Navy. Another of Lieut. Wilkinson's descendants was Jemima Wilkinson, the "Prophetess."

Among the present representatives of the family is William Henry Wilkinson, born in Boston, August 29, 1822, for some years past a resident of Sydney, New South

Wales, at whose instance the "Genealogical History of the Family of Wilkinson," from which this sketch is mainly compiled, was very carefully traced and verified, both in England and this country, by that accomplished genealogist, H. G. Somerby, Esq.

Boston, April 14, 1865.

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## HERALDIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### XVII.

In the present number will be found the Emerson arms, as represented on a tombstone at Ipswich. By the kindness of W. G. Brooks, Esq., we have examined a very well executed painting of the same arms, which may be thus emblazoned: Per fesse indented gold and vert, on a bend engrailed azure, three lions passant argent. Crest a demi-lion vert, bezantée holding in his dexter paw a battle-axe gold, handled gules.

Underneath the shield is the following inscription: "The Arms and Crest above depicted were granted to Ralph Emerson of Foxton, in the County Palatine of Durham, by Thos. Wall, Garter Principal King of Arms, A<sup>o</sup> 26 Hen. VIII.<sup>1</sup> Ita Testor Rob. Dale Fæcialis Titulo Suffolc<sup>1</sup>. Colegij Armor Registrar. . . Depositat. . . 25 J . . . 1709."

This painting belonged to a gr. gr. dau. of Rev. Samuel Phillips of Andover, son of Samuel P. of Salem and his wife Mary, daughter of Rev. John and Ruth (Symonds) Emerson.

### XVIII.

Dr. F. E. Oliver has in his possession a little silk flag,



which was probably used at the funeral of some noted citizen of this colony. It is about one foot square, and is inscribed with a shield surrounded by a black border. The arms are, 1. Gules a fesse wavy between three fleurs-de-lys gold. Impaling 2d, sable, on a bend argent, three stag's heads erased proper. No crest.

## XIX.

We have seen a drawing of arms engraved on a tankard made by Revere, about 1770, and formerly owned by Thomas Avis of Boston. The arms are, 1st, Per pale, gules and argent a lion rampant. Impaling 2d, sable on a chevron gold—between three arrows in pale, points in chief,—three roundles. Crest a dexter arm embowed and vambraced, holding a battle-axe.

## XX.

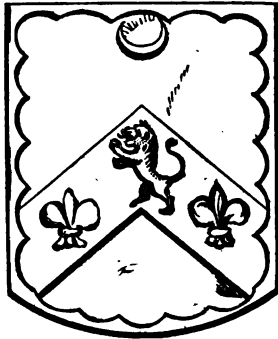
In the Register, XIX., 147, is a copy of a letter written by Sir William Pepperell, from which we make the following extract: "I must ask another favor of you, to procure for me and send a handsome marble tomb-stone, to put over my dece<sup>d</sup> Father's Tombe, with proper marble pillars or supporters to set it on. I would have his Coat of arms cut on it, which is three pine apples proper, but you will find it in y<sup>e</sup> Herald's Office, it being an Ancient Arms."

The Hon. Wm. Pepperell here referred to died Feb. 15, 1733, in his 87th year. As the family continued to use the arms, it would be satisfactory to find what proof was given of them.

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

## IPSWICH.

The hill-side, which forms the grave-yard of Old Ipswich, has fared quite as badly as others, whose situation might have been thought much more exposed and precarious. There are no stones there of a date nearly so early as one would expect, and only four exist on which armorial bearings are found. Several show that they once held shields, by the hollows which the metal filled, evidence generally supported by the use of the word Armiger, still legible.



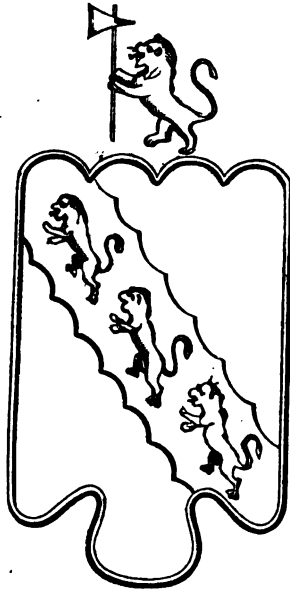
HERE LIES ENTOMBED THE BODY OF  
COLONEL FRANCIS WAINWRIGHT ESQ  
WHO DIED AUGUST Y 3 1711 ÆTATIS 47

& HIS VERTUOUS CONSORT MRS SARAH  
WAINWRIGHT, WHO DIED MARCH Y 16  
1709 ÆTATIS 38.

WITH THREE OF THEIR YOUNGEST  
CHILDREN JOHN FRANCIS & JOHN  
WHO DIED IN THEIR INFANCY.

Memoirs of Francis Wainwright, senior, and of his son here commemorated, may be found in Felt's History of Ipswich. Francis Wainwright, junior, left only three daughters, Sarah, wife of Stephen Minot of Boston, Elizabeth, and Lucy, who married Stephen Waldo of Boston.

The monument is a large one, of brick masonry, three or four feet in height. The top is a flat slab, with the arms and inscription.



HERE LYES Y BODY OF MR NATHANIEL

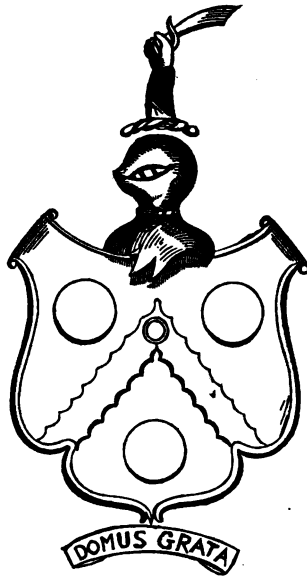
EMERSON WHO DIED DECEM<sup>R</sup> Y

29, 1712 AGED 83.

He was son of Thomas, and of course born in England.

This is evidently by the same hand as that of Wainwright, but it is on a simple perpendicular stone. In the

Notes and Queries in our present number will be found an account of a painting of these arms, possibly the authority upon which they are here inscribed. Our readers will note that Nathaniel, as an Englishman, ought to have been acquainted with his right to the arms he used.



In memory of  
 JOHN DENISON, A. M. only son  
 of Col. *JOHN DENISON*; grandson  
 to a minister of the same name;  
 a descendant from the renowned  
*MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL DENISON*.  
 An amiable young man, & worthy  
 of his ancestors. His genius, learning  
 and engaging manners, spoke him

the future joy & ornament of his native town. But Heaven meant otherwise.

He died in his 25<sup>th</sup> year on the 25<sup>th</sup> of

Aug<sup>r</sup> 1747. *He cometh forth like  
a flower & is cut down. He fleeth also as  
a shadow, & continueth not.*

This model inscription leaves nothing to be said. Near by is the large square tomb of his father, from which the arms are now gone. A hollow shows their former existence, as well as the inscription, which begins,

Huic Tumulo mandatur quod erat mortale

D. JOHANNIS DENISON ARMIGERI.

etc.

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### THE TEMPLE FAMILY.

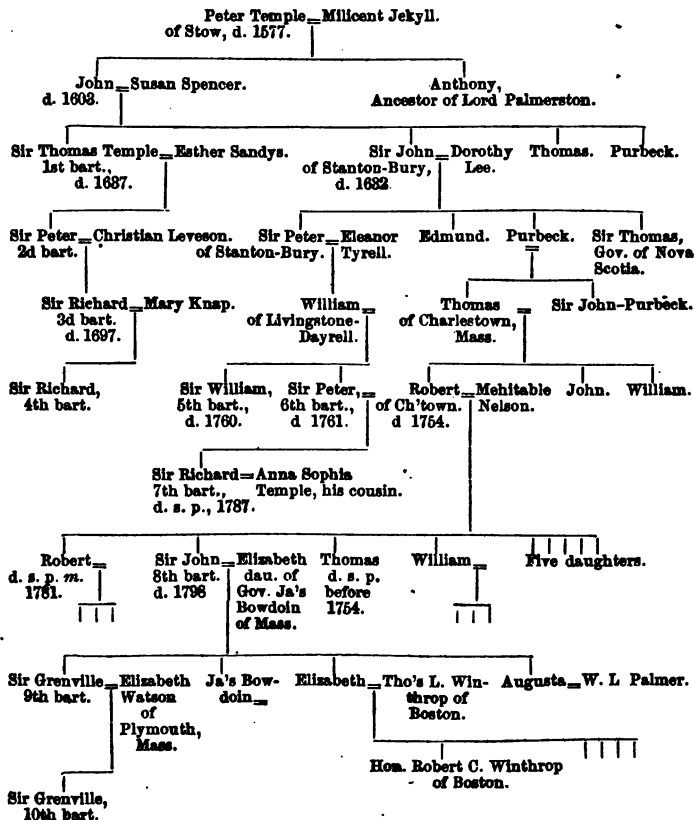


WE place here the seal of Sir Thomas Temple, Knt. and Baronet, affixed to his will of 14 Oct. 1671, on record at Boston. He had lived in Boston several years, was appointed by Cromwell Gov. of Acadie, and had a renewal of the office from Charles II. He died, however, in London, and made a later will there, so that this one was void. In this he remembers "my brother Edmond Temple's children," "my brother Robert Nelson," "cousin John Nelson," "cousin Temple Nelson," "cousin Adolphe Andrews which was in New England," "cousin Mrs. Katherine Wolverston, daughter of Mrs. Adolphea Longfield"; and also "cozen Thomas Temple, i. e. Dr Temple's son," and "cousin John Temple."

As the descendants of one brother settled here and intermarried with other prominent families, we will give a

brief genealogy of the family—in which it is to be noted that though the fact of the title of baronet has kept the general record plain, the items are somewhat confused.

A high antiquity has been claimed for the family, as any peerage will show, and arms have been used referring to its presumed descent from the Earls of Mercia, but it will be sufficient for us to commence in comparatively modern times.



Note however that Burke would derive the American branch from Edmund instead of Purbeck; and in a copy

of Johnson and Kimber's Baronetage, formerly owned and annotated by Sir John Temple, 8th bart., Purbeck is called son of the 2d bart. instead of cousin; yet the foregoing pedigree is most probable.

As to Edmund, I may say that Sir Thomas of Nova Scotia sold, in 1672, a house in Boston to "Stephen Temple of Selby in Northampshire, son and heir apparent of the late Colonel Edmund Temple." This may lead to a settlement of this branch, and we may add that in 1690 this house was sold by "John Temple of Sibbertoft in Northamptonshire, and Edmund Temple of the borough of Leicester, co. Leic." Edmund died about that time, as it is added "signed, sealed and delivered by Ellen, widow of Edmund Temple."

Lastly, the question arises, how did Sir Thomas Temple become a baronet? In 1656 he was styled Col. Thomas T., Esquire. It may be supposed that he was a baronet of Nova Scotia, as was also the eighth baronet, but neither are recorded in any list we have seen.

#### NELSON.

As to the Nelsons, it is said that Robert<sup>1</sup> Nelson of Gray's Inn, married Mary, sister of Sir Thomas of Nova Scotia, and had a son John<sup>2</sup> Nelson, who was in Boston as early as 1685. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Taler, Esq., of Boston, sister of Lt. Gov. Taler. Her mother was sister of Lt. Gov. Stoughton. John<sup>2</sup> Nelson had a brother Temple, said to have died *s. p.* 1671. John had children, Temple and Pascal (the latter named for his uncle Edward Pascal, who m. Hester Temple) and four daughters, viz.: — — —, who m. Capt. Thomas Steel, Elizabeth wife of Nathaniel Hubbard, Rebecca wife

of Henry Lloyd, and Mehitable who married her second cousin, Robert Temple of Charlestown, Mass.

Temple<sup>s</sup> Nelson married Mary, daughter of Gov. John Wentworth of New Hampshire, and had a son John, b. 1731, who died in Grenada, W. I.

The descendants of Rebecca Nelson and Henry Lloyd, however, are still numerous.

#### EMMETT.

Rebecca Temple, dau. of Thomas Temple of Charlestown, married Dr. Christopher Emmett of Dublin. Their children were Thomas and Robert, which Robert had twelve children, the youngest being Robert Emmett, the Irish patriot. The third son, Thomas-Addis Emmett, came to America, as did the eldest son, Christopher-Temple Emmett, who here married his second cousin, Anne-Western, daughter of Robert Temple of Charlestown, and niece of the eighth baronet. Her sister married Hans Blackwood, Lord Dufferin. Her mother was Harriet, daughter of Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts.

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### HERALD PAINTERS. NO. 3.

#### JOHN COLES.

Many families in New England possess old paintings of their Coats of Arms, which appear all to have come out of the same mill.

They are blazoned on a sheet of paper, about 14 inches by 10. The shield generally (if not *always*) surmounted by an esquire's, or closed, side-faced helmet, of blue and gold, although an esquire's helmet should be plain steel. Outside of the two lower corners of the shield are often



(if not *always*) two green branches. On the scroll, instead of motto, the words "By the name of Smith," and written under the whole "He beareth Argent a Lion rampant Azure, by the name of Smith," or whatever else the name and arms may be.

I have seen many of these drawings, but never considered them of any great value, because I believe they were painted by an artist who furnished arms in the same well-known manner as the modern herald painters.

Stott, an English engraver, living in Boston about 1840, told me that the first of these were the work of an Englishman in Boston, who was succeeded in the *trade* (certainly not *art*) by his son, who had then been dead he believed for half a century or more. He said they painted the helmets, shields and ornaments at their leisure, and filled them up when called for.

I have one in my possession which belonged to my mother's grandfather, a Bostonian, who died in 1776. It is mentioned in the Inventory of his effects, and is still in its original gilt frame. I know, however, that some must have been painted later than mine, as I have seen one in which the U. S. flag was introduced (queer heraldry) and we know the stars and stripes were only adopted in July, 1777.

With regard to the green branches below the shield, a gentleman once told me that his ancestors came from Wales. I inquired what reasons he had for saying so, as I knew, for a certainty, that they came from England. He said he had always heard so, and that there was an old painting of the family arms with *leeks* in it. I remarked that such was no proof and begged to see the drawing, and it was one of this kind.

B. H. D.





**Appleton,**  
 of Little Maldenfield,  
 And  
 of Ipswich, Mass.

# THE RADIO JOURNAL

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OF AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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NO. VII. JULY, 1865.

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## THE FAMILY OF APPLETON.

Nearly all of this name in this country are descended from Samuel Appleton, who settled at Ipswich in 1635. He was born in 1586, at Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, England, in and near which village his family had been seated for many years. The earliest certain ancestor is John Appulton, who was living in 1395. The family was of gentle rank, and occupied the estate of Holbrook Hall. The identification of the emigrant is perfect; perhaps the most valuable evidence is the will of Robert Reyce, who married his sister Mary, which mentions "my loving Brother-in-Law Samuel Appleton, now dwelling at Ipswich in New England."

The shield, which accompanies this article, is copied from several manuscripts in the British Museum, some of them copies of the Heraldic Visitations of Suffolk. It may be thus described: Quarterly of twelve;—

1. Appleton. Arg. a fess sa. between 3 apples gules, leaves and stalks vert.

2. Crane. Arg. a fess between 3 cross-crosslets fitchée gules ; which brings
3. 1. Mollington. Arg. a fess between 2 chevrons azure.
4. 2. Carbonel. Gules, a cross arg. in a border engrailed or.
5. 3. Boteler. Arg. 3 covered cups per bend sa. cotised gules.
6. Mountney. Azure, a bend between 6 martlets or.
7. Sexton. Arg. 3 single wings gules 2 and 1.
8. Isaack. Sa. a bend or, in sinister chief point a leopard's head of the second ; which brings
9. 1. Condry. Barry wavy of 14 arg. and azure, over all 3 anchors or.
10. 2. Tuke. Per chevron arg. and sa. 3 Cornish chough's heads erased counterchanged.
11. 3. Hawte. Arg. a cross engrailed gules.
12. 4. Wheathill. Per fess azure and or, a pale counterchanged, 3 lions rampant of the second.

Crests :\* Three pine-apples vert, the tops purfled or, in a crown ppr.

An elephant's head couped sa. tusked and eared or, with a serpent entering his mouth vert.

On the monument of Sir Robert Crane, at Chilton, numbers four and five change places, seemingly for the better. There appears also to be no doubt that two more

\* It is difficult to say which of these crests has the greater authority. Both were in constant use in England, but the elephant's head has alone prevailed in this country.

coats should follow them, viz., Phelip—Quarterly gu. and arg. in the first quarter an eagle displayed or—and Erpingham—Vert, an inescutcheon in an orle of martlets arg.

An incomplete genealogy of the family may be found in the "Memorial of Samuel Appleton of Ipswich." Samuel, the emigrant, was fourth son of Thomas of Little Waldingfield. He married, at Preston, in 1615, Judith Everard, and seems to have had a second wife, Martha, before coming to New England. The male issue of his elder brothers is believed to be entirely extinct, in which case the technical head of the family is the present William Channing Appleton of Roxbury.

Among the epitaphs in the present number is a wood cut of the coat of arms on the tomb of Col. Samuel Appleton of Ipswich, a grandson of the emigrant. It presents a strange instance of false heraldry which cannot easily be explained. The execution is too good to be supposed the work of an ignorant country workman. Col. Appleton married Elizabeth Whittingham, and had two sons, Whittingham, of whom nothing is known, and Samuel, a merchant of Boston. He married Anna Gerrish, and at his death, in 1728, left an only child, Samuel, whose wife was Mary Wentworth of Portsmouth, and whose daughters, Anne and Rebecca, are presumed to have been his co-heiresses; *presumed*, as they had a brother Henry, of whom it is known that he lived to manhood, but not whether he married. Anne married Thomas Storrow, Captain in the British Army, who died at Boston about 1800, and Rebecca married Henry Barlow Brown of Woodstock, Vt.



## RECENT FABRICATIONS OF ARMS.

In the May number of the *Herald and Genealogist* will be found a review of a book entitled "Popular Genealogists, or the art of Pedigree-making. Edinburgh: Edmondston and Douglas, 1865." Crown 8vo., pp 100.

From this article it appears that English genealogists are being aroused to the necessity of revising and correcting the published accounts of their prominent families, which have been repeated in a succession of popular books without verification. Any one who has tried to investigate the genealogy of any noted family, as of one of our Colonial Governors, or any of the prominent founders of these colonies, must have regretted not only that information was scanty but the authorities were at variance. It seems however that the case is even worse. Sir Bernard Burke, a compiler known to all our readers, has issued many volumes of a genealogical nature, and he seems to have been most egregiously deceived in the information given him.

His "Landed Gentry" has been especially examined by Americans, as giving particulars of those families in which a portion of our citizens hope to find their ancestry.

It is the only book which pretends to tell us about the great class of untitled *aristocracy*, and it has been unhesitatingly quoted by most writers. The critic however thus deals with it—"The immense majority of the pedigrees in the Landed Gentry, including more especially the Scottish pedigrees, cannot, I fear, be characterized as otherwise than utterly worthless. The errors of the Peerage are as nothing to the fables which we encounter everywhere.

Families of notoriously obscure origin have their veins filled with the blood of generations of royal personages of the ancient and mythical world. There are not a few minute circumstantial genealogies of *soi-disant* old and distinguished families, with high-sounding titles, which families can be proved, by documentary evidence, never to have had a corporeal existence. Other pedigrees contain a small germ of truth, eked out with a mass of fiction, in the proportion of Falstaff's bread and sack; while an extreme minuteness of detail is often combined with reckless disregard of dates and historical possibilities."

In proof of this, the reviewer cites particularly, the Coulthart pedigree, which has been pushed into all of Burke's works, and even issued by itself, in magnificent form. The family claimed to rank among the best Scottish families, and the claim was established by charters, seals, and the other evidence. It now seems there never was such a barony, clan or arms, and the pedigree maker merely copied old charters from a printed book, altering the names and localities to suit his pedigree. The family, probably, cannot be traced over four generations.

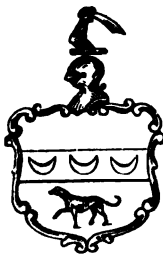
In aid of this fraud, these imaginary marriages have been put into Peerages, and the arms have been copied and quoted in so many books, that nearly every recent writer has found a place for them. The arms are first quoted by Burke in 1844, and since that date the imposture has gone on unchallenged.

This little book has apparently created much discussion, and various plans are proposed for the prevention of frauds hereafter. A writer in a late number of *Notes and Queries* proposes a catalogue of persons, whose arms

or pedigrees are registered in the College of Arms. He adds that such a volume for Ireland was published by William Skey, St. Patrick Pursuivant, and Registrar of the Heralds' Office, with the title of "The Heraldic Calendar, a List of the Nobility and Gentry, whose Arms are registered, and pedigrees recorded in the Heralds' Office, Ireland. Dublin: 1846. 8vo,"

It certainly seems strange that the only official lists should be closed to the public. Any one who examines the county histories will be surprised at the great changes wrought by the last two centuries; and it seems a good time now, to place on record the names of the old families, ere they be entirely overshadowed by the modern pretenders. To Americans such a work will be deeply interesting, as it cannot be doubted that many of the early settlers here have become the representatives of their families.

#### OFFICIAL SEALS.



These arms are on the seal of Governor Simon Bradstreet, who succeeded Leverett, in 1679. He was born, March, 1603, at Horbling, in Lincolnshire, where his father, Simon, was minister; was bred at Emmanuel College, Camb., A. B. 1620, and A. M. 1624. He came to New England in 1630, and was constantly in the government. He married first, Ann, dau. of Gov. Thomas Dudley, and secondly, Ann, dau. of Emmanuel Downing, and widow of Capt. Joseph Gardner. His descendants are numerous; though some

of the name undoubtedly spring from Humphrey, who came from Ipswich, Eng., in 1634.

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### THE SCOTT FAMILY.

There are several reasons which lead us to believe that one or more branches of the Scotts of Scott's Hall, co. Kent, settled in New England. There are now extant two ancient manuscript pedigrees of the family, one of which expressly states the fact, and we will consider this first. This roll is now in the possession of Rev. Dr. Jenks, and contains several generations of the ancestors of Sir William<sup>1</sup> Scott, who married Anne, daughter of Reginald Pimpe.

He had several sons, of whom we mention Sir Reginald<sup>2</sup> and Richard.<sup>2</sup>

Sir Reginald<sup>2</sup> Scott, by his second wife Mary, dau. of Sir Brian Towke, had Sir William,<sup>3</sup> Ambassador to Turkey and to Florence, who married Mary Howard, daughter of Charles, Earl of Nottingham. Their children were, Hon. John<sup>4</sup> Scott, Surveyor General to Charles I., and Sir Edward<sup>4</sup> Scott of Scott's Hall, who died about 1645, leaving a son, Edward<sup>5</sup> Scott, married to Katherine, dau. of George, Lord Goring.

Hon. John<sup>4</sup> Scott married a daughter of Sir George Wortup, and had sons, John,<sup>5</sup> Joseph,<sup>5</sup> (who d. s. p.), and Thomas, (living 1665), of these, John<sup>5</sup> married Deborah, daughter of Thurston Rayner of Suffolk, and lived at Ashfordun, Long Island. On the Pedigree, the arms of this John impale Rayner, viz., argent, on a chief azure, two estoiles gold. We do not find that he married here,

but Thurston Rayner was from Ipswich, co. Suffolk, aged 40 in 1634, and these arms may enable us to trace his family.

In the Hutchinson Papers, p. 380, (old edition), is a copy of a petition from this John Scott, in which he says that his father sold an estate of £2200 pr. ann., in 1641, and lent £14,300 to the King, and lost his life in the service. Also, that he himself was arrested, and, after paying £500, was sent to New England, under charge of "one Downing." Further, that he lived on Long Island, and bought near one third part of it. The King, in 1663, accordingly ordered inquiry to be made to see what could be done for Scott, who desired to be made Governor. It seems Scott afterwards claimed the place or the land, and was imprisoned therefor; but the dispute was settled, as the island was included in the grant to the Duke of York.

On this MS. is a shield of eight quarterings, viz:

1. Argent, three Catherine wheels sable, a bordure engrailed gules.
2. Barry of six, argent and gules, a chief vair.
3. Purpure, a lion rampant and crowned, gold.
4. Chequy, gold and azure.
5. Argent, guttée de sang, a saltire sable.
6. Argent, a bend double cottised, gules.
7. Gules a fesse between six cross-crosslets fitchée, argent.
8. Gules, a chevron between three trefoils argent.

A second manuscript is in the possession of the descendants of Judge James Scott of Newport, R. I. In this the pedigree is continued, in the line of Richard<sup>2</sup> Scott, third son of Sir John Scott and Anne Pimpe.

This Richard<sup>2</sup> Scott married a dau. of George Wettenhall of East Pelham, and had several sons; of whom Edward,<sup>3</sup> third son, married Mary, dau. of John Warren. Their son was Edward<sup>4</sup> Scott of Glemsford, co. Suff., who m. Elizabeth Grome of Suff., and had Edward<sup>5</sup> and Richard.<sup>5</sup> Edward<sup>5</sup> Scott of Glemsford m. Sarah, sister of Richard Carter of Brookhall, co. Essex, and had Edward,<sup>6</sup> Richard,<sup>6</sup> Frederick,<sup>6</sup> and Matthew.<sup>6</sup> It is thought that Judge Edward Scott was the son of one of these last named four brothers; he came to Newport, about 1710.

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It has also been thought that Richard<sup>5</sup> Scott, son of Edward<sup>4</sup> S. of Glemsford, was the person who came to Boston, in 1634, and married Catherine, dau. of Rev. Edward Marbury, sister of the famous Anne Hutchinson. He was a quaker and removed to R. I., where his descendants have been in good standing. However, these affiliations need confirmation by researches in England; as the name is common both in England and this country.

We may further note that Thurston Rayner came from Ipswich, co. Suff., in 1634, and in the same ship came Thomas Scott, aged 40, his wife Elizabeth, and children, Elizabeth, aged 9, Abigail, 7, and Thomas, 6. These were possibly relatives of John Scott of Long Island.

In the same ship were Martha Scott, aged 60, supposed to be mother of Thomas, and Richard Kimball, aged 39, whom Thomas in his will calls "brother."

Richard Kimball, aged 39, had wife Ursula, children Henry, aged 15, Richard, 11, Mary, 9, Martha, 5, John, 3, Thomas, 1. An Elizabeth Kimball, aged 13, also a passenger, was under the care of Thomas Scott. By this vessel also came Henry Kimball and his family.

The following cut is from the MS. belonging to Judge Edward Scott. It differs slightly in the quartering from the Long Island MS.



### MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

#### MARBLEHEAD.

In this yard we find but one coat of arms, viz., that on the upright tombstone of John Legg. The inscription is all within a heart-shaped border, and reads thus:

John Legg Esq<sup>r</sup>. died y<sup>e</sup>  
8<sup>th</sup> of Octob<sup>r</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> 74<sup>th</sup> year of  
his age.



The will of John Legg, on file at Salem, mentions his daughters, Mary, wife of Edward Brattle, and Elizabeth Browne. He probably had no sons. The will bears a fine impression of his seal, with the same arms here given, a stag's head cabossed, and having a helmet and wreath but no crest.

IPSWICH. (CONCLUDED.)

IV.



HERE LYES INTERRED  
THE BODY OF COL<sup>ONL</sup>  
SAMUEL APPLETON ESQ<sup>R</sup>  
WHO DEPARTED THIS  
LIFE OCTOBER 30 MDCCXXV  
ÆTATIS SUÆ LXXI.



## HERALD PAINTERS. NO. 3.

JOHN COLES.

In our last number we published a letter in reference to this artist. He and his son continued to practice the art, for many years, and the greater number of paintings now extant in New England are by them.

It is hardly necessary for us to say, that these are totally worthless, and in fact, any arms which were not in use prior to 1750 or 1760, should be summarily dismissed, as a rule. We may make a few exceptions, when the position of a family in the preceeding generations render the possession of arms probable, but it is evident that Coles established a fashion for these pictures, and after that date everything is highly suspicious.

We may add to this the following note, from Rev. Dr. Jenks of Boston. "With respect to your question concerning Mr. Coles, I can reply that I knew him in early life, and often called on him, as I remember, in making inquiries about heraldry." "Mr. Coles's authorities for his drawings of coats of arms were very scanty, being, as I have supposed, confined to Guillim's folio volume. And he was in the habit of giving arms to applicants, whenever he found them assigned in that book to the family name of his employer, without much, if any, genealogical research or inquiry. If no crest were found in Guillim, he did not hesitate to raise on the torse our national flag. His charge for furnishing such drawings, of folio size, was I recollect, a guinea."

In the Boston Directory for 1800, we find the name of "John Coles, Heraldry painter," and it continues until

1813, and possibly a little later. From 1806, also, we find John Coles, Jr., a miniature and portrait painter. Both disappear in 1826.

### THE BOWES FAMILY.



In the Genealogical Register, X. 82, will be found a letter in relation to this family. The pedigree begins with Nicholas<sup>1</sup> Bowes, who d. in 1721, leaving by his wife, Martha Remington, a son Nicholas,<sup>2</sup> b. 1706, minister at Bedford, Mass., who married Lucy Hancock, daughter of Rev. John H. of Lexington. Their son, William,<sup>3</sup> b. 1734, married Mary, dau. of William Stoddard, and had William,<sup>4</sup> b. 1771, who married Harriet, dau. of Rev. John Troutbeck. William<sup>3</sup> was a Loyalist, and died in London, where his descendants now live.

The letter speaks of seals and a book plate of arms still preserved. We are happy to confirm this by the above cut, copied from the seal on the will of the first Nicholas Bowes, now on record at Boston. In it he mentions his wife, Martha, and her brother Jonathan Remington, Esq., sons William and Nicholas, (to which latter he leaves his seal ring,) daughter Dorcas, &c.

The seal has the field of the Bowes arms ermine.

### HERALDIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### XXI.

The following notes on N. E. Heraldry are taken from "Prestwich's Respublica, &c., &c., &c." In Chap. VIII.,

"The Armorial Bearings belonging to the sundry Commanders or Captains of Companies, &c., that bare coronets, flags, and pennons, as of English, Scotch, Irish, American, and French, in the Armies of the Commonwealth," we find CXXII., Captain-major Benjamin Cayne, of New England. Azure; an eagle displayed Argent; crest, on a wreath Argent and Azure, a demi griffin issuant, with wing raised and but one talon, brown colour.

In another part of the volume, also, Colonel John Dixwell, Governor of Dover Castle. Arms, Argent; a chevron Gules, between three fleurs-de-lis Sable.

The former of these is evidently the son of Robert Keayne of Boston, of whom Savage says that he "was a major, went home," i. e., to England.

The other is the regicide, and the only one of the three refugees in this country, who is known to have left descendants here.

W. S. A.

#### XXII.

I have recently seen a deed of Stephen Minot, dated in 1728, witnessed by Addington Davenport and Christian Wainwright, which has a seal bearing the Wainwright arms as already described (p. 89), from the Ipswich graveyard. This seal is of interest, not only as another example of the use of arms by this family, but because it adds the crest, viz., a lion rampant holding a halbert upright.

A. C. G., JR.

#### XXIII.

The following letter, copied from the New York Herald, seems to merit preservation:

*Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y., June 26, 1865.*

The letter, of which I enclose a copy, contains a few items of family history interesting at present in connection with the public and personal history of its writer, now an applicant for the national pardon. The facts, I think, have not appeared, and the copy is at your service. The envelope bears the frank of Alexander, as a member of Congress.

Yours, truly

W. HUDSON STEPHENS.

LETTER FROM MR. STEPHENS.

*Washington, D. C., Feb. 11. 1854.*

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 6th inst., was received yesterday. All the information I can give you on the point is this; my grandfather's name was Alexander Stephens; he was born in 1720, somewhere in England, but where I do not know; he emigrated to this country about 1745 and settled in Pennsylvania, or at least he lived in that State just before and during the Revolutionary war. He married the daughter of Andrew Baskins, who owned the place at the mouth of the Juniata river, a very noted stand. After the war he moved to Georgia, where he lived until 1813; he died at ninety-three years of age. If he had any relatives in this country I am not aware of it. The "Stevens" are Welch, I think; but whether originally from the same stock as the "Stephens," I am unable to give an opinion. The name Stephens appears early in English history. Yours, respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

W. H. Stephens, Copenhagen, N. Y.

## XXIV.



Of the many seals on the wills at the Suffolk Probate Office, hardly one is more peculiar than the one of which we here present a fac-simile. It occurs on two wills, both of Dorchester people, and both dated in 1700.

The first is that of James Blake, and the witnesses are

Nathaniel Clap,	Ebenezer Clap,
Humphrey Atherton,	Benjamin Blackman,
Noah Beeman,	Hannah Bartlett.

The other will is that of Isaac Jones, witnessed by

John Capen,	Dorcas Davenport,
Ebenezer Williams,	Amos Gates.

It will be noted that no witness is common to both wills, nor is the handwriting of both documents the same.

We are therefore left without a clue to the probable owner of the seal; which seal, we may remark, is beautifully cut, and clearly heraldic.

We can find no English coat-of-arms resembling this, and presume it must have belonged to some foreign resident at Dorchester at the time. A search on the records of the town might possibly afford a clue.

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We may add that this seal and that of Nicholas Bowes are a portion of those found at the Suffolk Probate Office by our associate, Mr. Perkins. It is intended to continue the publication of these valuable evidences, and, wherever practicable, to annex engravings of the seals.

# THE HERALDIC JOURNAL;

RECORDING THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS AND GENEALOGIES  
OF AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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NO. VIII. AUGUST, 1865.

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## THE GORE ROLL OF ARMS.

We propose to lay before our readers a transcript of a very valuable collection of the arms of New England families, made during the last century. The original MS. is at present inaccessible, but we have the advantage of a very careful copy, painted by Isaac Child, Esq., a gentleman well versed in the rules of Heraldry, and his transcript may be accepted as entirely authentic.

The earliest coats recorded are dated in 1701 and 1702, the latest in 1724; it seems highly probable that the dates refer to the time when the memoranda were made, because there is no other reason for affixing a special date. Thus the first coat is that of Deane Winthrop of Pulling Point, 1701. Certainly this was not the first appearance of the Winthrop arms, nor was Deane the head of the family at the time. Again, the arms were probably recorded at the dates affixed, since the earliest name of the Gores entered in the book was that of Samuel Gore, or John Gore, both born after 1750, and at this late

date he could hardly have collected the information placed under the shields. These inscriptions are also peculiar, since they give only the rank of the bearer at the time named. For example, Spencer Phips, 1710, is called one of the Council and Justice of the Peace. Would any one in 1778, have omitted the fact that Phips became Lieut. Governor of the State in 1734?

It is then desirable to know who was the artist at so early a date. Mr. Child's copy says, made by *John Gore*, but it is certain that an English heraldic MS. which was preserved with this book, had inscribed in it the name of *Samuel Gore*. Mr. Drake has also a bill dated in 1783, from Samuel Gore to Gov. John Hancock, in which these items occur:

To painting chariot body and wheels,	£15
“ painting sett of coach wheels,	1.4
“ drawing arms on paper,	3

From this we may argue that Samuel<sup>1</sup> was probably the painter. I presume he was the son of John<sup>4</sup> and Frances (Pinkney) Gore, who were married in 1743, and that John was the son of Obadiah<sup>3</sup> and Sarah (Kilby) Gore, and born 29 Dec., 1718. Savage records that the first of the name here was John<sup>1</sup> of Roxbury, 1635, who d. 1657. His son Samuel<sup>2</sup> m. Elizabeth Weld, and died in 1692, leaving sons Samuel<sup>3</sup> and Obadiah<sup>3</sup>, the latter b. 1688. This Obadiah<sup>3</sup> was grandfather of the presumed artist. The successive generations seem to have been carpenters and housewrights, nor can we learn from the inventories any mention of this book.

The only suggestion we can make is, that since the dates under so many of these shields coincide with the

death of the bearers, the painter may have been employed to engrave the coffin-plates, or to furnish hatchments or banners, both of which we know were used here at the funerals of noted citizens.

We give the arms as they stand in Mr. Child's copy, though many of them are of families not resident here, as this may show the amount of credit to be given to the artist. Several of the coats were left unfinished, and probably some were not distinguishable. Such as it is, however, the roll constitutes a very valuable addition to our sources of information, and research seems to confirm its correctness.

## GORE'S LIST.

1. Dean Winthrop of Pulling Point, co. Suffolk, 1701.  
Argent, three chevrons gules, over all a lion rampant sable.  
Crest, on a mount vert, a hare courant ppr.  
[Note. Deane was the sixth son of Gov. John Winthrop of Mass., and died in 1704.]
2. Capt. Henry Crafts, son of the late Duke of Monmouth, Commander of her maj' ship Gosport, 1702.  
Lozenzy, argent and azure, a crescent for difference.  
Crest, a demi-lion, gules.
3. Richard Midcot of Boston, Esq., county of Suffolk.  
One of his Majesty's Council of the Province of Mass., 1702.  
Azure, an eagle displayed argent; on a chief gules, three escallops gold.  
Crest, a demi-eagle displayed, holding in the beak an escallop.  
[Note. Richard Middlecott came from Warminster,



co. Wilts, and died in 1704. BURKE gives these arms to a Lincolnshire family.]

4. Dr. John Owen of the Island of Antigua, 1702.  
Gules, a boar argent, collared and chained to a holly bush, on a mount in base ppr.  
Crest, a boar's head palewise, couped.
5. Anna, wife of Peter Sargent, Esq., of Boston, 1702.  
Sargent and Shrimpton. The shield is Sargent (See No. 31) impaling.  
Argent on a cross sable, five escallops of the field.  
Crest, a demi-lion azure, holding in his paws an escallop.
6. John Jay (or Joy) of Medford, county of Middlesex, 1702.  
Argent, a chevron azure, on a chief of the second three martlets of the field.  
Crest, a cormorant's head.  
[This gentleman has yet to be traced.]
7. John Legg of Boston, Esq., county of Suffolk.  
Sable, a buck's head, cabossed argent.  
Crest, out of a coronet gold, five ostrich feathers azure.  
[This family was of Marblehead, as will be seen by the Epitaph published in our July number.]
8. Madame Anna Leverit, widow of John Leverit, Esq., Gov. of the Colony of Mass., 1682.  
1st Argent, a chevron between three leverets, sable.  
Impaling, 2nd, Gold, on a cross gules, five bells argent.  
Crest, a scull.  
[Note. The arms impaled are certainly those of Sedgewick. Savage says Leverett married Sarah Sedgewick, dau. or sister of Major Robert S.]

9. Edward Brattle of Marblehead, county of Essex.  
Brattle and Legg, 1707.

Gules, a chevron, gold, between three battle axes,  
argent.

Crest, a dexter arm, vambraced and embowed,  
grasping a battle-axe.

The impalement is of the Legg arms, described in  
No. 7.

[Note. This Edward was a younger brother of  
Thomas, (see No. 30,) and married Mary, daughter  
of John Legg.]

10. Anna, wife of John Richards, Esq., one of his  
Majesty's Councillors of the Province of Mass.  
Richards and Winthrop, 1707.

Argent, four lozenges conjoined in fesse, gules,  
between two bars, (sable?). Impaling, Winthrop,  
as in No. 1.

No crest.

[John Richards who used a seal in 1685, was son  
of Thomas Richards of Dorchester, whose widow  
Welthian also used them on her will in 1679.]

11. Charles Frost of Boston, 1707. Frost and Davis.  
The shield is impaled, being

1, Frost. Argent, a chevron gules, between three  
trefoils slipped.

2d, Davis. A stag trippant gold.

Crest, a head, within sprigs of (laurel?).

[This was Charles Frost, b. 1683, son of John and  
grandson of Nicholas F. of Kittery, who was born at  
Tiverton, co. Devon, about 1595.]

12. Nathaniel Norden, Esq., of Marblehead, one of his  
Majesty's Council. Norden and Lat . . . .

Argent, on a fesse gules between three beavers passant, a crosslet fitchée between two fleurs-de-lys, gold.

Crest, a demi-beaver, holding in his mouth a branch of leaves.

The impalement is Gules, a cross patonce argent.

[This is the Latimer arms, and I find he married Mary, daughter of Christopher Latimer, or Lattimore of Marblehead. Norden died in 1727.]

13. Lady Mary, formerly wife to Sir William Phips, Knt., Governor of the Province of Mass., . . . of Peter Sargent, Esq., of His Majesty's Council. Sargent and Spencer, 1705.

The shield is Sargent (See No. 31) impaling quarterly argent and gules—in the second and third quarters a fret gold—over all, on a bend sable, three escallops gold.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet a griffin's head, gorged with a bar gemelle, gules between two wings expanded.

[Note. Peter Sargent came from London, 1667, and though Savage does not record his first wife, she would seem to have been Anna Shrimpton. His second wife, the widow of Gov. Phips, was daughter of Roger Spencer of Saco, Maine, 1652. Another daughter m. Dr. David Bennett, and had Spencer Bennett, who took the name of his uncle Phips, and is recorded in the next article.

As to the Sargent arms we may note that Peter used them in 1693, as appears by his seal on a power of attorney, now at Salem.]

14. Anthony Chickley, Esq., Attorney-General of the Province of Mass., 1706.

Azure, a chevron between three mullets, gold.

No crest.

[He died in 1708. He was bapt. 31 July, 1636, at Preston-Capes, North-Hants, England, and was the son of William and Elizabeth Checkley. From the arms the family may have been related to that of the famous Archbishop Chichele.]

15. John Chamberlain, Esq., of the Island of Antigua, 1707.

Gules, an inescutcheon between eight mullets in orle, argent.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet gold, an ass's head, argent.

16. John Paul of Boston, Mass., 1709.

Azure, a lion rampant, argent, between eight fleurs-de-lys in orle, gold.

Crest, a stag's head, cabossed gules.

[Note. This is evidently the arms of John Pool, or Poole. See Dorchester Epitaphs, ante, p. 9.]

17. Edward E , Esq., of Pembrouck in Wales. Gov. of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1705.

Azure, a winged antelope, gold.

Crest, a stag's head erased, gold.

18. William Skinner of London, merchant, 1707.

Sable, a chevron, gold, between three griffin's heads, erased argent, a crescent for difference.

Crest, a griffin's head erased, argent, holding in the beak a hand coupé gules.

19. Henry Harvie, Fort Major of Province Newfoundland, 1708.

Gules, on a bend argent, three trefoils slipped, azure.  
Crest, a leopard ermine, holding in the dexter paw a trefoil slipped, azure.

20. Widow Mary Apthorp, widow of Charles Apthorp of Boston, 1709.

1st, Per pale nebuly argent and azure, in fesse two mullets, counterchanged. Impaling 2d, Quarterly, — and —, four eagles displayed gules.

No crest.

21. Spencer Phips, Esq., of Cambridge, county of Middlesex, one of His Majesty's Council, and Justice of the Peace for the County, 1710.

Sable, a trefoil slipped ermine, between eight mullets, argent.

Crest, a bear's paw, sable, holding a trefoil slipped ermine.

[Note. These arms were used by Sir Wm. Phips, and very probably were granted him. The same are borne by the Marquess of Normanby, but despite the assertions of the Peerages, his ancestor, Constantine Phipps, was not a son of our Governor, and probably only most remotely connected. We hope our English friends will explain this matter more satisfactorily.]

22. John Foster, Esq., Col. of the Life to the Earl of Bellemont, Governor of the Province of Mass., Justice of the Common Pleas for the County of Suffolk, and one of His Majesty's Council, 1710.

Argent, a chevron vert, between three bugle-horns, stringed, sable.

Crest, a dexter arm embowed, the hand grasping a spear.

23. Susannah, widow of John Foster, Esq., of Boston.

Foster and Hawkins, 1710.

1st, Foster, as in No. 22.

Impaling 2nd, Argent on a saltire sable, five fleurs-de-lys, gold.

Crest, on a mound vert, a hind lodged ppr.

[This seems to be an error in the Christian name.

*Abigail*, dau. of Thomas Hawkins, married John Foster, and died in 1711.]

24. Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq., Gov. of the Colony of Connecticut, 1742. Saltonstall and Whit . . . . . (Whittingham).

1st, Gold, a bend between two eagles displayed, sable.

Impaling 2nd, Argent, a fesse (azure?) over all a lion rampant, gules.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet, gold, a pelican's head, vulning its breast.

[Note. Gov. Saltonstall, son of Nathaniel, and grandson of Richard Saltonstall, Jr., and Meriell Gurdon, married, for his third wife, Mary, dau. of William Whittingham, and widow of Wm. Clarke. The grandfather was John W., who was son of Baruch W., and grandson of the distinguished Reformer, William Whittingham, Dean of Durham.]

25. Samuel White of Boston, merchant, 1712.

Gules, a chevron between three boar's heads, coupéd, argent.

Crest, out of a mural coronet gules, a boar's head argent.

[This has also to be identified.]

26. William Taylor, Esq., Col. of the Second Regiment of Foot, at the taking of the Government of Port Royal, afterward Lt.-Gov. of the Province, and one of the Council, 1711.

Per saltire, gold and gules, an eagle displayed.

Crest, a demi-eagle displayed, gules, double headed, and in each beak a cross-crosslet.

[William Taylor was the son of William Taylor, by his wife Rebecca Stoughton. He died in 1732. These arms were used by him on his seal.]

27. James Cutting of Barbadoes, merchant, 1712.

Azure, two swords argent in saltire, hilted gold—on a chief of the second, three lions rampant of the field.

28. Elizabeth, wife of Simeon Stoddard, Esq., of Boston, merchant, 1712, Stoddard and Eu . . . (Evance?).

1st Sable, three estoiles within a bordure, argent.

Impaling 2d, Argent, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys, sable.

Crest, a sinister arm, embowed, habited gules, holding in the hand the stalk of a flower.

29. Gillis Dyer, Esq., Colonel of the Life-guard to his Excellency Joseph Dudley, Esq., Governor of the Province; Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, 1713.

Argent, on a bend cottised azure, three crescents gold.

Crest, a mailed arm, gauntleted, holding a dagger upright, hilted gold.

[Giles Dyer died 12 August, 1713.]

30. Thomas Brattle, Esq., Treasurer of Harvard College, and Fellow of the Royal Society, at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, 1713.

Gules, a chevron gold between three battle-axes, argent.

Crest, a dexter arm, embowed, vambraced, holding in the hand a battle-axe, gold.

[He was son of Thomas Brattle of Charlestown, who died in 1683, the wealthiest man probably in the Colony, says Savage.]

31. Peter Sargent, Esq., one of His Majesty's Council for the Province of Mass., 1714.

Argent, a chevron between three dolphins embowed, sable.

Crest, a bird rising.

[He was from London, 1667, and d. s. p. 1714.

See No. 13.]

32. Elizabeth, wife of Simeon Stoddard, Esq., of Boston, 1714. Stoddard and Roberts.

Stoddard impaling—Per pale argent and gules, a lion rampant, sable.

Crest, a stag's head erased, per fesse (argent and gules).

[These impalements are difficult of explanation. Simeon was son of Anthony Stoddard, and married 1st, Mary ———, who d. 1708. He m. 2d, May, 1709, Elizabeth, widow of Col. Samuel Shrimpton, who d. April, 1713. Third, in May, 1715, Mehitable (Minot) widow of Peter Sargent. His second wife, the widow Shrimpton, was dau. of widow Elizabeth Roberts of London.]

33. Capt. Thomas Richards of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, 1714.

Argent, four lozenges, conjoined in fesse gules, between two bars sable.

No crest.



[This was probably the son of James Richards of Hartford, and nephew of John R. (shield No. 10, ante.) He died December, 1714. James Richards' tomb at Hartford, we are informed, bears these arms.]

34. Isaac Addington, Esq., Secretary of the Prov. of Mass., Judge of Probate for county of Suffolk, Justice of the Peace, and one of his Majesty's Council, 1715. Addington and Norton.

1. Per pale ermine and erminois, on a chevron, counterchanged, four lozenges, between three fleurs-de-lys.

Impaling, Gules a fret argent, over all a bend vairy gold and gules.

Crest, a wild-cat? ermine.

[Isaac Addington was son of Isaac Addington by his wife Anne Leverett. He married, first, Elizabeth, dau. of Griffith Bowen of London, and secondly, Elizabeth, widow of John Wainwright, and dau. of William Norton. She was niece of Rev. John Norton, and this branch was from the Nortons of Sharpenhow, co. Bedford.]

35. Elizabeth, wife of Elisha Cook of Boston, Esq. Cook and Leverett, 1715.

Cook (as in No. 36) impaling Leverett:

[She was daughter of Gov. John Leverett.]

36. Elisha Cook of Boston, Esq., one of his Majesty's Council of the Province of Mass., 1715.

Gold, a chevron chequy azure and of the field, between three cinquefoils of the second.

Crest, a unicorn's head, gold, between two wings endorsed, azure.

[Elisha Cook was son of Richard of Boston, said to have come from Gloucestershire. He died Oct. 1715. His son, of the same name, married the dau. of Richard Middlecot.]

37. Andrew Belcher, Esq., Commissary General of the Province of Mass., and one of his Majesty's Council, 1717.

Gold, three pales gules, a chief vair.

Crest, a greyhound's head erased, ermine, with a collar gules, and ring, (gold?).

[Andrew Belcher, a settler here in 1639, married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Danforth, and had Andrew, the person here recorded, who married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Gilbert of Hartford. He died in Oct., 1717, having acquired a large fortune. His son Jonathan was the Governor of Mass. These arms are on Andrew Belcher's seal on his will.]

38. Joseph Lemon of Charlestown, in the County of Middlesex, 1717.

Azure, a fesse between three dolphins embowed, argent, an annulet for difference.

Crest, a pelican in her nest, feeding her young.

[At p. 48 will be found a notice of the Lemmon family.]

39. George Caldwell of London, merchant, now of Boston, co. Suffolk, 1717. Caldwell and Mane.

The first coat is quarterly, viz.: 1. Per pale crenellé gules and argent, three bear's paws erased.

2. Three fleurs-de-lys.

3 and 4. Argent, a galley sable.

Over all a pallet ermine.

Impaling. Per chevron flory, sable and gold, in chief three bezants, in base the stump of a tree? sable.

Crest, a hand gauntleted, holding a bear's paw erased.

[This must be a foreign coat, the style being so strange.]

40. Elisha Hutchinson, Esq., Col. of the First Regiment of Foot in the co. of Suff., Capt. of Castle William, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in the co. of Suff., and one of the Council, 1717.

Per pale gules and argent, a lion rampant, argent, between eight crosses-croslet gold.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet, gold, a cockatrice vert, combed gules.

[He was the son of Edward Hutchinson of Boston, co. Linc., and of Boston, N. E. He died Dec., 1717. His grandson was Governor of Massachusetts.]

41. Waight Winthrop, Esq., Maj.-General of the Province of Mass., Chief Justice of the Court of Assize, and one of his Majesty's council, 1717.

Arms as No. 1. Motto, *Spes Vincit Thronum*.

[Wait-Still Winthrop was son of Gov. John W. of Conn., and grandson of Gov. John of Mass., hence nephew of Deane Winthrop, (shield No. 1.) He died November, 1717.]

42. Nicholas Paige of Rumney Marsh, Col. of the Second Regiment of Foot in the County of Suffolk, 1717.

Argent, on a bend, three eagles displayed.

Crest, a demi-eagle, displayed.

[He was from Plymouth, co. Devon, 1665, and married Anne, widow of Edward Lane, niece of Gov. Joseph Dudley. He died late in 1717.]

43. John Huse, Esq., of Salem, in the County of Essex, merchant, 1717.

Argent, an estoille of sixteen points, gules.

Crest, three trees proper.

44. Capt. John Browne of Salem, in the County of Essex, merchant, 1718.

Argent, on a bend double cottisid, three eagles displayed, a crescent for difference.

Crest, an eagle displayed.

[This John Browne has not yet been distinguished from others of the name.]

45. Daniel Wibond of Boston, Capt. of Marines on board his Majesty's ship Chester, 1717.

Sable, a fesse (gold ?) between three swans argent, membered gules.

Crest, a dragon's head, apparently.

[These arms are those of Wyborn, co. Kent.]

46. Eliakim Hutchinson, Esq., one of his Majesty's Council for the Province of Mass., 1718.

Arms as in No. 40, but with a label of three points, argent, over all.

[Eliakim was son of Richard Hutchinson, a wealthy ironmonger of London, and cousin of Edward of Boston. He died in 1718, probably.]

47. Robert Barker of Ipswich, co. of Suffolk, Great Britain, 1718.

Per fesse nebuly, azure and sable, three martlets, gold, a canton ermine.

Crest, a hind, lodged?

[See No. 62.]

48. Sir Thomas Lucas of Colchester, Great Britain, 1718.  
Argent, a fesse between six annulets, gules, three in chief, as many in base.  
Crest, out of a ducal coronet, gold, a demi-griffin, with wings expanded, gules.  
[See No. 62.]
49. John Britton of Tollingham, Great Britain, impaled on the dexter side with Choute, 1718.  
1st, Chute, viz., Gules, three swords bar wise, the points to the dexter, argent.  
Impaling 2d, Britton: Quarterly, per fesse indented, argent and gules, in the first quarter, a mullet sable.  
Crest, a demi-lion collared, therefrom a cord, bowed, and held in the dexter paw.  
[See No. 62.]
50. John Wood of Westlinton in Yorkshire, Great Britain, 1718.  
Sable, on a bend argent, three fleurs-de-lys of the field, a crescent for difference.  
Crest, a wolf's head erased, sable, collared gold.  
[See No. 62.]
51. Edward Sturton, Esq., Great Britain, 1718.  
Sable, a bend gold between six plates.  
Crest, a demi-friar, holding in the dexter hand a whip with three lashes.  
[See No. 62.]
52. Robert Chichester of Raley, in the co. of Devon in Great Britain, 1718.  
Chequy gold and gules, a chief vairy gold and gules.  
Crest, a heron rising, holding an eel in the beak.  
[See No. 62.]

THE  
HERALDIC JOURNAL;

RECORDING THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS AND GENEALOGIES  
OF AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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NO. IX. SEPTEMBER, 1865.

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THE GORE ROLL OF ARMS.

[Concluded.]

53. Joshua Gee of Boston, co. Suffolk, shipwright, 1720.

Gee and Thatcher.

1st, on a chevron, between three leopard's faces, as many fleurs-de-lys.

2d, a cross moline, on a chief three grasshoppers.

Crest, a wolf statant reguardant, ermine.

[Joshua Gee was son of Peter Gee of Boston, 1667. Savage seems to make some confusion in the marriages, by saying that Joshua m. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Thomas Thornton, but it seems that he married Elizabeth, dau. of Judah Thatcher, and gr. dau. of Thornton. She afterwards became the third wife of Rev. Peter Thatcher of Milton, her second cousin.

The relation was this, Thomas Thatcher of Plymouth, Mass., was son of Rev. Peter, rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, co. Wilts, and nephew of

Anthony ; Judah was son of Anthony Thatcher, and cousin of Thomas ; Rev. Peter, son of Thomas, and Elizabeth, dau. of Judah, were thus second cousins. These Thatcher arms are confirmed by the Suffolk Wills, hereafter to be printed.]

54. Wigglesworth Sweetser of Boston, co. of Suffolk, 1720.

Argent, on a fesse azure, three saltires coupé, gold.

[Seth Sweetser came in 1687, aged 31, from Tring, co. Hertford. His son Benjamin m. Abigail, probably dau. of Edward Wigglesworth, and had a son Wigglesworth Sweetser, who had a son of the same names.]

55. Sir John Barkley of Stratton in Somersetshire, Gr. Britain, 1719.

A chevron between ten crosses pattée.

Crest, a unicorn passant.

[See No. 62.]

56. George Whithouse of Kingston, Island of Jamaica, 1719.

Per chevron flory sable and argent, in chief two escallops, and in base a tower, all countermarched.

Crest, five spears, one in pale and four in saltire.

[Note. This is evidently the coat of Whitehorn, though it is precisely reversed from Burke's description.]

57. Samuel Brown, Esq., of Salem, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Col. of the First Regiment of Foot, co. of Essex, and one of his Majesty's Council.

Arms the same as No. 44.

[William Browne of Salem, son of Francis B. of Brandon, co. Suffolk, came here in 1635, aged 26. His son William married Hannah Curwin, and had Samuel, the one here recorded.]

58. Francis Brinley of Newport, Colony of R. I., now of Boston, 1719.

Per pale sable and gold, a chevron between three escallops, counterchanged, within a bordure argent, charged with eight hurts.

Crest, an escallop, gules.

[He was son of Thomas of Datchett, co. Bucks, was of Newport, an Assistant in Rhode Island, and died in 1719. We shall say more of this family when we come to the King's Chapel (Boston) Inscriptions.]

59. Sir Thomas Culpepper, Baron of Thornsway, co. of Kent, G. Britain, 1719.

Azure, a bend engrailed gules.

Crest, a falcon, with wings expanded.

[Note. This coat is clearly wrong, being color on color. It should be *argent*, a bend engrailed gules. See also No. 62.]

60. Joseph Dudley of Roxbury, co. of Suffolk, Esq., Gov. of the Province of Mass. Bay, New England, and New Hampshire, 1720.

Gold, a lion rampant, azure, the tail forked.

Crest, a lion's head erased.

[This was the son of Gov. Thomas Dudley. See pp. 35-6. We may note that the Dudley lion was usually *vert*, instead of *azure*.]



61. John Mansale of Bristol, merchant, 1710.

Argent, a chevron between three maunches, sable.

Crest, a griffin's head, coupé.

[See No. 62.]

62. Thomas Chute of Marblehead, co. of Essex, 1719.

Gules, semée of mullets, gold, three swords argent, hilted, or barways, the centre sword encountering the other two; a carton argent and azure (vert?), thereon a lion of England.

Crest, a dexter cubit arm in armor, the hand grasping a broken sword.

[In the Register, XIII., 123, it is stated that Lionel Chute of Ipswich was son of Anthony Chuté, and the descendant of Alexander Chute of Taunton, co. Somerset, A. D. 1268. Lionel's son James married an Epes of Ipswich, and had a son Thomas, born in 1692, the one here mentioned.

The MS., which was then copied for the Register, comes down only to this generation of Thomas Chute. It had evidently been seen by the author of this "Gore" list, since the arms pricked on it are those of Sturton (51), Bartley (55), Lucas (48), Gee (53), Colpepper (59), Baker (47), Wood (50), Brittan (49), and Chittester (52), which are Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, and 59 in this List, except that Bartley, Baker and Chittester should be Barkley, Barker and Chichester, as given by us. Mansale (No. 61), also occurs in the marriages.]

63. Samuel Phillips of Boston, co. of Suffolk, 1721.

Argent, a lion rampant, sable, collared and chained.

Crest, a lion, as in the shield, collared and chained, gules.

[This was very probably Samuel Phillips, goldsmith, of Salem, son of Rev. Samuel P. of Rowley, who was son of Rev. George P. of Boxford, co. Suffolk, and Watertown, Mass. George was son of Christopher Phillips of Rainham, St. Martin, co. Norfolk, and was born about 1593.]

64. William Hutchinson, Esq., of Boston, co. of Suffolk, Justice of the Peace, 1721.

Arms as in No. 46, but without the label, and identical with No. 40.

[He was the son of Eliakim Hutchinson, and died in 1721.]

65. Edward Pell of Boston, co. of Suffolk, 1720. Pell and Clarke.

Quarterly, 1 and 4, ermine, on a canton — a pelican, vulning herself, gold.

2 and 3, Gules, three swords, argent, hilted gold, erect, in fesse.

Crest, on a chaplet vert, a pelican, vulning herself.

66. Thomas Savage, Esq., of Boston, Col. of the First Regiment of Foot, co. of Suffolk, 1720.

Argent, six lioncels, sable.

Crest, out of a coronet, gold, a bear's paw erased, sable.

[These arms will be fully treated hereafter, under "Monumental Inscriptions." They are on the tombstone of Major Thomas Savage, in the King's Chapel Yard, Boston.]

67. Elizabeth, wife of John Yeomans, Esq., of the Island of Antigua. Yeomans and Shrimpton, 1721.

1, Sable, a chevron between three spears, upright.

2, Argent, on a cross, gold, five escallops of the field.  
Crest, a dexter arm, in armor, embowed, the hand grasping a spear.

[John Yeomans was grandson of John Y., Lieut.-Governor of Antigua. Elizabeth was daughter of Samuel Shrimpton, Jr., and great-grand-daughter of Henry Shrimpton.]

68. Zechariah Tuttle of Boston, co. of Suffolk, Lieutenant of Castle William, 1721.

Azure, on a bend argent, double cotised gold, a lion passant, sable.

Crest, a bird (Cornish chough?) holding in its beak a branch of olive.

[These arms are those of Tothill.]

69. Mrs. Anna Wade of Medford, co. of Middlesex, 1721.

Azure, a saltier between four escallops, gold.

Crest, a hippopotamus.

[The Wades of Medford were sons of Jonathan of Ipswich, Mass., who owned lands in Denver, co. Norfolk. This Anna may be the dau. of Nathaniel Wade and Mercy Bradstreet, born in 1685.]

70. Jonathan Mountfort of Boston, co. of Suffolk, 1722.

Bendy of eight, gold and azure.

Crest, a lion's head, couped.

71. Daniel Stoddard, a naval officer of the Port of Boston, 1723.

Sable, three estoilles within a bordure argent, a crescent for difference.

Crest, a demi-horse —, erased, environed round the body with a coronet, gold.

72. Widow of Joseph Dudley, Esq., of Roxbury, co. of Suffolk, 1722.

1st, Gold, a lion rampant (azure?). Impaling, —  
 on a bend double cotised, three martlets.  
 Crest, a wolf's head, erased.

[This is evidently Rebecca, daughter of Edward Tyng, and wife of Gov. Joseph Dudley. She survived her husband, and died Sept., 1722. These arms of Tyng are on old plate, still preserved in the family. See, also, No. 79.]

73. Mary, widow of Francis Brinley of Newport, in the Colony of Rhode Island. Brinley and Borden, 1722.

1st, Per pale argent and gold, a chevron between three escallops, counterchanged, within a bordure argent, charged with eight hurts. Impaling, argent, three cinquefoils, azure.

Crest, an escallop gules.

74. John Jekyll of Boston, Esq., Collector of the Customs for the Counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, Plymouth, Barnstable, and Bristol, 1723.

Gold, a fesse between three hinds trippant, sable.

Crest, a horse's head couped argent, maned and bridled, sable.

75. Capt. Henry Burn of the Island of Christophers, 1723.

Gold, a chevron between three pelican's heads erased azure.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet of gold, a pelican's head.

76. Benjamin Pickman, Esq., of Salem, co. of Essex, 1723.

Gules, two battle-axes in saltire gold, between four martlets, argent.

No crest.

[Benjamin Pickman of Salem, says Savage, was third son of Nathaniel of Bristol, England, where he was baptized at Lewen's Mead, (Bristol) in 1645, had a son Benjamin, who died in 1718, leaving a son Benjamin, born 1708. These arms are also in the Salem Churchyard.]

77. William Dummer, Esq., of Boston, co. of Suffolk, Lieut.-Gov. of the Province of Mass., one of the Council, and Capt. of Castle William, 1723.

Azure, three fleurs-de-lys, gold, on a chief of the second, a demi-lion of the field.

Crest, a demi-lion azure, holding in the dexter paw a fleur-de-lys, gold.

[We shall speak more of this coat under "Official Seals."]

78. John Waire of the Island of Jamaica, merchant, 1723. Gules, two wings conjoined in lure argent, over all a bend azure.

Crest, an ostrich's head, with wings elevated, holding in the beak a key.

[The arms are those of Warre.]

79. Jonathan Tyng, Esq., of Woburn, co. of Middlesex, Colonel of the Second Regiment of Foot, Justice of the Court, 1724.

Argent, on a bend cotised sable, three martlets, gold. No crest.

[He was son of Edward Tyng, and died in January, 1724. The family was one of the most prominent in Massachusetts, and was connected by marriage with many of the families already noted as using arms.]

80. James Tilestone of Boston, co. of Suffolk, 1724.  
 Azure, a bend cotised between two garbs, gold.  
 Crest, out of a mural coronet gules, a greyhound's head.  
 [These are the arms of Tillotson.]
81. John Frizell of Boston, merchant. Frizell and Fowle.  
 1st, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, three antique crowns, gules.  
 2 and 3, Azure, three cinquefoils, argent.  
 Impaling 2d, Argent, three trees proper.  
 Crest, a stag's head, between two halberts.  
 [We have already mentioned these arms of Frizell or Frazer. See p. 58.]
82. Henry Roswell of London, merchant, 1723.  
 Per pale, gules and azure, a lion rampant, argent.  
 Crest, a lion's head couped argent, langued gules.
83. John Sil \* \* n of the North of England, Great Britain, 1723.  
 Argent, on a bend cotised sable, three annulets of the field.  
 Crest, two bear's paws erased, the dexter one gules, the sinister proper, holding a branch upright(?) gules.
84. Richard Waldron, Esq., of Portsmouth in Piscataqua, alias New Hampshire, 1724.  
 Argent, three bull's heads cabossed, horned gold.
85. Bparland.  
 Argent, two bars, gules, over all a boar, rampant, (Azure?).  
 Crest, a broken lance.  
 Motto, Press Through.

[These arms are used by a Scotch family, and also by the Borlands of Boston, Mass.]

## 86. Cushing.

Quarterly, 1 and 4, An eagle displayed.

2 and 3, two dexter hands, open, couped, a canton chequy.

Crest, two bear's paws, holding a ducal coronet, from which is suspended a heart.

[No colors or name are marked on this sketch. The family, however, is a distinguished one here, and the pedigree will be found in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, for 1865.]

## 87. Paddock of Gloucester.

[An unfinished sketch.]

## 88. Sir Edward Sprague, Knt.

Gules, a fesse between three trefoils.

Crest, out of a naval crown a demi-lion, crowned.

## 89. Lathrop.

Gyronny of eight azure and gules, an eagle displayed, argent.

Crest, a game-cock.

## 90. Joshua Winslow, Esq.

Argent, on a bend gules eight lozenges conjoined, gold.

Crest, the stump of a tree.

[More correctly the bend should be gules lozengy, gold, but I give it as it is painted.]

## 91. Sayward of York.

Gules, on a fesse argent, between two chevrons ermine, three leopard's faces of the field.

Crest, a tiger's head; couped.

[Henry Sayward was of York, Me., 1664.]

92. Scolly.  
Three shovellers. [No colors.]
93. Whitwell.  
(Gules?), a fesse chequy, gold and sable, between two bars—gemelles.
94. Thomas Kneeland of Essex.  
A lion rampant, gold, holding in the dexter paw an escutcheon, charged with a cross formée.  
Crest, a demi-lion.
95. Argent, a chevron gules between three pine apples, vert, on a canton a fleur-de-lys, in the centre point a Baronet's badge.  
Crest, out of a ducal coronet a mailed arm embowed, the hand grasping a staff; thereon a flag.  
Mottos, "Peperi" and "Virtute."  
[These arms, though not clearly emblazoned, are certainly those of Sir William Pepperell.]
96. Beach.  
Gules, three lions passant, gold, over all a bend charged with three stag's heads, cabossed.  
Crest, a bird rising.
97. Bell of Boston.  
Azure, a fesse ermine, between three bells, gold.  
[It will be noticed that the last thirteen coats are not finished in the drawing, and the names of the owners are not all specified.]
98. Christopher Kilby, Esq.  
Argent, three bars azure, in chief as many annulets of the last.  
Crest, an ear of maize, stripped open.  
Mottos, "Persisto," and "Gratia Gratiam Parit."



99. Gilbert McAdams. McAdams, Kilby and Clark.  
Gules, three crosses-crosslet fitchée, argent.  
On an escutcheon of pretence Kilby (as in No. 82),  
quartering Clarke, viz., a bend raguly and trunked  
between three roundles.

[I presume that this Christopher Kilby and Gilbert McAdams were brothers-in-law. At all events, in 1760, Christopher Kilby of London, then of New York, and Gilbert McAdams of New York, joined in a sale of land in Boston. A certain Christopher Kilby married Sarah Clarke, 18 August, 1726, which may account for the quartering of the arms on the above shield. It will also be noted that the Gores and Kilbys intermarried.]

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#### OFFICIAL SEALS.

Following Bradstreet in our series of the Governors of Massachusetts, we find Sir Edmund Andros. It is not improbable that his desire for change in the forms of the government caused the adoption of the mode of using a small seal for documents issued by the Governor. It is believed that prior to his time no such rule was in force, but since then, even to the present time, in some of our States, documents not issued by the authority of the Legislature, are stamped with the Governor's privy seal, and not with the great seal of the State. Thus we find that the Provincial Governors used a seal bearing their respective arms for commissions in the military forces, but on commissions of justices of the peace, judges, &c., the seal of the Province.



The seal of Sir Edmund Andros here given is of frequent occurrence, and the following reply to an interrogation made in Notes and Queries last year, gives us some valuable information about a peculiarity in the arms.

“Sir Edmund Andros, of Guernsey, bore for arms: Gules, a saltire gold, surmounted of another vert; on a chief azure, three mullets sable. *Crest*, a blackamoor's head in profile, couped at the shoulders and wreathed about the temples, all proper. *Motto*, “Crux et præsidium et duces.”

In 1686, he made application to the Earl Marshal to have his arms “registered in the College of Arms in such a manner, as he may lawfully bear them with respect to his descent from the ancient family of Sausmarez in the said Isle” (Guernsey.) In this petition it is set out that—

“His Great Grandfather's Father, John Andros al<sup>d</sup> Andrewes, an English Gentleman, born in Northamptonshire, coming into the Island of Guernsey, as Lieutenant to Sir Peter Mewtis, Knt., the Governor, did there marry A<sup>o</sup> 1543 with Judith de Sausmarez, onely Daughter of Thomas Sausmarez, son and heir of Thomas Sausmarez, Lords of the Seignorie of Sausmarez in the said Isle,” &c.

The warrant, granting the petition, is dated September 23, 1686; and from this time Sir Edmund Andros and his descendants, as Seigneurs de Sausmarez, quartered the arms of De Sausmarez with their own, and used the crest and supporters belonging thereto, as depicted in the margin of the warrant. These arms are thus blazoned:—Argent, on a chevron gules between three leopard's faces

sable, as many castles triple-towered, gold. *Crest*, a falcon affrontant, wings expanded, proper, belted, gold. Supporters: Dexter, a unicorn argent, tail cowarded; sinister, a greyhound argent, collared gules, garnished gold." This reply by Edgar Mac Culloch, Esq., of Guernsey, is in *Notes and Queries*, 3d Series, V., 425. The grant seems unusual, since Andros thereby acquired the right to supporters, and we presume that this must have been in consequence of his inheriting a Seignory.

Sir Edmund was Governor of New York, and afterwards, in 1686, was made Governor of New England. He was driven from here in 1689, and was afterwards made Governor of Virginia.

His wife died at Boston, in February, 1688, and he died in England, in February, 1714.

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### PEDIGREE OF CHUTE, OR CHEWTE.

As we have in the present number referred to a parchment pedigree of the Chutes, we here reprint the account given in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, XIII., 123. The original is in the possession of Ariel P. Chute, Esq., of Lynnfield, Mass.

"Alexander<sup>1</sup> Chute of Taunton, in the county of Somerset, A. D., 1268, had issue: John<sup>2</sup> of the same town, m. Jane, dau. of Sir John Bromfield; and Richard,<sup>2</sup> temp. Edw. I. 1274.

John<sup>2</sup> and Jane had a son Edward,<sup>3</sup> m. Christiana Chiddock, dau. of Sir John C., and had issue, temp. Edw. III. 1308, the three following sons:

Phillip<sup>4</sup> of Taunton, m. the dau. of Sir John Brittan; James<sup>4</sup> m. the dau. of Richard Greenfield; Anthony<sup>4</sup> m. Anna Indford, and d. *s. p.*

Phillip<sup>4</sup> had issue, George<sup>5</sup> m. the dau. of Thomas Faril, Esq., about 1344, and Jane<sup>5</sup> m. Sir John Cameron.

George<sup>5</sup> had Ambrose<sup>6</sup> of Taunton, m. Amabel Chitester, daughter of Sir John C., and had Edward<sup>7</sup> and Christian.<sup>7</sup> The former m. about 1379, Dionis, daughter of Henry Stourton, the latter (Christian<sup>7</sup>) m. Ralph Mansell, Esq.

Edward<sup>7</sup> and Dionis had Henry,<sup>8</sup> 1420, m. the dau. of Edward Hasherfield, Esq.; William<sup>8</sup> m. —, and d. *s. p.*; Anthony<sup>8</sup> m. the dau. of Sir John Clifton, and had Christopher<sup>9</sup> of Hertfordshire, who m. the dau. of Richard Wellgrave, Esq., and Robert,<sup>9</sup> sergeant at law, and later Baron of the Exchequer, *temp.* Henry VI.

Henry<sup>8</sup> had issue, Robert<sup>9</sup> of Taunton, who m. Alice, dau. of Mark Bartley, Esq.; and Anna,<sup>9</sup> who m. John Stanley.

Robert<sup>9</sup> (1438) had Charles,<sup>10</sup> who m. the dau. of Sir John Chang (?), and about 1480 had a son Edmond,<sup>11</sup> who sold the manor of Taunton to Lord Donhare (?), about 1502. His son and heir Robert<sup>12</sup> m. Jane Lucas, dau. of John L., and had issue; Oliver<sup>13</sup> m. the dau. of Relide. Charles<sup>13</sup> m. the dau. of John Crips of the Isle of Guernsey; and William<sup>13</sup> m. the dau.<sup>13</sup> of John Braddelson of Turbridge.

Charles<sup>13</sup> (1580) had issue; Anthony<sup>14</sup> m. the dau. of William Gee, and Phillip<sup>14</sup> m. the dau. of — Coolpepper, and had George,<sup>15</sup> m. a lady of Kent, Edward,<sup>15</sup> and Anthony.<sup>15</sup>

Anthony,<sup>14</sup> son of Charles,<sup>13</sup> had issue; Anthony,<sup>15</sup> William,<sup>15</sup> Christopher,<sup>15</sup> and Lionel,<sup>15</sup> who m. the dau. of Stephen Greene, and had five children, viz., Lionel,<sup>16</sup> George,<sup>16</sup> Charles,<sup>16</sup> Judith,<sup>16</sup> who m. John Edmonson, and one<sup>16</sup> unnamed in the record.

Lionel,<sup>15</sup> Jr., m. the dau. of Robert Barker, and had a son James,<sup>17</sup> who came with his father from England, about 1635, and settled at Ipswich, Mass., where he m. the dau. of ——— Epes, Esq., of that place, and had James,<sup>18</sup> who m. the dau. of ——— Wood, and had issue, Lionel<sup>19</sup> m. Hannah Cheney; James<sup>19</sup> m. Mary Thurston; Thomas<sup>19</sup> m. a dau. of Mr. Clarke of Boston, and had issue; Mary<sup>19</sup> m. John Cheney of Newbury; Elizabeth<sup>19</sup> m. Andrew Stickney of Newbury; Anne<sup>19</sup> m. Thomas Brown of Newbury; Martha<sup>19</sup> m. Josiah Smith of Newbury; Ruth<sup>19</sup> m. John Hurd of Marblehead; and Timothy<sup>19</sup> of Newbury."

On the pedigree, besides the arms of Chute, there are impalements of those of Stourton, Barkley, Lucas, Gee, Culpepper, Barker, Wood, Brittan and Chichester.

Lionel<sup>16</sup> Chute was the first schoolmaster at Ipswich, Mass., and died in 1645. His son James married undoubtedly the step-daughter of Samuel Symonds, and from this we may argue that the family occupied a good position.

THE  
HERALDIC JOURNAL;

RECORDING THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS AND GENEALOGIES  
OF AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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NO. X. OCTOBER, 1865.

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ARMS OF THE CURWENS OF SALEM.



The engraving accompanying this article is intended for an exact representation of an impression, in wax, of arms upon a seal-ring formerly used by the Curwens of Salem, and known to have been in existence as late as the year 1802, as the following memorandum, from a MS. by Daniel Ward of Salem, will show: "Salem, July 28<sup>th</sup>, 1802. Then I bought of Colonel Benjamin Pickman a ring which belong<sup>d</sup> to George Curwen, and was on his finger at the time he was taken in portrait about 1675—it has the arms of the family of Curwen and [is] of very antient fashion \* \* \* \* it is my wish that it may be kept, after my death, as long as possible in the family."

George Curwen, here alluded to, was the founder of a family which, for several generations, was prominent among the leading families of New England, though it is now extinct in an uninterrupted male line except in the

branch represented by the Hon. Thomas Corwin of Ohio. Curwen came to this country, according to tradition, in 1638. His portrait above mentioned is preserved and is now in the possession of George R. Curwen, Esq., of Salem, who has, likewise, the cane and scarf or band worn by the first George when he set for his picture.

The seal-ring came to the hands of Pickman as administrator of the estate of Samuel Curwen, the loyalist refugee, whose journal and letters, edited by his kinsman, the late George Atkinson Ward, Esq., are widely known.\*

The present Curwens of Salem are descended, in a female line after the fourth generation, from the first George; the name of Curwen having been assumed by Samuel Curwen Ward, under a special act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the year 1802.

A genealogical account of this family may be seen in "The Giles Memorial," a valuable genealogical collection, by John Adams Vinton,—published at Boston, in 1864.

It is proposed to give here an account of the earlier instances of the use of these arms by members of the family; and first in order is,

I. (1675). The portrait already mentioned, with the seal-ring worn upon a finger of the right hand.

II. (1688-9). An impression, upon wax, on a deed, dated March 21, 1688-9, from George Curwen, Sheriff of Essex County, and grandson of George, above-named. This impression is sharply and clearly made; but the arms bear no crescent in the chief.

\* The Journal and Letters of Samuel Curwen, an American in England, from 1775 to 1783; &c. 4th ed. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1864. See also "Household Words," for May and June, 1853, for a notice of this book.

III. (1690-1). Another impression of the same, on a deed by the same grantor, dated Jan. 27, 1690, who writes his name in this instance, "George Corwin."

IV. (1690). A still better impression of another seal. This appears to have been made with the seal-ring above mentioned. It bears the crescent. The deed to which this seal is affixed was executed by Hon. Jonathan Corwin, son of the first George, and a magistrate and citizen of distinction. It is dated 15th Sept., 1690.

V. (1698). A pen-and-ink drawing in a MS. in the collection of the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, of the arms of Curwen impaling Sheaf;—signed "*testis*, Geo. Curwin, 1698." This was the Rev. George, born May 21, 1683, son of Jonathan above-named; and the sketch was made, probably, while he was a student at Cambridge.

VI. (1714-1717). A portrait of the Rev. George Curwen last named, taken in his clerical garments. As he was ordained pastor of the First Church in Salem in 1714, and died 23 Nov., 1717, his portrait must have been painted at sometime between those dates. His picture was recently cleaned and rebacked, which process brought to light the Curwen arms, in their proper colors, thereon, *with the crescent in the chief*.

VII. (1755). A fragment of still another seal, bearing the same arms, on a letter of June 16, 1755, from several Corwins of New Jersey to Samuel Curwen of Salem. This letter contains genealogical facts establishing the connection of the families in Salem and New Jersey.

VIII. (1775-83). Arms, in which a field fretty is substituted for the fret and masle of the older seals herein-



before noticed. These arms were cut by "Jno. Barnes, Coventry St., London," for Samuel Curwen above-mentioned. The original seal is lost, but the artist's proof is still preserved in a box labelled with his name and number as given above.

IX. In addition to the foregoing, a silver seal, bearing the Curwen arms, without the crescent, is now in the possession of James Barr Curwen, Esq., of Salem. This was found among the effects of Samuel Curwen, above-named, at his decease. Its age is not known, but it is believed, by members of the family, to be very ancient.

George Curwen, the first, was born 10 Dec., 1610, and died, at Salem, Mass., 3d Jan., 1685. His first wife was Elizabeth (Herbert) White of Northampton, Eng., widow of John White. His second wife was Elizabeth Brook, widow of Robert Brook, and youngest child of Gov. Winslow of Plymouth Colony. He was often charged with the highest public trusts, was connected by marriage with many leading families, and, at his death, he left one of the largest estates ever administered upon in the Colony. By the early death of all his descendants of the third generation, the children of the fourth generation were all left orphans in extreme infancy, and, although one of these (Bartholmew) was twenty-five years old at the death of his uncle Jonathan, the survivor of the second generation, yet he moved with his family, to Amwell, New Jersey, and all traditions which he may have received from his uncle and other relatives, were thereby lost to those who remained in Salem. Many of his family papers were destroyed by fire, and thus his descendants are possessed of but a few unimportant genealogical facts, and these are of comparatively recent date.

Since the death of Samuel Curwen, the loyalist, no serious effort has been made to trace this family back to the place of its origin in Great Britain. What the author of the "Journal and Letters" attempted, in this direction, may be learned from the following extract from his diary, under date of 4 April, 1777:

"Friday, 4<sup>th</sup>. Cloudy, raw morning. Walked with W. C. to the Herald's Office: examined the books and took out an exemplar of my arms, or at least those belonging to the Workington family, who are in the table of Sir William Dugdale's book ent<sup>d</sup> to a Thomas Curwen (and by him signed) son of a Sir Henry, 1663, dated Egmond Allerdale, descended from an Elfrida; but who her father was I know not. In the table stands a George, from whom are descendants, but not herein placed, *temp.* Henry 8.

There are two other families descended from this: one of Helsington, distinguished by a crescent in the chief, denoting a second son, and one at Camberton who married an heiress of the name of Lloyd, if I have not mistaken (or say forgotten) and quartering her arms. Ours, or those I have from my ancestors assumed, are frette and may consist of 4, 6, or 8 whole lozenges, according to the bigness of the field, as the Norroy King of arms informed me: y<sup>e</sup> word importing as many as fancy or convenience shall direct. Passed the P. M. at home &c."

It seems highly probable that a little pains in examining the record of the Helsington branch, would give us the pedigree of the emigrant.

A. C G., JR.

## REVIEW.

Genealogy of the Gilman Family in England and America: traced in the line of the Hon. John Gilman of Exeter, N. H. By Arthur Gilman, of Glynlllyn. Albany: J. Munsell, 1864.

This little book of 24 pages has been issued by Mr. Gilman, for the purpose of correcting errors and obtaining further information in regard to the English portion of the family. A similar outline sketch was prepared for the family here some time since, and the author intends, with the information thus obtained, to prepare a complete record of the family.

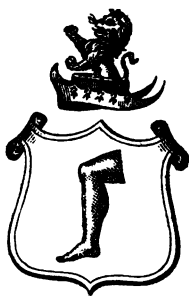
The main interest to us in this book is contained in the indentification of the emigrant hither, and his probable right to coat-armor. We extract the following outline:

Edward<sup>1</sup> Gilman of Caston, co. Norf., was married 22 June, 1550, to Rose Rysse. By her he had four sons and five daughters, to whom at his death, in 1573, he devised his house and estates. Of these sons, Robert<sup>2</sup> of Caston m. Mary —, and died in 1618, leaving sons, Robert,<sup>3</sup> Edward,<sup>3</sup> Lawrence,<sup>3</sup> and John.<sup>3</sup>

Edward<sup>3</sup> Gilman of Hingham, co. Norf., m. 3 June, 1614, Mary Clark, and "with his wife, three sons, two daughters, and three servants, came, in 1638, and settled in this Town of Hingham, Mass.," as Daniel Cushing records. (See N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, XV., 26.) At the same time "John Foulsham and his wife and two servants came from old Hingham." By this Genealogy we learn that Mary,<sup>4</sup> dau. of Edward<sup>3</sup> Gilman, was bap-

tized at Hingham, Eng., in 1615, and married John Foulsham. The other dau. was Lydia, who was married in England to Daniel Cushing. The three sons were, Edward,<sup>4</sup> bapt. 1617, John,<sup>4</sup> bapt. 1626, and Moses,<sup>4</sup> bapt. 1630.

Robert<sup>3</sup> Gilman of Hingham, brother of the emigrant, died in 1658, leaving a son, Samuel,<sup>4</sup> bapt. 1644, who died in 1698. This Samuel<sup>4</sup> had a son Samuel<sup>5</sup> who m. first, at Wymondham, 1701, Hester, daughter of William Le Neve, and secondly, Anna Francis Amyas. In the chancel of the church of Hingham are tablets to his memory and his wives', on which are the Gilman arms. His son Samuel<sup>6</sup> married Francis, dau. of Edward Heyhoe, and had Samuel,<sup>7</sup> father of the late Samuel<sup>8</sup> Heyhoe Le Neve Gilman of Hingham, Eng.



We place here an engraving of the Gilman arms, presuming that the use can be shown, antecedent to the time of the emigrant. Of the family here it is enough to say that it has occupied a prominent position in New Hampshire. Edward's son John was of Exeter, and there had Nicholas, Judge S. C., whose

son Samuel was also a Judge of the same Court. Another son of Judge Nicholas was the Rev. Nicholas of Kingston, and a brother of the Judge was Col. John Gilman, whose son, Hon. Peter Gilman, was speaker of the Assembly, member of the Council, &c.

We presume that the Genealogy when completed will be very extensive, and that the English portion will receive special notice.

## OFFICIAL SEALS.



Next to Andros, among the regularly constituted Governors, may be placed Sir William Phips. Of him we have a wonderful biography, prepared by Cotton Mather. It will be sufficient, however, to say that his father was James Phips, a gunsmith of Bristol, Eng., who settled in Maine, before 1649. His family is said to have embraced twenty-six children, a story almost incredible, especially as we can find traces of so few in our records.

William was born 2 Feb., 1650, became a ship carpenter and builder, and in 1683 he commanded a vessel in the West Indies, fitted out to recover a Spanish treasure-ship formerly wrecked there. Succeeding in securing much bullion and other valuables, he was knighted on his return to England, in June, 1687, and returning here was made sheriff. In 1690, he commanded the expeditions against Nova Scotia and Quebec; and in 1692, being in London, he was appointed Governor, under the new charter, on the recommendation of Increase Mather.

His administration was especially unfortunate, in that it was marked by the Witchcraft delusion. He died in London, 18 Feb., 1695, and was buried at St. Mary Woolnoth.

Sir William Phips married, as Mather says, "a young gentlewoman of good repute, who was the widow of one Mr. John Hull, a well-bred merchant, but the daughter of one Captain Roger Spencer, a person of good fashion, who, having suffered much damage in his estate, by some un-

kind and unjust actions, which he bore with such patience, that for fear of thereby injuring the public, he would not seek satisfaction, posterity might afterwards see the reward of his patience, in what Providence hath now done for one of his own posterity."

His wife survived him and married Hon. Peter Sargeant, Oct., 1701, and died within five years after. In the Gore list (*ante*, p. 118) we are informed that she claimed and used the Spencer arms. Capt. Roger Spencer seems to have left three daughters only, the wife of Freegrace Norton, Mary Phips, and Rebecca, wife of Dr. David Bennet.

Gov. Phips had no children, but his wife's nephew Spencer Bennet was adopted by her and assumed the name and arms. As Spencer Phips he occurs as Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts (see p. 120).

It may be noticed that there was another family of Phips here, beginning with Solomon of Charlestown, 1641, whose sons were Solomon, who married Mary, daughter of Dept. Gov. Thomas Danforth, and Samuel, who was Register of Deeds for Middlesex, Mass. This latter *seems* to have used a seal of a chevron between three bunches of grapes, at least this seal is found on many papers signed by him.

The coat of arms here engraved is copied from the seal on Sir William Phips's will, in the Suffolk Registry. He also had a large privy seal for public documents during his term of office, but the impressions which we have seen are on paper and a wafer, and we can only say that this seal was about the size of that of the Earl of Bellemont, and other governors.

It is highly probable that the arms were granted to Sir William, and that the arms of the Marquesses of Normandy were assigned to them at even a later date. There is no known connection between the families,—as we have already said.

In the excellent edition of Collins's Peerage, edited by Sir Egerton Brydges in 1812, under the title of Lord Mulgrave, he prints the following epitaph, remaining in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, London:

Near this place is interred the body  
Of Sir William Phipps, Knight, who in the year  
1687, by his great industry, discovered among  
The rocks, near the banks of Bahama, on  
The north side of Hispaniola, a Spanish plate-  
Ship, which had been under water 44  
Years, out of which he took in gold and  
Silver to the value of three hundred  
Thousand pounds sterling, and with a  
Fidelity equal to his conduct, brought it  
All to London, where it was divided  
Between himself and the rest of the adventurers; for  
Which great service he was knighted by his  
Then Majesty King James II. and afterwards  
By the command of his present Majesty,  
And at the request of the principal inhabitants  
Of New England, he accepted the Government  
Of the Massachusetts, in which he continued to  
The time of his death; and discharged his trust  
With that zeal for the interest of his country,  
And with so little regard to his own private advantage,  
That he justly gained the good esteem and affections.

Of the greatest and best part of the inhabitants of that  
Colony.

He died 18th February, 1694,  
And his Lady, to perpetuate his memory,  
Hath caused this monument to be erected.

Sir Egerton then gives Sir Constantine Phipps as his son; but in the appendix he says that since writing the article he has met with the "Life of Sir William Phips," written by *Nath.* Mather, meaning Cotton Mather. He notes that the book says Phips "not having any children of his own, adopted a nephew of his wife to be his heir." He adds "it appears that Sir William Phips was not himself the ancestor of Lord Mulgrave, though I had followed the Irish Peerage by Archdall, in asserting him to be so. The adopted nephew of his wife was probably the true ancestor."

As this nephew was born in 1685, he certainly was not the father of Sir Constantine, who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1710, and whose son was married in 1718.

It is curious to trace back this popular error, to its source, and to notice how the text has been repeated, whilst even the imperfect correction has been neglected.

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## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Communicated by J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, Esq.

HARTFORD, CONN.

The only remaining coat of arms in the ancient First Church Burying Ground at Hartford, is the following:





HERE LIETH  
 THE BODY OF JAMES RICHARDS  
 ESQ. LATE ONE OF THE ASSISTANTS  
 OF CONECTICOT. WHO DEPARTED  
 THIS LIFE THE 11 DAY OF IVNE 1680  
 ÆTATIS SUÆ 47.  
 IN THE FIRME HOPE OF THE GLORIVS  
 RESVRECTION.

Hon. James Richards of Hartford, ("son, perhaps, of Thomas of Dorchester," as Mr. Savage thinks,) was an Assistant from 1664 until his death, and was a prominent actor in public affairs of the colony. His widow, Sarah (a daughter of William Gibbons) married Humphrey Davie, Esq., of Boston, and afterwards of Hartford, whom surviving, she married Col. Jonathan Tyng of Dunstable. One of the daughters of Mr. Richards married the Rev. Gurdon Saltonstall, afterwards Governor of Connecticut, and another married John (son of her step-father Humphrey) Davie, who succeeded to the title and estate of his

uncle Sir John Davie of Creedy, co. Devon, Baronet, and removed to England. Thomas, the only son of James Richards, died without male issue.

Burke has the arms of "Richards (of Rew, co. Devon; Isleworth, co. Middlesex; and Somersetshire), Argent, a fesse fusily sable, between two cotises gules," and "Richards (East Bayborough, co. Somerset) Argent, five lozenges, conjoined in fesse gules, between two bars sable."

We do not find the colors of the arms of James Richards, but the coat is clearly one of these here described, which are so nearly alike in form as to indicate a common origin.

See also, *ante*, pp. 121 and 123.

## HERALDIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### XXV.

In the Reports of Cases before the Superior Court of Massachusetts, 1761-1772, by Josiah Quincy, Jr., lately published in Boston, we find a decision of some little interest to our readers. In 1767, in the case of Bromfield *vs.* Lovejoy, it seems that the latter was termed Yeoman, although he bore a Captain's commission and hence claimed the style of gentleman.

Mr. Otis claimed "Lovejoy is certainly no Gentleman by Office; for no Commission from any Governour whatever, can make a Man Gentleman by Office. Lovejoy is then a Gentleman, if any way, by Curtesy or Reputation, and 'Gentleman' would be a good Addition 'but if he be named Yeoman, he cannot abate the Writ. 'Yeoman or Gentleman are Additions *ad Placitum* and *ad Libi-*

*tum*, are no Part of Name, but Additions *ad Libitum* as People please to call them.'

The Court took a Distinction between Gentleman by Curtesy, and Reputation, and seemed to be of Opinion that if a Man was Gentleman by Curtesy, Yeoman was not his due addition; *aliter* of Gentleman by Reputation only. In the present Case they were of Opinion, that Lovejoy was a Gentleman both by his Commission and by Curtesy. Therefore they ruled that the Writ abate, though they said it was a very great Hardship upon the Bar."

XXVI.

In 1807, the notorious Rev. Samuel Peters published a History of the Rev. Hugh Peters, and in the Appendix favored his readers with some startling pedigrees. Thus (p. 128) he says that after Cromwell's time "New-England and especially Connecticut was filled with emigrants of high families and science from New England." He instances Thomas Seymour "a younger branch of the family of the Duke of Somerset;" also "three brothers of the then Lord Stanley, Earl of Derby;" "William Russel a younger branch of the family of the duke of Bedford." Pierrepoint, a clergyman of New Haven, is reported to have a grand-son, "the legal heir of the estate and title of the Duke of Kingston. He also gives us Montague, "of the family of the Earl of Sandwich;" Graham, "of the Duke of Montrose's family;" Clinton "of the family of the Earl of Lincoln," and several representatives of the gentry.

Such idle fables have been very prejudicial to the study of the science of genealogy here, but it has been fully

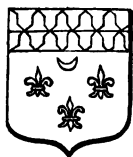
matched by recent publications here. We may especially mention an absurd display made in New York at the funeral ceremonies of our lamented President, and afterwards defended in an article in the *New York Herald*.

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### CONNECTICUT SEALS.

Communicated by J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, Esq.

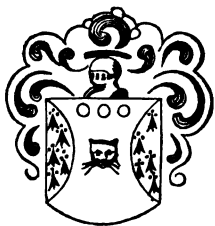
#### I.



GUY and EDWARD PALMES were merchants or traders at Milford, in 1658. The next year Edward was at New Haven, whence he removed, before Dec., 1660, to New London. He married Lucy, dau. of Gov. John Winthrop; was a representative in the General Court, 1671-4 and 1677; major commanding the military force of New London county, in the Indian war of 1675-7; a supporter of the administration of Andros in 1687-8, and opposed to the resumption of charter government in 1689, without express warrant from the Crown. (See Conn. Records, iii., 388-9.) He died at New London, March 21, 1714-5, æ. 78.

His seal, of which several impressions are preserved on letters in the Conn. Archives ("War," 1, 39, &c.), bore the arms—with a crescent for cadency—of the ancient family of Palmes of Naburn, Yorkshire, "enjoying its estate, from sire to son, since 1226," long prior to which date it had been settled at Taunton-Dean, co. Somerset. Burke has the arms, Gules, three fleurs-de-lys argent, a chief vairé, as above engraved. On the seal the chief is counter vair, probably by fault of the engraver, and the colors are not marked.

## II.



At p. 61 of this volume, mention is made of the arms of WILLIAM WHITING, of which an engraving is here given. He was one of the first proprietors of, and an early settler at Hartford, a wealthy merchant, an associate of Lord Say and Sele, Lord Brook, George Wyllys, Robert Saltonstall, and others, in the purchase of two patents for lands on the Piscataqua (see Mass. Rec., I., 324) and one of the most efficient promoters of the trade and commerce of Hartford. He was a deputy in the first General Court, in 1637; chosen an Assistant in 1641, and Treasurer of the Colony from 1643 till his death, in 1647. His will is printed in the Col. Rec. of Conn., I., 493. His oldest son, William Whiting, was a merchant in London, and for some time the agent of the colony, by appointment of the General Court, in 1686. Several of his letters written in 1687, now in the State Archives (Foreign Correspondence, 11, 14, 15, 17), are sealed with his arms as above given. The shield is surmounted by a helmet, but no crest can be made out.

[It will be noticed that this coat differs slightly from that of the Whitings of Boston; both are found in heraldic works as belonging in the name, and though different branches of the family may have adopted these slight changes for distinction's sake, it seems more probable that they are accidental varieties caused by imperfect transcript of the original arms. ED.]

# THE HERALDIC JOURNAL;

RECORDING THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS AND GENEALOGIES  
OF AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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NO. XI. NOVEMBER, 1865.

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## THE SALTONSTALL FAMILY.



In Bond's History of Watertown will be found a very elaborate account of the Saltonstalls, from which we prepare the following sketch. The pedigree here cited commences with Gilbert<sup>1</sup> Saltonstall of Halifax, co. York, who purchased Rookes, in Hipperholmes. He had two sons, Samuel<sup>2</sup> of Rookes and Huntwick, and Sir Richard,<sup>3</sup> Lord Mayor of London in 1597, who died in 1600. Samuel,<sup>2</sup> by his first wife Anne, dau. of

John Ramsden of Longley, had Sir Richard<sup>3</sup> Saltonstall of Huntwick and Ledsham, who m. Grace, dau. of Robert Kaye of Woodsome. He was one of the Associates in the Massachusetts Colony, an Assistant, and in 1630, he

came with his family to New England, where he remained about a year. In 1644 he was Ambassador to Holland, and he died probably in 1658.

Of his children, the eldest son, Richard<sup>4</sup> Saltonstall, born at Woodsome, co. York, in 1610, was of Emmanuel College, Camb., and married Meriell, dau. of Brampton Gurdon, Esq., of Assington Hall, co. Suff. (Burke's Commoners, I., 396.)

He settled at Ipswich, Mass., was a Deputy and Assistant. He died in 1694, and the records show that his influence in the Colony had been largely exercised in behalf of those who sought to give a liberal tone to our government.

His children were Meriell,<sup>5</sup> who m. Sir Edward Moseley of Hulme, co. Lanc.; Abigail,<sup>5</sup> wife of Thomas Harley of Hinsham Court, co. Hereford; Elizabeth<sup>5</sup> m. Hercules Horsley; Richard,<sup>5</sup> who d. *s. p.*; and Nathaniel.<sup>5</sup>

Col. Nathaniel<sup>5</sup> Saltonstall of Ipswich, Mass., m. 1663, Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. John Ward; was an Assistant and one of the Council. He was appointed one of the Witchcraft Judges, but refused to act.

His sons were Gurdon,<sup>6</sup> Richard,<sup>6</sup> Nathaniel,<sup>6</sup> and John.<sup>6</sup> Of these, Gurdon<sup>6</sup> was a minister at New London, but was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1707, and held that office till his death in 1724. He married thrice; first, Jerusha, dau. of James Richards; secondly, Elizabeth, dau. of William Rosewell; thirdly, Mary, dau. of William Whittingham, and widow of William Clarke. Three sons survived him, all by the second wife, viz., Rosewell,<sup>7</sup> whose line ended in heiresses, Nathaniel,<sup>7</sup> who went South, and Gen. Gurdon<sup>7</sup> Saltonstall.

This last, Gurdon,<sup>7</sup> m. Rebecca Winthrop, and left a numerous posterity; of whom we may note Commodore Dudley Saltonstall of the Revolution.

We will now revert to Col. Richard,<sup>6</sup> brother of the Governor, who m. 1702, Mehitable, dau. of Capt. Simon Wainwright, and had Richard,<sup>7</sup> who was a Colonel, and afterwards Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

This Richard<sup>7</sup> had three wives, by the third of whom, Mary, dau. of Elisha Cooke, he had Nathaniel<sup>8</sup> and Leverett.<sup>8</sup> By his first wife he had a son, Col. Richard,<sup>8</sup> who was a Loyalist, and died *s. p.*, and his half-brother Leverett,<sup>8</sup> also a Loyalist, was a Captain under Cornwallis, and d. *s. p.*, aged 28.

The only male heir of this branch remaining here, was Dr Nathaniel<sup>8</sup> Saltonstall of Haverhill, who remained "true to those principles of civil liberty and humanity which he inherited from his worthy ancestor, Sir Richard Saltonstall, and his not less worthy son, Richard of Ipswich." He married in 1780, Anna White, and had Leverett,<sup>9</sup> Nathaniel,<sup>9</sup> Anna,<sup>9</sup> Mary,<sup>9</sup> Sarah,<sup>9</sup> Richard,<sup>9</sup> and Matilda,<sup>9</sup> all of whom married and left issue.

Hon. Leverett<sup>9</sup> Saltonstall in the past generation fully revived the reputation of the family in Massachusetts. He was Speaker of the Mass. House of Representatives, President of the Senate, and Representative in Congress. He was also President of the Bible Society, and filled many other important and honorable offices. His only surviving son, Leverett<sup>10</sup> Saltonstall, is one of the officers of the Mass. Historical Society.

We may note that Sir Richard,<sup>3</sup> the Lord Mayor, had sons, Sir Richard<sup>3</sup> of North Ockendon, co. Essex, Sir



Samuel,<sup>3</sup> and Sir Peter of Berkway, co. Herts, all of whom left issue. How far back the use of the family arms can be traced is not known to us—it is sufficient to say that they were used by Sir Richard on his seals—(Mass. Hist. Collections, 4th S., Vol. VII., Plate V.) both simply as above, and impaling a coat apparently of three stag's heads cabossed.

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### BARONETS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Three of our colonists became baronets, viz., Sir George Downing, Sir John Davie, and Sir William Pepperrell. We will give a brief sketch of each family, thus ennobled.



Sir George<sup>2</sup> Downing, son of Emmanuel<sup>1</sup> Downing by his wife Lucy, dau. of Adam Winthrop and sister of Gov. John W., was born probably

in 1628-4, was graduated at Harvard in 1642, went to England, was a chaplain in Okey's regiment, was appointed by Cromwell resident at the Hague, and after the Restoration became Secretary of the Treasury, Teller of the Exchequer, and one of the Commissioners of Customs. He was created baronet in 1663, and married Frances, daughter of Sir William Howard. He d. in 1684, leaving sons, Sir George,<sup>3</sup> Charles,<sup>3</sup> and William,<sup>3</sup> the latter of whom d. *s. p.*

Sir George<sup>3</sup> Downing m. Catherine, dau. of James, Earl of Salisbury, and had an only son, Sir George,<sup>4</sup> who m. a daughter of Sir William Forester, and d. *s. p.* in 1749.

His cousin, Sir Jacob<sup>4</sup> Downing, son of Charles,<sup>3</sup> succeeded to the title, and m. a Miss Price, but d. s. p. in 1764, when the baronetcy became extinct.

The English books all assert that the first Sir George was son of Rev. Calybut Downing, of Hackney, co. Middlesex. *This is an error, without doubt.* Winthrop expressly says, that he was a son of Emmanuel, and as his uncle, may be esteemed good authority.

As to Emmanuel, Savage says he was a lawyer of the Inner Temple, and lived in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill Ward, and probably was son of Rev. Emmanuel Downing.

Against this opinion may be set that printed in Mass. Hist. Collections, 4th S., VI. 40<sup>d</sup>, which is that Emmanuel was bapt. 1 January, 1585, at the church of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, and was the son of George D., a schoolmaster there. Certain it is, from the same letter, that his first wife was Anne, daughter of Sir James Ware. This Sir James was father of Sir James, author of "Works concerning Ireland," one of the Privy Council in 1639, &c.

The seal above given is that used by Emmanuel Downing, (see Winthrop Papers before quoted). The follow-



ing seal was used by Sir George Downing, but the impalement is hard of explanation. Possibly it may be for Winthrop, or some earlier marriage in the family. We do not repeat the pedigree, prior to Sir George, to be found in Burke and other writers' books, since we have shown that they are totally wrong. One would think that as the family so generously endowed Downing College, at Cambridge, some of our English friends would follow our traces and give the true pedigree of their benefactors.

## OFFICIAL SEALS.



John Coote, Earl of Bellomont in the Peerage of Ireland, was appointed, in 1695, Governor of New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. During his absence the Lieutenant Governor William Stoughton acted here, but in 1698, the Earl proceeded to New York, and in May, 1699, he arrived in Boston. He remained here one year, and returning to New York died there, 5 March, 1701.

The seal here given is copied from that on the commission of John Lane of Bedford. It has been compared with one engraved in the Historical Magazine, X., 176, which enables us to give the following emblazonment. It is a shield of eight quarterings, having, on an escutcheon of pretence, the quartered coat of the Nanfans, to which family the Earl's wife belonged. The main shield is:

1. Argent, a chevron sable between three coats proper, for Coote.
2. —, a fesse between two cotises dancetté.
3. —, a chief —,
4. Chequy, — and —, a fesse ermine.
5. Ermine, on a chief three crosses.
6. —, Two lions passant in pale.
7. —, on a bend dancetté (three fleur-de-lys,) Cuffe.
8. Coote, as in the first quarter.

On the escutcheon of pretence, we have:

1. A chevron between three wings, for Nanfan.

2. —, a maunch.

3. A coat illegible in our seal, but described in the Hist.

Mag. as a quartered coat, 1 and 4, three crosslets;

2 and 3, three lions passant; the whole charged with a label of three points.

4. Per pale — and —, a saltire, —.

Inasmuch as very few sources of information are open to us in regard to the Coote family, we will transcribe the account, in Lodge and Archdall's *Peerage of Ireland*, (Dublin, 1789).

The family is traced from Sir John<sup>1</sup> Coote of Devonshire, who m. a dau. of Sir John Fortescue, and had Sir William,<sup>2</sup> who m. the dau. of Thomas Mansel. His son, Sir William,<sup>3</sup> m. the heiress of — Worthy of Worthy, and had Sir John,<sup>4</sup> who m. — Sacheveral, and had Robert.<sup>5</sup> Robert<sup>5</sup> Coote, m. —, dau. of Grantham, and had Thomas,<sup>6</sup> who m. — Darnell, and had Sir John<sup>7</sup> whose wife was a Tyrwhit, and his two sons were Robert,<sup>8</sup> Abbot of St. Albans, and John.<sup>8</sup>

This John<sup>8</sup> m. the dau. of Fotherby, and had John,<sup>9</sup> who m. Margaret Drury and had four sons, whereof Francis<sup>10</sup> Coote of Eaton, co. Norf., m. Anne — and had Sir Nicholas,<sup>11</sup> living 1636.

The two sons of Sir Nicholas<sup>11</sup> were Sir Charles,<sup>12</sup> and Rev. William<sup>12</sup> Coote, Dean of Downe.

Sir Charles Coote<sup>12</sup> settled in Ireland, was of the Privy Council in 1620, and in April, 1621, made a baronet. He married before 1617 Dorothea, co-heir of Hugh Cuffe, of Cuffe's wood, co. York, whose father was from co. Northampton. His children were Charles,<sup>13</sup> created Earl of Mountrath, Chidley,<sup>13</sup> Richard,<sup>13</sup> created Baron Coote of Coloony, and Thomas.<sup>13</sup>

Richard<sup>13</sup> Coote, created Baron of Coloony, Sept. 1660, m. Mary, dau. of Sir George St. George, by whom he had five daughters, and two sons, Charles,<sup>14</sup> who died in infancy, Richard,<sup>14</sup> second Baron; Chidley,<sup>14</sup> and Thomas.<sup>14</sup>

This Richard<sup>14</sup> Coote, being on the side of King William in 1688, was made Treasurer to Queen Mary, and in 1696 created first Earl of Bellamont. He married Catherine, dau. and heir of Bridges Nanfan of Bridgemorton, co. Worcester, and had sons Nanfan,<sup>15</sup> and Richard.<sup>15</sup> He died in New York in 1700, and his wife (who m. 2dly, Admiral Coleville, 3d, Samuel Pytts of Kyre, and 4th, Alderman William Bridgen) died in 1737, aged 72.

Nanfan<sup>15</sup> Coote left an only daughter, and the title went to his brother Richard, who had three sons who died without issue, and the Earldom became extinct in 1766. The Barony however went to Charles,<sup>15</sup> son of Charles,<sup>15</sup> and grandson of Thomas,<sup>14</sup> brother of the first Earl. This Charles was made Earl of Bellamont, by a new creation in 1770, but left no son to succeed to the title.

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#### THE MINER FAMILY.

The following very curious document was printed in the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, XIII., 161-4, but it seems to deserve republication here, in order that its statements may be verified. The copy was made by J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., and he has kindly furnished the following additional note.

In Thomas Miner's manuscript diary, under date of April 24, 1669, he writes:

"I Thomas Minor am by my accounte sixtie one yeares

ould. I was by the Towne [of Stonington, Conn.] this yeare chosen to be a Select Man, the Towne Treasurer, the Townes Recorder, the brander of horses,—by the Generall Courte recorded the head officer of the Traine band,—by the same Courte one of the Fouer that have the charge of the Malishia of the whole Countie, and chosen and sworne Commissioner, and one to assist in keeping the Countie Courte.”

About 1683, he procured from his cousin William of Bristol, Eng., a copy of the family pedigree here printed.

The arms and crest are found on the tablets which cover the graves of Ephraim Minor, Esq., [1724], Dea. Thomas Minor, [1734], and Dea. Manasseh Minor, [1728], three of the sons of Lieut. Thomas; the first in the burying-ground at Togwank, the last two at Wicquetaquoc, in Stonington.

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#### AN HERALDICAL ESSAY UPON THE SURNAME OF MINER.

It is more praise worthie in noble and excellent things to know something, though little, than in mean and ignoble things to have a perfite knowledge. Amongst all those rare ornaments of the mind of man, Herauldrie hath had a most eminent place; and hath been held in high esteem, not only at one time and in one climate, but during all times and through those parts of the world where any ray of humanitie and civilitie hath shined: for without it all would be drowned in the Chaos of disorder. Neither is she so partial that money shall make the man. For he ought not to be accounted a perfite Herald except that he can discern the difference betwixt a Coat armoriall obtained by valour or purchased by money. *Scutum*

*Gentilitium Palud [amentum et Cristatum]* honorable not mercenary as appears by this coat of the MINERS.

The reason (as GARCILLASSO sayeth, Page 432) is this;—Edward the third going to make warre against the French, tooke a progresse through Somersett; and coming to *Mendippi Colles Minerarij*,—Mendippe hills in Somersett, where lived one HENRY MINER, his name being taken both *a denominatione loci et ab officio* who with all carefullness and Loyalltie having convened his domesticall and meniall servants, armed with battle axes, proffered himself and them to his masters service; making up a compleat hundred. Wherefore he had his coat armorial GULES (signifying *Minius*, red, another demonstration of the original surname: A FESSE (id est, *cingulum militare*, because obtained by valour) BETWIXT THREE PLATES ARGENT, another demonstration of the arms: for there could be no plates without MINES. It is folly to suppose such a surname as MINOR to have any coat of armes, It being contrary, yea contradictory, in termes—that *Minors* can obtain paternal coats or achievements unlesse it be presupposed that *Major* was his father.

BARTAS, a French Herauld, says MINER is a word contracted in Dutch—*min-heir*, that is *my Master*, or *Lord*, and gives his reason for the plates to be dollars, or pieces of eight, abundance of which will make any Hollander (albeit born upon a Dunghill) to be titled *min-heir*; but ye crest, reason aforesaid and chronologie proves the first. And albeit Heraulds differ in the describing (says FORDON, page 342) of this surname of MINER, and time with the various dialects of severall counties, have almost made it to be another name; yet if

ignorance would strive to eradicate *Ancestrie*, it cannot do it in this coat, the name and colors making so much prooffe, with the place (sayes Baker) 1. the place where the original came from,—MENDIPPI COLLES MINERARIJ. 2<sup>ly</sup> The field MINUS. 3<sup>ly</sup> The charge MINERALL. [4<sup>ly</sup>] The circumstances and actions upon record relative to the crest, being a battle axe, armed at both ends MINERALL.

HERAULDRIE is a thing not of yesterday, or which may be otherways found out, being already condescended upon by all nations, and as it were, established, *Jure Gentium*, among the GREEKS, ROMANS, GERMANS, FRENCH, SPAINIARDS, ENGLISH, SCOTS, DANES, and HUNGARIANS, &c. Fordon, the great Antiquarian, sayeth, that the King's Secretary returned the for's'd HENRY MINER, a compliment for his loyaltie, in these words, "OCEANUS (QUAMVIS MAGNI FLUVIJ MULTIQUE TORRENTES SINT EI STIPENDARIJ) NON DEDIGNATUR RECIPERE *minores RIVULOS* &c.," *id est*,

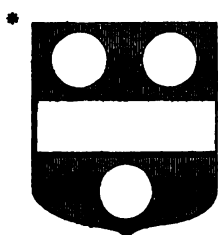
The ocean (though great rivers with many currents pay him tribute) disdains not also to receive the Lesser if loyall brooks which by one only Urne pour themselves into its bosom.

This Henry died in the year 1359, leaving behind him HENRY, EDWARD, THOMAS, and GEORGE, MINERS, of whom little is to be said, save only that Henry married one Henreta Hicks, [A] daughter to Edward Hicks of Glocester, of whom, as appears by the paling of their armes, are the Hicks of BEVERSTON CASTLE in Glocester descended; and had issue WILLIAM and HENRY. WILLIAM married one HOBBS [B] of Wiltshire, and had issue THOMAS and GEORGE. Henry, the 2<sup>d</sup> son, served RICHARD the second, *anno* 1384. THOMAS, 1399, mar-



ried one — GRESSLEYS, [C] daughter of COTTON, in the Countie of Stafford, and had issue LODOVICK, GEORGE, and MARY. LODOVICK married ANNA DYER, daughter of THOMAS DYER [D] of Stoughton in the Com. Huntington, and had issue—Thomas borne 1436, and after that twins, being 22 years after the birth of the said THOMAS; and the twins GEORGE & ARTHURE, who both served the house of AUSTRIA, the younger married (as Philipe Cormine relates) one HENRETTA DE LA VILLA ODOROSA. THOMAS married BRIDGET, second daughter to SIR GEORGE HERVIE [E] *de* St. Martins in Com. Middlesex, and died 1480, leaving his son WILLIAM, and daughter ANNA MINER, in tutorage to their mother BRIDGET whom she resigned to her father, and turned to a monastericall life in Datford, where she remained during her life. WILLIAM married ISABELLA HARCOPE [F] *de* Frolibay, and lived to revenge the death of the 2 young princes murdered in the tower of London, upon their inhuman uncle Richard the 3d. It was said of this WILLIAM MINER that he was "*Flos Militiæ*," the flower of chevallrie. He left behind him 10 sons, WILLIAM, GEORGE, THOMAS, ROBERT, NATHANIEL, and JOHN; the rest are not recorded. The 2 last went over to Ireland, 1541, when King Henry the 8 was proclaimed I king of Ireland. NATHANIEL married one FITZMAURICE neigh Catherlough, in the province of Leinster in Ireland. John married to JOSELINA O'BRYAN, daughter to TEIG O'BRYAN of Innis in the county of Clare; whose posteritie remains there, in the name of MINER, bearing the same coat. GEORGE married and lived in Shropshire. THOMAS in Hereford. WILLIAM, the eldest son, had

issue—CLEMENT and ELIZABETH MINERS, and was buried at Chew-Magna, the 28 day of February, *Anno Domini*, 1585; and lies interred in the Priests Chancell, about four foot from the wall, with this inscription *heir—eth—m myner—of—ysh—viii rriii febru' mdlrrrv*: this and no more legible upon the stone, with the coat expressed in the margin, at this sign\*, but by the records and registers of the said church, it is evident, that his



name was WILLIAM MINER, they both agreeing in the same date and place, and must needs have been the head of the same family, as by the paternal coat clearly appears. CLEMENT his son succeeded his father in heritage, and married — and had

issue CLEMENT, THOMAS, ELIZABETH, and MARY MINERS; and departed this life the 31 of March, 1640, and lyes interred in Chew-Magna in the countie of Somerset. CLEMENT the eldest brother married SARH POPE [G] daughter of John POPE of NORTON-SMALL-REWARD, in the countie of Somerset, and had issue WILLIAM and ISRAEL. This Clement was buried at Burslingtown in the Countie of Somerset. THOMAS his brother is now alive at STONINGTOWN, in CARNETICUTE COLLONEY, in NEW ENGLAND, *Anno Domini* 1683, and has issue, JOHN, THOMAS, CLEMENT, MANASSAH, EPHRAIM and JUDAH MINERS, and two daughters MARIE and ELIZABETH. WILLIAM MINER, eldest son of CLEMENT MINER, married SARAH, daughter of JOHN BATTING [H] of Clifton in Gloucestershire, and lives *Anno* 1683, in Christmas Street in the city of Bristol, and has issue WILLIAM and

SARAH MINERS. ISERAELL, the second son, married ELIZABETH, daughter of THOMAS JONES [I] of Burslingtown in the Countie of Somerset, and has issue CLEMENT, THOMAS, SARAH, JEAN, and ELIZABETH MINERS, Anno 1683. And now having done with the description Genealogicall I hope that

\* \* \* \*

Even every ingenious stranger makes mention

\* \* \* \*

and if I have used any old or ancient words, yea words now differently syllabicated, I may excuse myself with QUINTILIANUS, '*verba a vetustate repetita, non solum magnos assertores habent, set etiam afferunt orationi majestatem aliquam, non sine delectatione,*' and for the Ingenious Reader I am; not caring that every peasant should venture his sick-brain'd opinion upon this essay, knowing well that *ars nominen habet inimicum præter ignorantum*, but if he will take this council\*

\* \* \* \*

and keeping himself silent, he may parse for a wit; while on the contrary his too much garrulity shows his nakedness, as much as *Prester John*† who describes himself from the loijns of SOLOMON, or FRITHULF from Seth: but I shall be very much beholden to the learned reader, who if he can give more satisfaction in this essay would for the honor of antiquitie (who now lyes in *profundo Democratæ Puteo*) mend the errata Chronologicall, and

\* [In the margin] If thou hast no taste in learning medle no more with what thou understandest not. [The Greek, of which this is a translation, is nearly illegible in the manuscript.]

† DAMIAN. A GOES "De moribus Æthiopum."

see if he can describe the surname from a longer time ; it being supposed that HENRY MINERS name before the Kings Progresse in Somersett was BULLMAN, but how certain however I know not, but leave it to some other whose experience and learning exceeds mine; desiring nothing more than herauldrie should be restored to its pristine splendor and truth, and not to be abused by every common Painter and Plasterer, who before they will lose a fee will feinzie a coat of armes to the loss of the estates, goods and sometime their very name

*"Quid non mortalia pectora cogis auri sacra fames."*

But—

*"Emblemata ad voluntatem Domini Regis sunt portanda  
et non alias,"*

and Herauldrie stands in need of the doze \* \* \* and now I will conclude, with RALPH BROOKE, Esquire, and York Herauld,

"To make these names alive again appeare  
Which in oblivion well neigh buried were,  
That so our children may avoid the jarres  
Which might arise about their ancestors,  
And that the living might those titles see  
With which their names and houses honored be;  
Yet I have hope of more acceptance from  
Those future times that after me shall come,  
For when beneath the stroke of death I fall  
And those that live these lives examine shall,  
Detraction dying, you that doe remain  
Will credit me and thank me for my pain.

Virg. ———si quid novis rectius

Candidus imparti: si non, his utere mecum."

[A marginal note on the original is as follows:—

"This Coat of the Miners of Chew I attest to be en-

tered at Bath in Somerset by Clarenceux the 4 of K. James the first, which visitation is in custody of me, 1606.

Alex: Cunninghame."

[NOTES.—The Miner arms are impaled with those of the following families at the sides of the pedigree against the places where we have inserted the respective letters :

A. "With *Hicks*,"—gu. a fesse wavy or, between three fleurs-de-lis of the second.

B. "With *Hobbs*,"—ar. two bars sable, in each of the three compartments, three birds gu. [Burke gives Hobbes, of Sarum, co. Wilts, "sa. on a chev. or, betw. three *swans* ar. as many lions' heads erased." Perhaps the artist designed to represent swans, in this sketch,—but swans gules would be *rareæ aves*,—and the birds do not look swan-like, though they might pass for *ducks*.]

C. "With *Gressley*,"—barry of six, gules and ermine. [Gressley, of Coulton, co. Stafford, "*Vaire* gu. and erm." *Burke*.]

D. "With the *Dyers*,"—Per fesse indented, gu. and or. [I have little doubt that this *ought* to have been, Or, a chief indented, gu.; but the drawing is as I have given it.]

E. "With the *Hervies*,"—gu. on a fesse ar. three trefoils slipped.

F. "With the *Harcops*,"—sa. a chevron betw. three lions (?) rampant ar.

G. "With the *Popes*,"—per pale or and az., on a chev. between three griffins' (?) heads erased, as many fleurs-de-lis, all countercharged.

H. "With the *Battings*,"—ermine, a fesse sable.

I. "With *Jones*," ermine, a chevron sable.]

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THE ELLERY FAMILY.

William<sup>1</sup> Ellery, the emigrant ancestor of the family, is said to have come from Bristol, Eng.

He was settled in Gloucester, Mass. Bay, as early as Oct. 8th, 1663, which is the date of his marriage to Hannah, dau. of William Vinson. She died Dec. 24th, 1675. He again married, June 13, 1676, Mary, dau. of John Coit and Mary Stevens, and grand dau. of "Mr. John Coit."

William Ellery was admitted freeman May 15, 1672; was a Selectman a few years; and a Deputy to General Court in 1689. His residence was near that of his father-in-law's; at Vinson's, or, as it was sometimes called, Ellery's Cove. He died Dec. 9, 1696. By his two wives he had thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, all born in Gloucester.

Benjamin<sup>2</sup> Ellery, Esq., born Sept. 6, 1669, went to Bristol, R. I., but finally settled at Newport, R. I. He married, July 30 1696, Abigail, daughter of John Wilkins, who was from Wiltshire, Eng.

Mr. Ellery had a letter of marque from George of Denmark, consort of Queen Ann, in 1702. He bore the title "Capt.," but nothing is known of his services at sea. He became a very wealthy merchant of Newport, and was a Deputy of Newport in the Colonial Assembly, Judge of the County Court, and Assistant of the Colony. He died July 26, 1746, disposing by will of a large estate, of which, were portraits of himself, wife and sons, which are still in possession of a descendant.

John<sup>2</sup> Ellery, born June 25, 1681, also went to R. I., but is supposed to have finally settled in Conn., from the "following" (which undoubtedly is a record of his marriage) "taken from an old manuscript found among the papers of the late William Ellery, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., in possession of his dau. Jane Seymour, mother of Gov. T. H. Seymour:"

"Jane Bonner and John Ellery of Boston was married the 31 Aug. 1710." This branch of the Ellery family was connected with many of the leading families in Connecticut.

Capt. Nathaniel<sup>2</sup> Ellery, born March 31, 1683, first married "Abigail Norwood; she survived the union only three months." He next married, Feb. 16, 1721, Ann, dau. of William Sargent, 2d, and great-grand-daughter of Deputy Gov. Symonds. Madam Ellery died, Oct. 8, 1772, aged ninety years. A fine portrait of her by Copley is in possession of a descendant.

Mr. Ellery's title, "Captain," was derived from military service. He was a prominent and public spirited citizen of Gloucester; was a Selectman several years; and in 1732 Town Treasurer. He and his brother, Capt. William<sup>2</sup> Ellery, with five other prominent citizens, built at their

own expense the First Parish Meeting house. They also with others projected the first school house in the Harbor Parish.

Mr. Ellery was a merchant, and died May 30, 1761, possessed of a large estate. His dau. Mary m. Rev. John Rogers of Gloucester.

Capt. William<sup>2</sup> Ellery, born March 17, 1694, married, May 22, 1719, Dorcas Elwell, who died Feb. 18, 1733. He next m. Abigail Allen, dau. of "Squire" Allen, Oct. 1, 1739.

Mr. Ellery is supposed to have been a sea captain in early life. He was also engaged in trade, and was a Selectman a few years; he died Sept. 20, 1771. His dau. Lucy married Rev. Samuel Foxcroft, first minister of New Gloucester, Me.

Capt. Dependence<sup>2</sup> Ellery, born Jan 24, 1697, married Jan. 4, 1722, Sarah Warner. They had eleven children of whom little is known.

Hon. William<sup>3</sup> Ellery, son of Benjamin,<sup>2</sup> was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, Oct. 31, 1701; was grad. at Harvard College in 1722; married Elizabeth, dau. of Job and Ann Almy, Jan. 3, 1722. He was a wealthy merchant of Newport, and Judge, Deputy, Assistant, and Deputy Governor of the Colony. He died March 15, 1764.

Mr. Nathaniel<sup>3</sup> Ellery, Jr., son of Nathaniel,<sup>2</sup> born Oct. 20, 1726, married, Oct. 20, 1747, Rachel, dau. of Colonel John Stevens. She died July 1, 1750. He again married, Sept. 17, 1751, Mary, dau. of Deacon William Parsons.

Mr. Ellery was an eminent merchant of Gloucester, and extensively engaged in commerce. His son, John



Stevens<sup>4</sup> Ellery, married Esther, dau. of Winthrop Sargent and Judith Sanders, and had a son, John Stevens<sup>5</sup> Ellery, Jr., who became a very wealthy merchant of Boston.

Nathaniel<sup>3</sup> also had a son Nathaniel,<sup>4</sup> born Feb. 13, 1753, was grad. at Harvard in 1772; married Dec. 11, 1788, to Sarah, dau. of John Cunningham. He served as an officer during the revolution. His only son, William,<sup>5</sup> became a merchant of Gloucester; m. Harriet Foster, dau. of Capt. Daniel Sayward. Capt. William<sup>5</sup> Ellery, son of Nathaniel,<sup>4</sup> born in July, 1730, m. Abigail Foster of Boston, Aug. 1, 1765. He was a few years a Selectman, and in 1776 a Representative to General Court. He was a sea captain, by which profession he acquired a large fortune. He afterwards became a merchant of Gloucester.

Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Ellery, son of Hon. William,<sup>3</sup> born Feb. 5, 1725; married, Nov. 22, 1749, Lucy, widow of Col. John Vassal, and only dau. of Jonathan Barran of Chelmsford. She died Oct. 19, 1752. He next married, Jan. 22, 1769, Mehitabel, only dau. of Abraham Redwood, Esq., the founder of the Redwood Library in Newport.

Hon William<sup>4</sup> Ellery, son of Hon. William,<sup>3</sup> was born at Newport, Dec. 22, 1727; was grad. at Harvard College in 1747. He married, Oct. 11, 1750, Ann, dau. of Hon. Jonathan Remington of Cambridge. She died Sept. 7, 1764. He next married, June 28, 1767, Abigail, dau. of Col. Nathaniel Carey. She died in 1793. Mr. Ellery became a wealthy merchant of Newport. He was appointed Naval Officer of the Colony of R. I., in 1757; and in 1768-9, was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas

for the county of Newport. In 1770 he commenced the practice of law. In 1776 he was elected Delegate to the Continental Congress, and the same year signed the Declaration of Independence. He was appointed Loan Officer of R. I., in 1786, in which office he continued till 1790, when he received the appointment of Collector of Customs for the district of Newport, which he held till his death, Feb. 15, 1820. His dau. Elizabeth,<sup>5</sup> m. Hon. Francis Dana, Chief Justice of Mass. Lucy<sup>5</sup> m. William Channing, Esq., Attorney General of R. I., and was mother of the famous divine, William Ellery Channing, D. D. Almy<sup>5</sup> m. Hon. William Stedman. His son, George Wanton<sup>5</sup> Ellery, is now Deputy Collector of the customs for Newport. Mr. Ellery was one of the trustees of Brown University, and was also Chief Justice of R. I. in 1785.

Christopher<sup>4</sup> Ellery, Esq., son of Hon. William,<sup>3</sup> was born in Newport, April 22, 1736; m. Mary, dau. of Samuel Vernon and grand-dau. of Gov. Ward. Mr. Ellery was a Deputy in the Colonial Assembly, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and an Assistant of the Colony. He died in 1789. His son, Hon. Christopher<sup>5</sup> Ellery, was in the majority of the National Senate, during the first four years that Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States. His son, Frank, has been an officer in in the Navy (regular service) since 1812.

Abraham Redwood<sup>5</sup> Ellery, Esq., son of Benjamin, born May 24, 1773, was grad. at Harvard. He married Charlotte, dau. of Capt. Charles Frederick Weissenfels, and grand-dau. of Col. Frederick Henry Weissenfels, of West Prussia, a descendant of Baron Von Weissenfels. Mr.

Ellery entered the office of Chief Justice Parsons, for the study of law. When the army was raised under the Presidency of John Adams, Mr. Ellery was appointed Capt. on Gen. Hamilton's staff. He was soon made Assistant Adjutant General. After leaving the army he went to New Orleans, and pursued his profession. He died at the Bay of St. Louis, Nov. 1, 1820.



**ARMS.**

A number of old book-plates in old books are in possession of different descendants, also an old silver seal inscribed B. E., 1749.

It will be noticed, that the style of this coat is very different from the English mode. It is highly probable that the family is of French origin, and that we are to look in the French armorials for the arms.

H. E.

## BARONETS OF NEW ENGLAND.



Sir William Pepperrell was created a Baronet, 15 Nov. 1746. The Baronetage before cited says only that he was descended from a family in Cornwall. His father, William<sup>1</sup> Pepperrell, was a native of Tavistock, near Plymouth, co. Devon; we have already (p. 88) printed a letter from which it would seem that the family claimed arms, and the baronet received an augmentation to the coat. He lived at Kittery, and acquired a very large fortune as a merchant there. He m. Margery, dau. of John Bray, and had sons Andrew<sup>2</sup> and William,<sup>2</sup> besides six daughters. His son William, also a distinguished merchant, was a member of the Council for thirty-two years, and for his success in capturing Cape Breton, in 1745, was created a baronet. He died in 1759.

His only son, Andrew,<sup>3</sup> died in 1751, and the title thus ceased with the first possessor. His only daughter, Elizabeth,<sup>3</sup> m. Nathaniel Sparhawk of Boston, and their son, William,<sup>4</sup> assumed the name and arms of Pepperrell, and was created a Baronet, 9 Nov., 1774. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Isaac Royal, of Medford, Mass., and had only one son, William<sup>5</sup> Royal Pepperrell, who d. in 1798. The second baronetcy, accordingly, expired again in 1816, at the death of Sir William, though his three daughters all married. Descendants through the female line from William Pepperrell still remain here.

These arms of Sir William are thus emblazoned, Argent, a chevron gules, between three pine-apples vert; together the augmentation of a canton of the second, charged with a fleur-de-lys of the first. Crest, an armed arm embowed, proper,—grasping a staff, thereon a flag argent,—issuing out of a mural crown, with three laurel leaves between the battlements proper; over the crest on a scroll the word PEPERI. Motto: *Virtute parva tuemini*.



Sir John Davie, of New London, Conn., succeeded to the title about A. D. 1706. Kimber and Johnson's Baronetage is our authority for the following sketch. The family was originally of Devonshire, and called De-la-Wey; a high antiquity is claimed for it prior to John<sup>1</sup> Davie, *the younger*, (i. e., of two brothers of the same Christian name,) who was thrice Mayor of Exeter, first in 1584. His son, John<sup>2</sup> Davie, of Creedy, co. Devon, was created a baronet in 1641, and had sons, Sir John,<sup>3</sup> William,<sup>3</sup> Robert,<sup>3</sup> and Humphrey.<sup>3</sup> Sir John,<sup>3</sup> the second baronet, had a son Sir John,<sup>4</sup> High Sheriff of Devon, as was his father, who d. unm. The fourth baronet was Sir William,<sup>4</sup> son of William,<sup>3</sup> who had only three daughters. Robert<sup>3</sup> had two sons who died unm., so the title fell to Sir John,<sup>4</sup> fifth baronet, who was son of Humphrey<sup>3</sup> Davie.

Humphrey<sup>3</sup> Davie married the sister of Edmund White of Clapham, co. Surrey, and had John.<sup>4</sup> He removed to New England, settled at Billerica, was an Assistant, 1678-86. He married here, Sarah, widow of James Richards

of Hartford, and died in 1689. His son, John, married his step-sister, Elizabeth Richards, and lived at Groton, Conn., till his accession, when he returned to England, with his family of three sons and three daughters.

Though the family thus ceased to be connected with New England, in the main line, one branch *may* yet remain. In the REGISTER, I., 169, it is said that Humphrey of Boston had a son, Humphrey of Dorchester, whose daughter, Elizabeth, m. James Butler, and died in 1739.

---

#### OFFICIAL SEALS.



Our next example of the seals of the Governors of Massachusetts is that of Joseph Dudley, who was appointed in 1702, and served till 1715. As is well known, he was the son of Gov. Thomas Dudley, whose seal we have given at p. 35. Of course the right to arms is the same in each case, but it will be noticed that in this seal the lion is delineated with a forked tail (*queue fourchée*) and the mark of cadency, the crescent, is omitted. Our English friends have devoted some time to an examination of the pedigree of these Dudleys, but without arriving at any certain origin. In the last number of the "Herald and Genealogist," (Part XVI., pp. 308-315,) is an article on the families of Nicolls, Purefoy, and Dudley, from which we propose to make some extracts.

Cotton Mather says that Thomas Dudley "became a clerk unto Judge Nichols, who, being his kinsman by his mother's side, therefore took the more special notice of him." Mr. Adlard (*The Sutton-Dudleys of England, &c.*) prints a MS. belonging to Mr. Thornton, stating that Dudley was educated by the care of one Mrs. Purfoy. Mr. Adlard, finding a marriage of Dorothy Purefoy with — Nicols, somewhat hastily assumed that the Judge was a relative of Dudley's protectress.

The writer in the "*Herald and Genealogist*" does indeed prove a connection, but in a different mode. The Judge Nicols was undoubtedly Sir Augustine Nichols, Justice of the Common Pleas, 1612—1616. His grandfather was William<sup>1</sup> Nichols of Clay Coton, in Northamptonshire, whose son Thomas<sup>2</sup> was a lawyer, and acquired a considerable estate. Thomas<sup>2</sup> married Anne, dau. of John Pell of Eltrington, co. Northampton, and died, 29 June, 1568, leaving four sons and three daughters. His widow married Richard Purefoy, probably the third son of Edward Purefoy of Shalston, co. Bucks. She was probably Dudley's friend.

It is probable, therefore, either that Dudley's mother was a kinswoman to Judge Nichols, or that his mother, Anne Pell, was related to the Dudleys.

Unfortunately the will of Mrs. Anne (Pell) Purefoy has not been found, and Nichols's will bequeathes legacies according to a schedule, which schedule is missing.

---

Of Gov. Joseph Dudley there is little for us to write here. He was unusually gifted by nature with advantages, and he occupied a conspicuous place in our colonial

history. The relation of his life must be sought in Hutchinson's and Palfrey's histories.

He was born 23 Sept., 1647; m. Rebecca, dau. of Edward Tyng, and had thirteen children. Of his sons, Paul was Chief Justice, and William was Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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### THE CHAUNCEY FAMILY.



"Charles Chauncey, the second President of Harvard College, was the emigrant ancestor of all who bear the name of Chauncey in the United States. He was the fifth son of George Chauncey of Newplace and Yardley-Bury in Hertfordshire, who died in 1627, and the third of his second wife.

His mother, Agnes, was the daughter of Edward Welsh of Great Wymondly, and the widow of Edward Humberstone. He was baptized and registered 5 Nov., 1592, in Yardley-Bury Church, Hert."

This citation, from the "Memorials of the Chaunceys," by William Chauncey Fowler, (Boston, 1858,) indicates our authority for the following sketch.

The family is traced to William de Chauncey, Baron of Skirpenbeck, from whom in successive generations were Walter, Aufrid, Roger, Robert, Thomas, William, and Thomas. This last, who died 49 Edw. III., (1376) had a son, Sir William de Chauncey, Baron of Skirpenbeck, who married Joan, dau. of Roger Bigod, and, in 1399,



obtained a license to alienate his manor of Skirpenbeck with the title.

His son, John<sup>1</sup> Chauncey, m. Margaret, dau. of William Gifford, and had John,<sup>2</sup> who m. Ann, dau. of John Leventhorp, and was by her the father of John.<sup>3</sup> John<sup>1</sup> Chauncey m. a dau. of Thomas Boyce, and had John,<sup>4</sup> who m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Proffit and widow of Richard Mansfield. He d. 4 June, 1546, and his heir, Henry,<sup>5</sup> by wife Lucy had George<sup>6</sup> of Newplace and Yardley-Bury.

This George<sup>6</sup> Chauncey m. first, Jane, dau. of John Cornwall of Yardley, and had several children; by his second wife, as we have seen, he was the father of Rev. Charles<sup>7</sup> Chauncey.

Charles<sup>7</sup> Chauncey was of Trinity College, Cambridge; Master of Arts, 1617; a Fellow, and Bachelor of Divinity, in 1624. In 1627, he became Vicar of Ware, and in 1637 he came to New England, where he preached for three years, at Plymouth, with Rev. John Reyner. In 1641 he succeeded Rev. John Lothrop at Scituate, but not being suited there he was about returning to England, in 1654, when he was offered the post of President of Harvard College. He died in office, 19 Feb., 1671-2.

His wife was Catherine, daughter of Robert Eyre of Sarum, Wilts, by his wife Agnes, daughter of the famous John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells. This family was one of note in Wiltshire for several centuries.

Of the children of Rev. Charles Chauncey, four settled here, viz., Nathaniel,<sup>8</sup> of Hatfield, Mass.; Elnathan,<sup>8</sup> of Boston, (d. s. p.); Israel,<sup>8</sup> of Stratford, Conn.; and Sarah,<sup>8</sup> who married Gershom Bulkeley.

The oldest son, Isaac,<sup>8</sup> was graduated at Harvard, but returned to England and died in 1712. He was a voluminous writer. His son, Charles,<sup>9</sup> born in England, settled in Boston, and here m. Sarah, dau. of John Walley. His son, Rev. Charles<sup>10</sup> Chauncey, D. D., b. in 1705, became the minister of our First Church, in 1727, and died, after a most active and useful ministry, in 1787.

He married three times; by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Grove Hirst, he had an only son, Charles.<sup>11</sup> Samuel,<sup>12</sup> son of this last Charles,<sup>11</sup> left a son, Charles William,<sup>13</sup> the only remaining descendant of the name in this line.

Of the other children of President Chauncey, Elnathan<sup>8</sup> was a clergyman at Windsor, Conn., and Hatfield, Mass. His son, Rev. Nathaniel,<sup>9</sup> was settled at Durham, Conn., whose son, Elihu,<sup>10</sup> was a Colonel in the French War, and was the father of Charles<sup>11</sup> Chauncey, J. S. C., Conn. A son of this last, Charles<sup>12</sup> Chauncey, Jr., was a noted lawyer in Philadelphia.

Rev. Israel<sup>8</sup> Chauncey, the only other son of the President to be traced, was settled at Stratford, Conn. His son, Charles,<sup>9</sup> was ordained at Bridgeport, Conn., and by his second wife, Sarah, dau. of Henry Wolcott, had several children, of whom Robert<sup>10</sup> had an only son, Wolcott,<sup>11</sup> whose son was Isaac<sup>12</sup> Chauncey, Commodore in the Navy.

Another son of the Rev. Israel<sup>8</sup> Chauncey was Rev. Isaac<sup>9</sup> Chauncey of Hadley, Mass.

It will be noticed in this brief sketch, that the family was not only of honorable parentage in England, but that it has been highly esteemed here. Like many of our "Brahmin families," the clerical element has been predom-

inant in every generation, but Mr. Fowler's volume shows, also, that those members who were not devoted to that service have been useful and respected members of society wherever placed.

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## HERALDIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

## XXVII.



The seal of famous Rev. Hugh Peters here copied from the first volume of the Winthrop Papers, serves to open a discussion as to his family.

Savage says that he was born in 1599, at the parish of St. Ewe, or, as commonly said, in the town of Fowey, Cornwall; was bred at Trinity College, Cambridge; preached in London, Rotterdam, and finally at Salem, Mass.

As to his family, it will be noticed that he uses the arms of the family of the Lords Petre, of Writtle, in the county of Essex. The curious but most incorrect "History of the Rev. Hugh Peters," by Rev. Samuel Peters, (New York, 1807,) says "the family, of which Hugh Peters had his descent, came from Normandy into England, with William the Conqueror, in 1066, and John Peters was knighted by Henry VIII., and his grandson, John, was created a Baron by King James I., in 1603." William, fourth son of Sir John Petre, Knt. of Exeter, is said to have been father of Hugh, but it is not expressly said that this Sir John of Exeter was the grandfather of the first Lord, though it is implied.

On the other hand, Burke (Commoners, I., 29) says that Hugh was the son of Thomas Dykewoode Peters, whose father, Thomas Dykewoode, (of a family which had been driven from Antwerp, on account of its religion,) first assumed the name of Peters.

Thus much is clear, from Collins's Peerage and Burke: William<sup>1</sup> Petre (12 Edw. IV.) had a son John<sup>2</sup> of Torre Brian, co. Devon, who had a daughter married to John Petre of Exeter, as also six sons, of whom William,<sup>3</sup> born at Exeter, who became Secretary of State and held other high offices. This Sir William had an only son John, created a Baron by the title of Lord Petre of Writtle, in 1603, who had four sons, and the succession has continued to the present time.

A sister of Sir William married her cousin, John Petre of Bowhay, near Exeter, and had a son Thomas, whose grandson, Henry Peter, married Deborah, dau. of John Treffry of Place. Her sister Martha seems to have married Thomas Dykewood Peters, and have been the mother of our Hugh.

It will be noticed that Sir William Peters, who was born about 1510, must have been somewhat older than this Thomas Dykewoode, who was the grandfather of Hugh, and who assumed the name of Peters. It seems also that he assumed the arms, and his son married in the same family as Sir William's relative. As Sir William was a man of so much note, having been "Secretary and of the Privy Council to four Kings and Queens of this realm, and seven times Ambassador abroad in foreign lands," it would be interesting to find who this Thomas Dykewoode was, who was thus, by name and arms, enrolled in so prosperous a family.

Of Hugh Peters himself it is unnecessary to say much. He married, first, widow of Edmund Reade of Wickford, co. Essex, and was thus the step-father of the wife of John Winthrop, Jr. He m. secondly, at Boston, Deliverance Sheffield, and had one daughter. His brother Thomas came here but returned. The mendacious "Life," before quoted, adds another brother, William of Boston, said to be father of John, Andrew, Thomas, William, Samuel, and Joseph. On this point Savage writes, "after diligent search no William is found, either in Boston or its vicinity, and I suppose this may be regarded as one of the many inventions of the book."

Truly there was an Andrew of Boston, who seems to have been the progenitor of most of those recorded in the "Life," but there is no reason to connect him with Hugh Peters.

## XXVIII.



John Humfrey, Esq., whose seal is here given from the Winthrop Papers, was of Sandwich, co. Kent, and m. Susan, dau. of Thos. Clinton, third Earl of Lincoln. Two of his wife's sisters m. Isaac Johnson, and John, son of Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

Here Humfrey was in high position, yet, having lost his property, he went home in 1641. His children are said to have been, Theophilus, Thomas, Joseph, John, Lydia, Ann, (who m. William Palmes,) and perhaps others.

Although we have given the seal as engraved in the Mass. Hist. Society's Collections, it is possible that the cross should be charged either with escallops or pellets, as it is in the arms of some families of the name. Still the crest differs from those in Burke, except one coat in which the cross is plain, but is a cross patonce instead of *boutonné*.

THE  
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RECORDING THE

Armorial Bearings and Genealogies

•  
OF

AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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VOLUME II.

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W. H. WHITMORE,  
*Editor of the present Volume.*

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## PREFACE.

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In presenting our readers with the fourth part of our second volume, we are tempted to recapitulate a few of the more salient features of this year's publication. In the first place, the change in form has rendered it possible to treat the different topics more at length, and to attain a completeness from which we were before debarred. This advantage has counterbalanced the inconveniences of a change in the plan as originally announced.

In the present volume will be found some articles of more than local interest. The explanation of the system of "Hall Marks on Plate," which enables us to determine the age of many heir-looms, can hardly be accessible elsewhere to many of our readers. The review of Mr. Shirley's "Noble and Gentle Men of England" presents a catalogue of the names of the true "County Families" widely at variance with the ideas commonly entertained here. The importance of the Washington pedigree will justify the space accorded to it, and we have been able to present not only the genealogy of the family here, but the



elaborate correction of errors in the English accounts, made by the industry of Mr. Chester.

In genealogy, the Hutchinson, Jeffries, Pynchon, Browne, Norton, Montgomery, Bolton and Amory families have been carefully traced, and thus the field covered by the second portion of our title has been improved.

In this volume also will be found transcripts of all the armorial tombstones in the three Boston graveyards, a work never before attempted, but certainly of interest to antiquarians. The examples remaining at Salem have also been carefully copied and annotated by our associate, Mr. Goodell.

As was promised at the close of our first volume, we have this year made considerable progress in the publication of the seals on early documents recorded at the Suffolk Probate Office. Forty-nine are herein copied, and this is but a portion of those collected by Mr. Perkins. The series will be continued in the next volume, and the other Probate Offices of the State will be thoroughly examined. As these wills are generally of a later date than the period covered by Mr. Savage's labors, the genealogist will find new matter in the accompanying notes.

During the present year the interest in genealogy and heraldry has apparently been increasing in England. The "Herald and Genealogist" has completed its third volume, and a new quarterly, the

"*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*," edited by Dr. Joseph Jackson Howard, was commenced in July. Both of these magazines deserve a liberal support on this side of the Atlantic, as discussing subjects in which we claim a common interest with our English cousins. To the "*Herald and Genealogist*" we are especially indebted, for not only has Mr. Nichols given copious extracts from the pages of this journal, but in several cases he has devoted much space to the history of families in which we feel the greatest interest. We may instance the Dudley, Norton, Lowell, Washington and Temple families, concerning all of whom new and interesting facts have been discovered.

During this year two or three new *Heraldic Manuals* have been issued in England,—Clark's, Cussans' and Elvin's,—and the writer may be pardoned for mentioning that the first heraldic treatise, especially prepared to meet the requirements of American students, has been published in this city. It is hoped that the "*Elements of Heraldry*" may prove to be adapted to the special wants of our public.

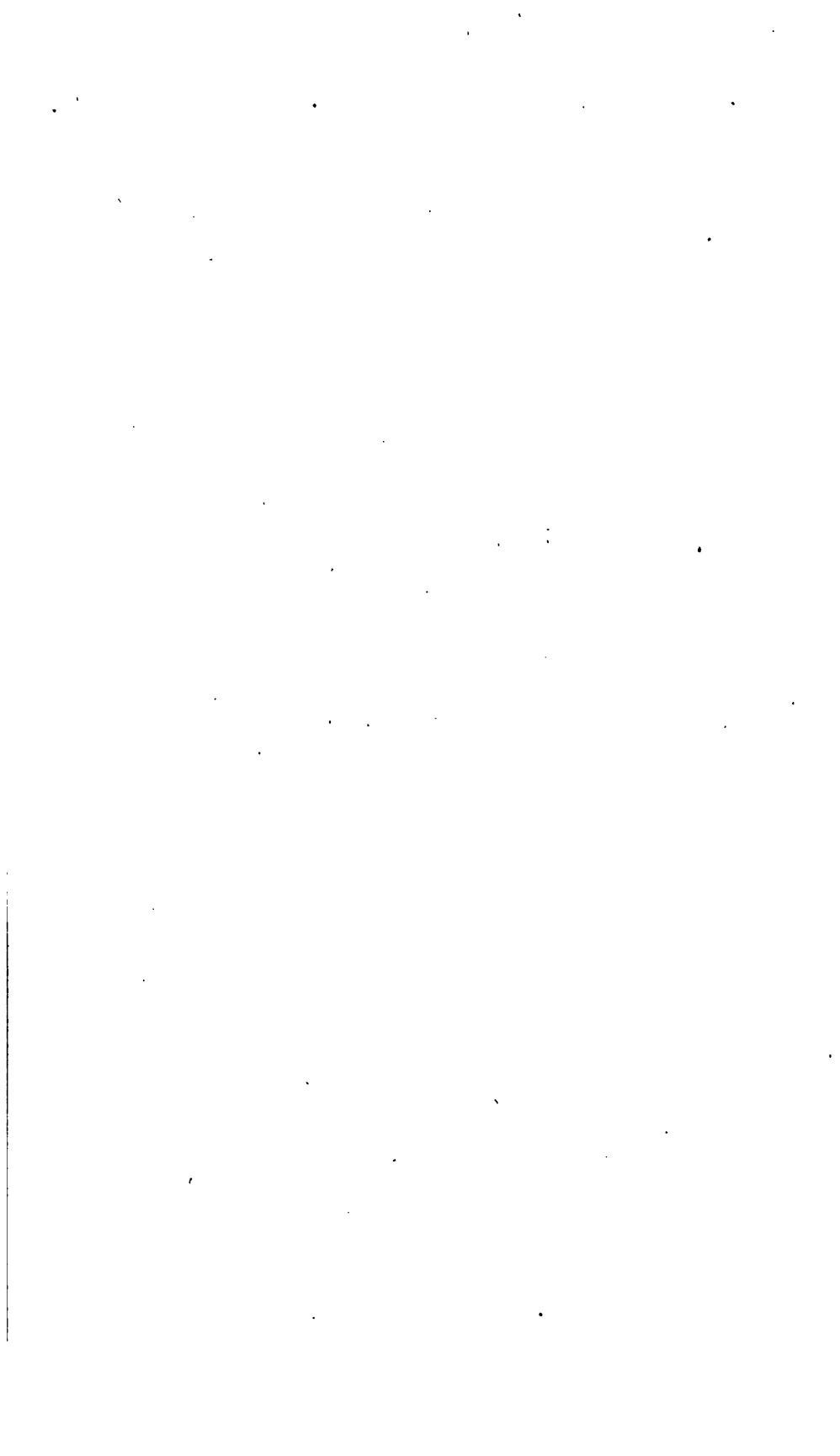
We have recently taken occasion, in another magazine, to review the present position of the study of heraldry in this country, and the following points may not be unworthy the consideration of our readers: "Here in America, there is a common mistake in the supposition that certain coats-of-arms belong to certain families. As a supplement, it is supposed

that all of the same surname constitute one family, and are hence entitled to the arms. This idea is clearly erroneous. Identity of surname raises no presumption of identity of origin." "It cannot be too strongly asserted, that there is no such thing as *family* arms, and that the only right an American can have to a coat-of-arms is contingent on the proof of his descent from a person entitled to it." "The right to use arms, by inheritance, is dependent entirely upon a well-authenticated pedigree. A coat-of-arms, whether obtained by grant or by recognition of the Heralds as of sufficient antiquity, is a species of property. It is inherited by the descendants of the first lawful possessor, and by them only. Whoever seeks to establish a claim on the ground of inheritance, must prove his descent precisely as he would in claiming a title or a piece of land."

These points being conceded, we must again solicit the co-operation of our readers in the collection of all authenticated pedigrees and instances of the use of coat-armor. We hope in the coming year to obtain much from the other Atlantic States, and would here repeat our readiness to publish any authenticated examples occurring in the entire country. Our own collections are necessarily limited in their field, but as the only existing journal here devoted to heraldic discussions, this magazine may invite a wide circle of contributors.

Finally, the editor of these first two volumes may ask the indulgence of his readers for all mistakes and deficiencies on the ground, first, of this being a pioneer work, and secondly, of having been deprived during the past year, by the absence of his colleagues, of those opportunities for consultation which would have doubtless rendered his duties lighter and more certain of fulfilment.

W. H. W.



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THE  
HERALDIC JOURNAL;

RECORDING THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS AND GENEALOGIES  
OF AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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NO. XIII. JANUARY, 1866.

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THE NORTON FAMILY.



In the New England Historical and Genealogical Register (XIII., 225) we published a transcript of an old MS. pedigree of the Norton family, tracing the line to Rev. John Norton of Boston, and his brother William. This pedigree was undoubtedly the work of John Philepott, Somerset Herald, in 1632, and he makes the following indorsement upon it:—"This Genealogie of the Norton of Sharpenhow in Bedfordshire, beginning at NORUILE that married into the house Valois, and came into England with Kinge William the Conquer' and was his Constable; whose posteritie, long time after, assumed the English name of NORTON, being the same in signification that NORUILE is in French. For the proof whereof it is to be understood that this pedigree agreeth with records remaining in the office of Armes . . . in one book of pedigree, late William Haruie's. Clarencieux King of Armes, couered in Read, and set forth in trick as far as Noruile, wch. was sonn of Sr. John Noruile, alias Norton,

and married with the daughter of Montchensie, and to Joan daughter of Sr. John, and her issue."

The pedigree is then traced for eight generations to Sir John Norton, whose son John was of Sharpenhow, co. Bedford.

This genealogy, having been reprinted from the Register, was recently reviewed in the "Herald and Genealogist," (Part XV., pp. 276-280,) and we therefore avail of the criticisms of the learned editor. He regards the pedigree "as evidently tainted with the romantic ingredient to which even the official heralds condescended at that period," and is disposed to regard all as imaginary prior to the Sir John Norton we have mentioned. He adds: "this pedigree of Norton of Sharpenhoe is the more remarkable because it is the hitherto unrecognized genealogy of Thomas Norton, the Elizabethan poet, one of the metrical translators of the Psalms, and joint-author of *Gorboduc*, with Thomas Sackville, afterwards Lord Treasurer and Earl of Dorset. When Mr. W. Durrant Cooper, F. S. A., prefixed a memoir of Norton to the edition of *Gorboduc*, printed for the Shakespeare Society in 1847, he failed to discover any pedigree, though there actually is one, signed by his son Robert Norton, in the Visitation of Hertfordshire, of 1634, and another signed by his nephew Graveley Norton, in the Visitation of Bedfordshire, in the same year."

From these three sources, therefore, we proceed to prepare the following sketch.

John<sup>1</sup> Norton of Sharpenhoe had a son, John,<sup>2</sup> who married twice, and left issue probably only by his second wife, Jane, daughter of John Cowper, by whom he had

seven children. We will trace the families of two of his sons, viz., Thomas,<sup>3</sup> and Richard.<sup>3</sup>

Thomas<sup>3</sup> of Sharpenhow by his first wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Merry of Northall, had a son, Thomas,<sup>4</sup> the noted writer, born in 1532.

This Thomas<sup>4</sup> Norton was one of the members in Parliament for London, from 1571 to 1582, and Remembrancer of the City, 1570-1. "He most exactly translated into English that excellent booke of Master Calvin's, *Institutions of Christian Religion*, and was the greatest helpe Mr. John Foxe had in compiling his large volume of *Acts and Monuments*."

He "attained the noted name of 'Master Norton the Parliament man,' and hath left even to this day a pleasing impression of his wisdome and vertue in the memories of many good men."

Thomas<sup>4</sup> Norton married first, Margaret, dau. of Archbishop Cranmer, who d. s. p., and secondly, her cousin, Alice, daughter of Edmund Cranmer, by whom he had six children. Of these, Robert<sup>5</sup> Norton was of Market Cell, near Dunstable, and in 1634 had four sons and one daughter.

Luke<sup>4</sup> Norton, half-brother of Thomas<sup>4</sup> (being the son of Thomas<sup>3</sup> by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Marshall of Hitchin, co. Hertford,) married Lettice, daughter and heiress of George Graveley, and had three sons and six daughters in 1634. We need mention only Graveley<sup>5</sup> Norton, who signed the Visitation.

We will now revert to Richard<sup>3</sup> Norton, son of John,<sup>2</sup> and uncle to the noted Thomas. He married Margaret Wingate and had sons, Thomas,<sup>4</sup> and William.<sup>4</sup> The

industry of Mr. Nichols has brought to light the will of this Margerie Norton, proved in 1572, in which she mentions her son Danyell, daughters Hill and Winshe, son William Norton, brother Edward Norton, brother Wingate. Executors, her son William Norton, and son-in-law William Winshe.

William<sup>1</sup> Norton, son of the preceding, married first, Margerie, dau. of William Hawes, and had a son, William.<sup>5</sup> He married, secondly, Dennis Cholmley, niece to Sir Nicholas Hare, Master of the Rolls, and had six sons and two daughters.

William<sup>5</sup> Norton married Alice, daughter of John Browest, and had six children, of whom John,<sup>6</sup> and William,<sup>6</sup> came to New England.

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It will be noticed that William,<sup>5</sup> father of the emigrants, was second cousin to Robert,<sup>5</sup> son of the Remembrancer Thomas.<sup>4</sup> A note on the pedigree states that it was "continued downe to this present yeare 1632 by the informacon of Mr. Robert Norton the elder, sonn of the said Mr. Thomas Norton the younger." This Robert was evidently a man of letters, and the third edition of Camden's *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*, (Folio, 1635) was translated by him. In it occurs a tribute to his father's memory, from which we have already made an extract.

We have already (H. J. 1, 32) quoted Cotton Mather's account of the birth of Rev. John Norton, son of William<sup>5</sup> and Alice (Browest) Norton. We will however add a few particulars from the *Magnalia*. He was born 6 May, 1606, studied at Peterhouse, Cambridge, was A. M., 1627, but "an extreme disaster befalling his father's estate, he

quitted the University, and became at once usher to the school, and curate in the church at Starford." "In the year 1634, having married a gentlewoman both of good estate and of good esteem, he took shipping for New England." Disappointed by a storm which drove back his vessel, he carried out his plan in the following year. He was settled at Ipswich, and succeeded Rev. John Cotton at Boston. He died 5 April, 1663, leaving a widow, Mary, who died 17 January, 1678, but no children.

William<sup>6</sup> Norton, brother of Rev. John, was born in 1610, and settled at Ipswich, Mass. He married Lucy, daughter of Emmanuel and Lucy (Winthrop) Downing, and died 30 April, 1694, leaving sons, John<sup>7</sup> and Bonus,<sup>7</sup> and dau. Lucy, who m. John Wainwright, and afterwards Isaac Addington. Both sons left issue. John<sup>7</sup> was of H. C. 1671, and was settled as minister at Hingham, Mass. By wife Mary, dau. of Arthur Mason, he had Elizabeth,<sup>8</sup> who married Col. John Quincy, and one son, John.<sup>8</sup> Capt. John<sup>8</sup> Norton married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Thaxter, and had John,<sup>9</sup> William,<sup>9</sup> and Samuel.<sup>9</sup>

John<sup>9</sup> Norton m. Anne, dau. of Jeremiah Belknap, and had Samuel,<sup>10</sup> who married Jane, daughter of Joseph Andrews. This last Samuel<sup>10</sup> had Andrews<sup>11</sup> Norton, late Professor of Sacred Literature at Harvard College (b. 31 Dec. 1786, d. 18 Sept. 1853) who, by his wife Catherine, dau. of Samuel Eliot, had four children, one of whom is Charles<sup>12</sup> Eliot Norton, the well-known author, and co-editor of the North American Review.

## SUFFOLK WILLS.

In presenting the following copies of the Seals preserved upon Wills in the Probate office for the county of Suffolk, it has not been found practicable to preserve a chronological arrangement. Owing to the insufficient space provided for the older files of papers, we have been obliged to examine them as they came to hand; and as the examination has not been completed yet, it follows that no regular order can be maintained in these notes.

It has been observed that whilst many of these seals evidently belonged to the persons using them, others belonged to the notaries or attesting witness. Moreover, these notaries seem each to have possessed several seals, and it is difficult always to decide upon the ownership. With all these disadvantages, however, it is felt that the publication of all the remaining examples will be the safest and most feasible plan to adopt.

We will begin by mentioning a few seals already engraved or described in this Journal.

1. Lt. Gov. William Stoughton used a seal with the same arms that are engraved on his tombstone (H. J. 1, 10), and on his will in 1701; as did also his sister Rebecca and others on a deed concerning her husband, William Tailor's property in 1682-3: Thomas Cooper, who m. Mehitable Minot, niece of the Governor, on a paper dated 1705.

2. Adam Winthrop, (will dated 1700,) son of Adam, and grandson of Gov. John, used the well-known arms of his family on his seal.

3. Gov. Simon Bradstreet, on his will 1697, uses a seal of the arms engraved on p. 102 of our first volume.

4. In 1679, Welthian, widow of Thomas Richards, uses the arms described, (H. J. 1, 123,) and engraved on the tomb of her son James of Hartford, (H. J. vol. 1, 156.)

5. Sir William Phips, on his will 1695, uses the seal of which a fac-simile is engraved on p. 152 of our first vol.

6. Joshua Scottow, 1697, uses the seal belonging to his father-in-law, Major John Savage, being the arms engraved in the present number—"Inscriptions from King's Chapel, &c." In 1705, Thomas Savage uses the same seal, and bequeaths to son Habijah, "my seal-ring that was my father's."

## 7.



The accompanying cut represents the very curious seal on the will of Rev. Increase Mather, (1701,) the witnesses being Jonas Clarke, Edmund Wilder, and Joseph Woodwell. It seems to be armorial, yet it does not relate to either of these names. Mather often wrote his name Crescentius Mather, and but for the armorial character of the seal, it might be supposed to be a personal device, such as his son Cotton would have devised with delight. As it stands, it requires farther search to determine its character.

## 8.



We here present the seal of Michael Martin, of Boston, dated 23 Oct. 1700, proved 14 Nov. following. SAVAGE gives but the most meagre account of him, so that we will give some genealogical facts from the will.

He describes himself as the "only surviving son of Rich-



ard Martyn, of Portsmouth, in Piscataqua in New England, and after mentioning wife Sarah and son Richard Martyn, he proceeds to make bequests to his three sisters and their husbands, to his cousin Edward Martyn of Boston, and to his nephews and nieces. His sisters were Sarah, wife of Richards Cutt; Elizabeth, wife of Edward Kennard, and Hannah, wife of Richard Jose. His "three sisters' oldest sons" were John Cutt, John Kennard, and Thomas Jose. He mentions also Sarah, Mary and Elizabeth Cutt, daughters of his sister, and "cousins" Margaret Cutt, Judah Cutt, Susanna Martyn, (to whom he gave his gold seal ring,) Joanna Jose, and Michael Kennard, (to whom he gave his silver seal.) There can be no doubt from these two entries that the seal here shown was his own.

His "cousin" (nephew?) Edward Martyn of Boston, in his will of 1 May, 1717, mentions wife Sarah, and children Mary, Sarah, Edward, Richard, John, Susanna, Nathaniel, Elizabeth and Abigail. He gives a piece of plate to the North Church, and probably he or Michael owned the tomb in the Copp's Hill grave-yard, on which are the Martyn arms, hereafter to be printed.

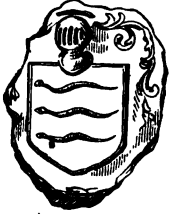
## 9.



This seal is on the will of Lisley Palmer, who died 12 Feb. 1682-3, aged 33, and was buried in the Granary burying ground. The arms do not seem to belong to Palmer, nor to either of the three witnesses, Hudson Leverett, John Ferniside, and David Adams.

This seal, therefore, is yet to be appropriated.

## 10.



On the will of Samuel Eells of Hingham, dated 1 Aug. 1705, proved 15 June, 1713, we have one of those coats which reveal at once the owner's name. SAVAGE says that this Samuel was probably son of John of Dorchester and Newbury, and that he married Ann, daughter of Rev. Robert Lenthall of Newport. He was of Milford, Fairfield and Hingham, an officer in King Philip's war, and a representative in 1705 and 1706. His will gives the following particulars. Wife Sarah, (widow of Joseph Peck, says Savage,) on whom he says he settled certain lands at his marriage, by an indenture dated 28 July, 1689. Son Samuel of Milford, his wife Martha, and children Elizabeth, Frances and Anna Eells. Son Nathaniel Eells of Scituate, and daughter-in-law Frances Eells, widow. He bequeaths "my silver seal" and "great gold ring."

The same seal is on the wills of Thomas Steel and Susanna Crawford, but there can be no doubt as to the true ownership.

## 11.

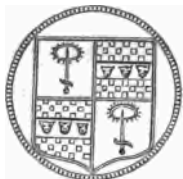


The will of William Parsons, 1702, witnessed by John Hill and Moses Bradford, has another of these untraced coats-of-arms. It bears a faint affinity to a Bradford coat, of three stags' heads, coupéd, on a fesse, but we cannot build a theory on so slight foundation. Parsons mentions his grand-daughter Susanna Young, but no other relatives.

## 12.



Thomas Newton, evidently a notary public here, used two seals, one being a quartered shield. Impressions are found on wills witnessed by him, as those of Sarah Harris, 1702; John Eliot, 1707; Mary Winchcombe, 1717, and finally on his own in 1721.



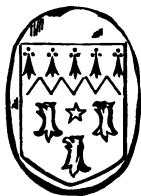
There can be little doubt that this was the Thomas Newton, who, as Savage says, came from New Hampshire, where he was Secretary until 1690, and here was Controller of the Customs, Judge of the Admiralty, and Attorney General in

the witchcraft prosecution.

At all events, this Thomas Newton is termed Esquire in his will, dated 6 March, 1720, proved 5 June, 1721, in which he mentions wife Christian, son Hibbett Newton, and daughters Elizabeth, Christian and Hannah.

His wife's will, proved 10 Feb. 1730, mentions dau. Thompson, dau. Christian Wainwright, and Elizabeth Newton. She also mentions her estate at "Plastow in Old England," and says her son Hibbett had had his share therein, which property she received from her father. She also mentions grandson Thomas Newton.

## 13.



The seal of William Snelling, on his will proved in 1674, enables us to fix his pedigree almost beyond doubt. He was a physician of Newbury, 1651, but died in Boston, and his will describes him as "the youngest son

of the late Thomas Snelling of Chaddlewood, in Plimton Mary in the county of Devon."

In Tuckett's "Devonshire Pedigrees," (II. 21,) we find the following account of the family.

William<sup>1</sup> Snellinge of Chaddlewood in Plympton, St. Mary, mar. Jane, dau. of — Specot of Thornborough, and had Thomas<sup>2</sup> Snellinge of Chaddlewood, living in 1620, who m. Jane, dau. and heir of — Elford, and had sons John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, Emmanuel<sup>3</sup>, and William<sup>3</sup>, and daus. Jane<sup>3</sup>, Welthian<sup>3</sup>, Mary<sup>3</sup>, Florence<sup>3</sup>, and Dorothy<sup>3</sup>.

John<sup>3</sup> Snelling m. Frances, dau. of Walter Hele of Holbeton, and had George, Sampson, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Frances, Joane, and Jane, living in 1620.

We presume that Thomas<sup>3</sup> was father of William and John who came to New England, though therein we differ from the pedigree in Bridgman's Copp's Hill Epitaphs, p. 214.

A. T. P.

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

### BOSTON.

We shall commence our description of the monuments remaining in Boston, with those preserved in the King's Chapel and the adjacent yard. It is hardly necessary for us to say that the collections published by the late Thomas Bridgman contain many coats-of-arms which are not found in the localities described. We propose to copy those actually existing—and we will first give those within the Chapel.

## I.



This coat-of-arms is on the tablet dedicated to the memory of Frances, wife of Gov. William Shirley, and is accompanied by the following inscription :—

M. S.

FRANCESCÆ SHIRLEY,

Quam Virginem

Omnium Admirationi commendavit

Eximius Formæ Nitor

Familiarum vero etiam Amori

Gratior veniens in pulchro Corpore virtus :

Quam Nuptam

Fides intemerata, Amor sincerus

Rerum Domesticarum prudens Administratio

Indoles suavissima,

In tantum Marito devinxerunt,

Ut Cor ejus in illa tutissime confiderit :

Quam Matrem

Nulla prius habuit Cura

Quam ut Liberatorum Animos præstantissimis moribus imbueret

Quod et strenuit laboravit et feliciter :

Quam Demum

In omni Vitæ statio et Conditione,

Summæ Ingenii Elegantia

Quicquid Decorum atque Honestum diligenter excolentis

Quicquid Vanum contra et Leve serio aversantis

Morum Simplicitas candida

Pietas infucata

In Egeno Liberalitas in omnes Benevolentia,  
 Dolorum Tolerantia, Voluptatem Temperantia,  
 Omnes denique et omnimoda Virtus  
 Ut amabilem fecerunt omnibus

Ita Amorem ipsum et Delicias hujus Provinciæ Vivam  
 Desiderium Triste et insolabile reddiderunt mortuam.  
 Maritum habuit Gulielmum Shirley hujus Provinciæ

Præfectum,

Quem Filiis quatuor, Filiabus quinque beavit  
 E Stirpe Generosa nata est Londini MDCXCII  
 Dinata Dorcestriæ Massachusettensium prid : Kal. Sept.

MDCXXLVI

In communi hujus Oppidi Cæmeterio conditæ ipsius Exuviae  
 Felicem ad meliorem vitam Reditum expectant.

Juxta hanc Præstantissimam Matrem positum est  
 Quicquid Mortale fuit Filiæ Natu secundæ FRANCISCÆ

BOLLAN

GULIELMI BOLLAN Armigeri

In Curia Vice Admiralitatis apud Massachusettensis

Regii Advocati,

Nuper Uxoris,

Quam Virtus et Formæ excellens,

Prudentia et Ingenium excultum

Pietas et Mores suavissimi,

Dilutissimam omnibus, dum in vivis fuit finxerunt.

Spatio Vitæ (heu brevi) percurso,

Annum quippe vix quartum supra vicissimum attigit,  
 Primo in Partu diem obiit supremum XII Kal. Martias

MDCXXLIV

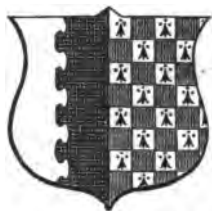
Marito, Parentibus, Amicis

Ingens sui Desiderium relinquens.

[As we shall hereafter have to trace the family of William Shirley, in his place among the Governors, it will be sufficient to say that the arms are Shirley, impaling Barker.]

The next monument is that of Charles Apthorp, son of John and Susan (Ward) Apthorp, who was born in 1698. Charles Apthorp was a merchant here, paymaster and commissary of the English troops. He married, 13 Jan. 1726, Griselda, dau. of John Eastwicke, by his wife Griselda, dau. of John Lloyd, (called by Bridgman Sir John Lloyd of Somersetshire.) The Apthorps were numerous here, and very well connected. Of the children of Charles, Griselda m. Barlow Trecothick, Lord Mayor of London; John m. Alicia Mann, sister of Sir Horace Mann, British minister at Florence. Rev. Dr. East Apthorp m. a dau. of Foster Hutchinson, &c.

We cannot explain the arms here given, which should be Apthorp impaling Eastwicke.



M. S.

CAROLI APTHORP

QUI

PATER FAMILIAS PRVDENS ET LIBERALIS

MERCATOR INTEGERRIMVS

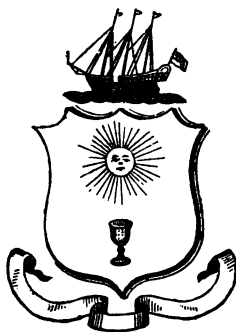
INSIGNI PROBITATE CIVIS,

INTER HVIVS ÆDIS INSTAVRATORES

PRÆCIPVE MVNIFICVS,

SINCERE FIDE ET LARGA CARITATE  
 CHRISTIANVS,  
 OBIIT SEXAGENARIVS  
 XI NOVEMBR. MDCCLVIII  
 REPENTINA  
 ET SVIS IMMATVRA  
 MORTO PRÆREPTVS  
 NE  
 TANTARVM VIRTVTVM  
 MEMORIA ET EXEMPLVM  
 OBSOLERET,  
 VIDVA ET XV LIBERI  
 SVPERSTITES  
 HOC MARMOR  
 ARMORIS ET PIETATIS MONVMENTVM  
 PP.

The third of the old monuments is that of the Vassall family, which bears the following



Sacred to the Memory of  
 SAMUEL VASSALL, Esq., of LONDON, Merchant,  
 one of the original proprietors of the lands  
 of this Country ;



a steady and undaunted  
asserter of the Liberties of England  
in 1628.

He was the first who boldly refused to submit to the tax  
of Tonnage and Poundage,  
an unconstitutional claim of the Crown  
arbitrarily imposed ;  
For which (to the ruin of his family)  
his goods were seized and his person imprisoned by the  
Star Chamber Court.

He was chosen to represent the City of  
LONDON

In two successive Parliaments which met Apr. 13 and  
Nov. 3, 1640.

The Parliament in July, 1641, voted him  
£ 10445., 12., 2  
for his damages,

and resolved that he should be further considered  
for his personal sufferings ;

But the rage of the times and the neglect of  
proper applications since,  
have left to his family only the honour of that  
Vote and Resolution.

He was one of the largest subscribers  
to raise money  
against the Rebels in IRELAND.

All these facts may be seen in the Journal  
of the House of Commons.

He was the Son of  
the gallant JOHN VASSALL

who in 1588  
at his own expense fitted out and commanded two Ships

of War,  
with which he joined the Royal Navy  
To oppose  
The Spanish Armada.

This monument was erected by his great grandson  
FLORENTIUS VASSALL, Esq.,  
of the Island of JAMAICA now residing in ENGLAND  
May, 1766.

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In the Register, (XVII. 56, 113,) will be found a most careful genealogy of the Vassalls, from which and from Burke's "Commoners" we make a few notes.

Samuel<sup>2</sup> Vassall, the Patentee, had a brother William<sup>2</sup>, who came here and resided at Scituate, but afterwards went to Barbadoes. He had a son John<sup>3</sup>, of whom nothing more is known than that he sold his estate in 1661, and was afterwards in North Carolina. The daughters of William<sup>2</sup> married here Resolved White, James Adams, and Joshua Hubbard.

John<sup>3</sup> Vassall, only son of Samuel, lived in Jamaica, and had sons William<sup>4</sup> and Leonard<sup>4</sup>. William<sup>4</sup> was the father of Florentius<sup>5</sup> Vassall, the gentleman who erected the above monument. His children were Elizabeth<sup>6</sup> and Richard<sup>6</sup>, which last had an only daughter Elizabeth, wife of Henry Richard Fox, third Lord Holland.

Leonard<sup>4</sup> Vassall married first Ruth Gale of Jamaica, and had seventeen children; and secondly, widow Phebe Gross, and had one daughter. Four sons, Lewis<sup>5</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, William<sup>5</sup> and Henry<sup>5</sup> survived. These children all resided in Boston and its vicinity, and have left descendants in the female line. The family, however, took sides with the

Crown at the time of the Revolution, and the present inheritors of the name are to be found in England.

The arms above given are the original coat of the family. Burke, however, gives an augmentation granted to Col. Spencer-Thomas' Vassall, grandson of John<sup>5</sup> and Elizabeth, (dau. of Gov. Spencer Phips,) and son of John<sup>6</sup>, by his wife Elizabeth, sister of Lt. Gov. Thomas Oliver. The augmentation consists of a fesse gold thereon the breached bastions of a fortress, above which the words Monte Video; and a canton argent thereon the number 38th, within a branch of cypress, and another of laurel, the stems united in saltire.

In the burying-ground beside the Chapel will be found stones adorned with arms. The first we will examine

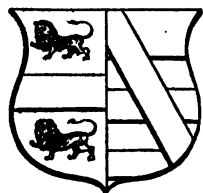


bears the following coat, inscribed Trail.

The family which owned this tomb is not mentioned by DRAKE or SAVAGE, and doubtless was of comparatively recent settlement here. We have been able to learn but little of them, except that John Trail, merchant, was a subscriber to Prince's Chronology in 1736, and was probably the man whose will, dated in 1757, leaves estate to his widow and the heirs of his brothers and sisters, George and William Trail, both deceased, Isabella Coventry and Margery Stuart.

His brother George Trail m. 29 Jan. 1751, Jane Wendell, and died in the same year. His will mentions real estate in Rowsay in the Orkneys in North Britain, and appoints as overseer his friend Thomas McKenzie, of Kirk-

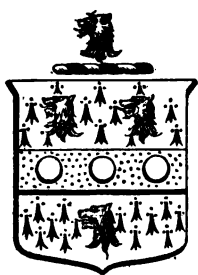
wall, in the Orkneys. Robert Trail, perhaps a relative, m. Mary Whipple, 1 Sept. 1748, (Reg. X. 48); Henry Trail m. Jennett Orr, 14 Jan. 1755; and Isabella Trail m. William Thomas, 4 March, 1754.



HERE LYES  
YE BODY OF  
ELIZABETH  
PAIN, WIFE  
TO SAMUEL  
PAIN, AGED  
NEAR 52

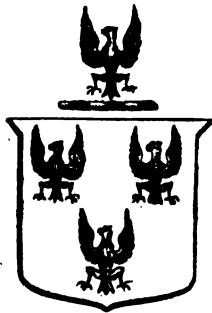
YEARS, DEPARTED  
THIS LIFE NOVEMBER  
YE 26, 1704.

We have failed to learn anything concerning this Samuel Pain or his wife. The stone is a small upright one, on the westerly path, near the Chapel.

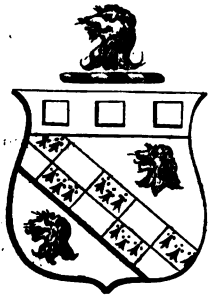


Next to the Trail tomb, and in the same row, is one decorated with the accompanying arms, and inscribed John Wheelwright, 1740. It is highly probable that this John was descended from Rev. John<sup>1</sup> Wheelwright, who m. Mary Hutchinson, and was concerned in the Antimonian troubles here. He went to Exeter, N. H., and died at Salisbury in 1679. He had sons John<sup>2</sup>, (who remained in England,) Thomas and Samuel; and a grandson John<sup>3</sup>, of Boston and Wells, Me., though by which son is not determined. This last John<sup>3</sup>, who died at Wells,

13 Aug. 1745, aged 81, (Drake, Hist. Boston, 436,) was probably the father of the John<sup>4</sup> Wheelwright who owned the tomb. This John<sup>4</sup> had children Thomas<sup>5</sup>, (who died before him in 1750, when his father administered on the estate,) Jeremiah, Nathaniel and Joseph, and a granddaughter Mary, who m. Rev. John Greateon. John's will, dated 10 Aug. 1751, was proved 31 Oct. 1760, and mentions also his daughter-in-law (step-daughter) Elizabeth Weeks, and an agreement made 2 Oct. 1741, before his marriage with her mother.



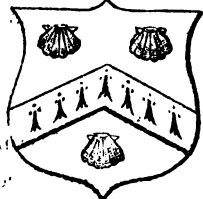
The Gedney tomb has these arms upon it. This was a branch of the Salem family, which commenced with John, who had sons John, Bartholomew, Eleazur, and Eli.



The tomb bearing the following arms is inscribed, Capt. John Steel, and was no doubt the property of the gentleman who died July 18, 1768, "far advanced in years," as his will states. He was in 1750 the Captain of the North Battery, and was doubtless the son of the Thomas Steele who died 8 Jan. 1735-6, aged 71, upon whom Rev. Benj. Colman preached a funeral discourse. Of this Thomas Steele the minister writes, "he was an Honour to the Kingdom and Church of Scotland where he was born and educated, and to the University that adorned

him with Letters. His father was a Gentleman of superior Wisdom and Virtue, of whom I had a very high Character sent me by the late Reverend Mr. Woodrow of Eastwood, near Glasgow." The sermon is dedicated to the widow, and mentions the children by a former wife. This wife was Mary, who died 26 Jan. 1722-3, aged 42, on whom Colman also preached a sermon.

Capt. John Steel's will mentions a son-in-law Joseph Turrell, and an only surviving child, Mary, wife of Royall Tyler.

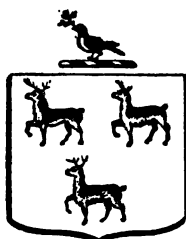


1727, leaving several children.

In this case as in several of the others it is extremely difficult to trace out the ownership of the tombs, and we must leave the task to those interested, having discharged our duty in recording the existence of the stones.



The Winslow tomb has a stone bearing these arms, but without other inscription. We shall hereafter refer to earlier examples of the use of the arms.



The tomb thus decorated was undoubtedly that of the Greene family, though it is not easy now to trace the ownership. The next tomb is said to have been theirs, but this is a mistake or they owned both. The same arms are on the book plate of Gardiner Greene, (b. 1753,) son of Benjamin, and grandson of Nathaniel and Anne Greene of Boston.

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The last example is the following :



Here lieth Interred  
the body of Major  
Thomas Savage  
aged 75 years dec<sup>d</sup>  
the 15<sup>th</sup> of February 168½

We have already (p. 7) given other examples of the use of these arms by the family. Among the descendants of Major Thomas may be mentioned Hon. James Savage, the greatest genealogist of New England.

## SALEM.

The old graveyards of Salem have suffered as much dilapidation as any of their neighbors, and at present we can report but three tombs remaining with armorial insignia. These are the resting places of the Browne, Lynde, and Pickman families, and we will add to the transcript of the epitaphs some genealogical notes.

## I.



Here lyeth  
interred y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
William Brown, Esq  
aged 79 years  
[Departed this Life  
the 20<sup>th</sup> of January  
1687.]

Here lyeth  
interred y<sup>e</sup> Body \* \*  
Mrs. Sarah Brown  
wife of William \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* aged about  
\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

It will be noticed that these inscriptions are very imperfect, and we have completed that of William from a copy published in 1849, in the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, III. 128.

Though there were many families of the name in Massachusetts, this particular family, descended from Wil-



liam of Salem; has been easily distinguished by its high social position. The emigrant ancestor, William, is said to have been born 1 March 1607-8, and was a son of Francis<sup>3</sup> Browne of Brandon, co. Suffolk, who was the second son of Thomas<sup>2</sup> and Margaret Browne of Brandon, and grandson of Simon<sup>1</sup> Browne of Browne Hall, co. Lanc. The first wife of William<sup>4</sup> Browne was Mary Young, and his second, Sarah Smith. His children were William<sup>5</sup>; Benjamin<sup>5</sup>; Joseph<sup>5</sup> (who m. Mehitable, dau. of Gov. Brenton, and prob. d. s. p.); Sarah,<sup>5</sup> wife of Thomas Dean; Mary<sup>5</sup> wife of Waitstill Winthrop; besides three sons who died young.

It will be noticed that the above epitaph is of this William Browne, who was Representative and Assistant.

Benjamin<sup>5</sup> Browne m. Mary, dau. of Rev. John Hicks, was of the Council, &c., and died 7 Dec. 1708, having had no sons; the name was therefore continued only in one line, that of Major William<sup>5</sup> Browne.

This William<sup>5</sup> Browne was one of Andros's Council, and of the Council of Safety afterwards. He m. 1<sup>st</sup>, Hannah, dau. of George Curwen, and had sons, Samuel<sup>6</sup> and John,<sup>6</sup> daughters Mary,<sup>6</sup> wife of Ch. Justice Benj. Lynde, and Sarah,<sup>6</sup> as well as three children who died young. He died 23 Feb., 1716. We will trace first the descendants of his son, Col. Samuel<sup>6</sup> Browne, who was a Counsellor and Judge, m. 1<sup>st</sup>, 19 March, 1695-6, Eunice, sister of Col. John Turner who d. s. p. He m. 2d, 21 Feb., 1705-6, Abigail Keatch of Boston, and had Samuel,<sup>7</sup> b. 7 April, 1708; William,<sup>7</sup> b. 7 May, 1709; and Benjamin,<sup>7</sup> b. 1715-6, d. unm. 14 Aug. 1737. Col. Samuel<sup>6</sup> died in 1731; his wife died 18 Feb. 1724.

Samuel<sup>7</sup> Browne, H. C. 1727, married 30 March, 1732, Katherine, dau. of John Winthrop, and had five children, Samuel,<sup>8</sup> Benjamin,<sup>8</sup> Anne,<sup>8</sup> Abigail,<sup>8</sup> and William.<sup>8</sup> He died 26 Nov., 1742, and his widow m. Col. Epes Sargent, to whom Mr. Adlard (Sutton-Dudleys of England, p. 120,) assigns three children.

Hon. William<sup>7</sup> Browne, brother of this last, m. 14 Nov. 1737, Mary, dau. of our Gov. William Burnet, and gr. dau. of the noted Bishop. By her he had William<sup>8</sup> Burnet, b. 7 Oct. 1738; Mary,<sup>8</sup> b. 27 Feb. 1743, d. 1769; Sarah,<sup>8</sup> b. 13 July, 1745, d. 2 Nov. 1756; Samuel,<sup>8</sup> b. 1739, d. 20 Oct., 1754; Benjamin,<sup>8</sup> b. Dec. 1740, d. 1762; and Thomas,<sup>8</sup> b. 1742, d. 1756. His wife died 1 Aug., 1745, and he m. 2d, Mary, dau. of Philip French of New Brunswick, New Jersey; by whom he had Philippa,<sup>8</sup> b. 1750, d. 20 July, 1763, and Francis,<sup>8</sup> b. 1752, d. 30 Oct. 1756. His wife d. in 1761, and he died 27 April, 1768.

William,<sup>8</sup> son of Samuel,<sup>7</sup> H. C. 1755, was Judge of Sup. Court, 1775, was a Loyalist and afterwards Governor of Bermuda. He d. in 1802.

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To return to the junior branch, Capt. John<sup>6</sup> Browne son of Major William,<sup>5</sup> born 21 Nov. 1672, m. Sarah, dau. of Francis Burroughs, who died 24 Nov., 1715. Their children were Sarah,<sup>7</sup> b. 27 Oct. 1701, wife of Col. Ichabod Plaisted; William,<sup>7</sup> b. 10 July, 1711, d. unm. 1 June, 1755, and Benjamin,<sup>7</sup> b. 25 July, 1706. He m. 2d, Mary, widow of Col. Ichabod Plaisted of Berwick, but had no children by her.

Col. Benjamin<sup>7</sup> Browne, H. C. 1725, m. 19 June, 1729, Eunice, dau. of Col. John Turner, and had John,<sup>8</sup> b. 10

July, 1735; Hannah,<sup>5</sup> b. 12 July, 1730, d. 1754; Eunice, b. 13 Sept. 1731; and Benjamin, b. 5 Aug. 1733, d. Dec. 1749. He died 3 Feb., 1749-50.

Among the evidences of the use of these arms we may refer to Gore's Roll, Nos. 44 and 57, where they are assigned to Samuel<sup>3</sup> and John<sup>6</sup>, the grandsons of the emigrant; and after the death of Samuel,<sup>7</sup> son of this Samuel,<sup>6</sup> it appears from the following, that a hatchment was placed on his house: "1744, July 16, Took down Mr. Brown's escutcheon from the front of his house." (James Jeffrey's Diary, printed in Hist. Coll. Essex Institute, II. 66.) We believe also that there are some early impressions of seals used by members of the family.

## II.

JUDITH, wife of E. A. HOLYOKE, ESQ. died Nov' y<sup>e</sup> 19,  
1756 Aged 19 years.



ELIZABETH wife of  
died Decem<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup>  
William Eppes  
y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1765

SAM<sup>l</sup> PICKMAN ESQ<sup>a</sup>  
16, 1761 Aged 47  
Esq<sup>r</sup> died Oct<sup>r</sup>  
Aged 39 years.

The first of the Pickmans of Salem was Nathaniel, *said* to have come from Bristol, with wife Tabitha and several

children. His will dated 23 Sept., proved 25 Nov. 1684, and the deeds on record mention children Nathaniel,<sup>3</sup> Bethia,<sup>2</sup> (m. John Silsbee, and 2d, Alexander Cole,) Mary,<sup>2</sup> (m. Robert Hodges,) Hannah,<sup>2</sup> wife of John Saunders, and Tabitha,<sup>3</sup> wife of Edward Feveryear of Boston.

The will of John Pickman, dated 23 Aug. 1671, proved 29 June, 1683, mentions my brother Nathaniel's children, brother Samuel's children, bro. William's children, "now in England," bro. Benjamin's children, sister Anne Joons in England, wife Hannah.

It may be fairly presumed that all these were the children of the first Nathaniel, unless it be thought more probable that the father did not come over.

Benjamin<sup>2</sup> Pickman (bapt., says Savage, at Lewen's Mead, Bristol, Eng., in 1645) m. Elizabeth Hardy, and had a large family; the youngest daughter was named Elizabeth, b. 18 Aug. 1687, and m. Richard Pike. Of the sons, we find descendants only of

Benjamin,<sup>3</sup> b. 30 Jan. 1671-2, m. 1st, — Hasket, and 2d, 26 Oct. 1704, Abigail Lindall. By his first wife, he had John<sup>4</sup> of Boston; by his second he had Abigail,<sup>4</sup> b. 9 Feb. 1706, wife of Nathaniel Ropes; Benjamin,<sup>4</sup> b. 28 Jan. 1708; William,<sup>4</sup> b. 1 Oct. 1710, d. 10 April, 1735; Samuel,<sup>4</sup> b. 19 Jan. 1711-2, deputy-governor of Spanish Town, d. 25 Aug. 1772; Elizabeth,<sup>4</sup> b. 22 Jan. 1713-4, m. John Nutting; Caleb,<sup>4</sup> b. 10 June, 1715, d. 4 June, 1737; Rachel,<sup>4</sup> b. 25 July, 1717, m. Ebenezer Ward; and Sarah,<sup>4</sup> b. 1 Dec. 1718, m. George Curwen. He was one of the council.

Hon. Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Pickman m. October, 1731, Love Rawlins, and had sons Benjamin<sup>5</sup>, b. 7 Nov. 1740; Clark Gay-

ton<sup>3</sup>, b. 30 July, 1746, and William,<sup>4</sup> b. 12 March, 1748, besides dau. Love,<sup>5</sup> (wife of Peter Frye,) Abigail,<sup>5</sup> who m. William Eppes, and Judith,<sup>5</sup> wife of Dr. Edward A. Holyoke.

He d. 20 Aug. 1773; his wife d. 9 June, 1786.

Of the two sons who continued the name, Col. Benjamin<sup>5</sup> m. 22 April, 1762, Mary, dau. of Dr. Barzillai Toppan, and had sons Benjamin,<sup>6</sup> b. 30 Sept. 1763; Thomas,<sup>6</sup> b. 10 May, 1773, (who m. Sophia Farmer, and had a dau. Mary T., wife of Dr. George B. Loring,) and William,<sup>6</sup> b. 25 June, 1774, and two daughters. He d. 13 May, 1819.

His son, Col. Benjamin<sup>6</sup> Pickman, H. C. 1784, member of Congress, &c., m. 20 Oct. 1789, Anstis Derby, and had children Benjamin, Clark Gayton, Anstis Derby, Hasket Derby, Elizabeth Derby, Mary-Ann, Martha, and Francis Willoughby; this last, Francis W., is the father of Rev. Wm. R. Pickman.

William<sup>6</sup> Pickman, uncle of Benjamin<sup>6</sup>, was Naval Officer of Salem, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Dudley Leavitt, and had a dau. Elizabeth,<sup>6</sup> and sons William,<sup>6</sup> (who died unm.) and Dudley L.<sup>6</sup>

Hon. Dudley Leavitt<sup>6</sup> Pickman m. Catherine Saunders, and had Catherine S.<sup>7</sup> (wife of Richard S. Fay), Elizabeth,<sup>7</sup> (wife of Hon. Richard S. Rogers), and William Dudley,<sup>7</sup> who m. 12 June, 1840, Caroline Silsbee.

It may be added here, that, though the name of Pitman has been long kept as distinct from Pickman at Marblehead, yet the two were often used indiscriminately in the records.

The main tablet of the Pickman tomb was of freestone, and the inscriptions have nearly disappeared. That which

we have copied ~~it~~ on a slate tablet inserted in the other,  
and of course more recent than the date of the original  
erection of the tomb.

## III.

Hic Depositæ Sunt



Reliquæ BENJAMINIS LYNDE, Armigeri  
Prov Mass Justic. Capitatis Ob'. 28 Jan. 1744 Ætat 79  
et MARIÆ LYNDE Conjugis suæ  
Honº GULIELMI BROWNE Armigeri, Filicæ  
quæ obiit 12<sup>mo</sup>. Julii A. D. 1753 Ætat. 74.  
Mr WILLIAM LYNDE Merch'  
died the 10<sup>th</sup> May 1752 Ætat 37

On the opposite side of the tomb is the following in-  
scription :

SACRED to y<sup>e</sup> Memory  
of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Benj Lynde Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Who sustained, with usefulness & Dign-  
-ity in his native Province  
The high Offices of  
A Representative, a Counsellor &  
One of y<sup>e</sup> justices of y<sup>e</sup> superior Court  
In which Last Capacity  
His Honored Father & He com-

pleated beyond Example no less:

a Period than Sixty Years

He was born in the year 1700 & on  
y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> of october 1781 with an hope  
full of Immortallity He resigned his  
spirit Into y<sup>e</sup> hands of his Redeemer.

Reader, wouldest thou know all his worth  
Thou must inspect y<sup>e</sup> registers of heaven.

Concerning the Lynde family I may add, that this branch is descended from Simon Lynde of Boston, 1650, born, says Savage, in London, 1624, son of an Enoch, who d. there 23 April, 1636, and of Elizabeth, who long survived. Simon m. Hannah, dau. of John Newgate, and their son Benjamin, born 22 Sept. 1666, m. Mary, dau. of William Brown, by whom he had Benjamin, 5 Oct. 1700: These two, father and son, were the Chief Justices here mentioned. As another proof of the arms, we may mention an old painting now in the possession of Dr. T. E. Oliver, with a curious endorsement, which we shall hereafter copy.

We may also add from Alden's Epitaphs (Vol. I., p. 71,) the following epitaph on Gov. Bradstreet.

"SIMON BRADSTREET, armiger, ex ordine senatoris, in colonia Massachusettensi ab anno 1680, usque ad annum 1673. Deinde ad annum 1679, vice-gubernator. Denique ad annum 1686, ejusdem colonia communi et constanti populi suffragio, gubernator. Vir, judicio lynceario preditus, quem nec numma nec honos allexit. Regis auctoritatem et populi libertatem, æqua lance libravit. Religione ornatus, vita innocuus, mundum et vicit, et deseruit, 27 die Martii, A. D. 1697, ætatis 94."

A. C. G., JR.

## THE BRINLEY FAMILY.



Although, in our account of the arms in the King's Chapel and yard, we confined ourselves to the examples now remaining, we may say that there is but little doubt that the Brinley tomb was formerly thus adorned. There still remains a space in the slab whence an inscription has been taken; and from other examples we are convinced that this place once held an armorial tablet. At all events, the arms above engraved are on the will of Francis Brinley who died in 1719. From a very good account of the family in Bridgman's King's Chapel Epitaphs, we copy the following:

It is said that Thomas<sup>1</sup> Brinley, Esq., was Auditor-General of the Revenues of Kings Charles the First and Second; was born in the city of Exon, married Ann Worsse of Pettwork, co. Sussex, had five sons and seven daughters, and was buried at Datchet, near Windsor, in 1661, aged over 70 years.

Of these twelve children, one daughter m. William Coddington, and another Griselda, m. Nathaniel Sylvester. One son, Francis<sup>2</sup> Brinley, b. in 1632, came to Newport, R. I., married Hannah Carr, and had two sons, Thomas<sup>3</sup> and William.<sup>3</sup> William,<sup>3</sup> d. s. p., but Thomas<sup>3</sup> m. Mary Apthorp, and had Francis<sup>4</sup> and William,<sup>4</sup> besides a daughter, Elizabeth,<sup>4</sup> who m. William Hutchinson.

Francis<sup>4</sup> Brinley, was born in London in 1690, and was educated at Eton. He settled in Roxbury, Mass., and married Deborah Lyde in 1718, by whom he had five



sons and two daughters, viz. : Thomas,<sup>5</sup> Francis,<sup>5</sup> Edward,<sup>5</sup> Nathaniel,<sup>5</sup> George,<sup>5</sup> Deborah,<sup>5</sup> (wife of Col. John Murray,) and Catherine,<sup>5</sup> (wife of Hon. Godfrey Malbone).

Of these Thomas,<sup>5</sup> was a refugee, m. Elizabeth Cradock, and d. s. p. in 1784.

Francis<sup>5</sup> Brinley m. Aleph, dau. of Hon. Godfrey Malbone, and had four sons and three daughters.

Edward<sup>5</sup> Brinley m. Sarah Tyler, and left two sons who married, and had issue.

Nathaniel<sup>5</sup> m. Catherine Cradock, and had one son, Robert, and one grandson, Nathaniel.

George<sup>5</sup> Brinley m. a sister of Sir John Wentworth, was Commissary-general and a refugee ; two of his sons were in the British army, and his daughter Mary married Mr Moody of London, and was the mother of the distinguished authoress, Mrs. Gore.

Among the American descendants, we may mention George of Hartford, and Francis of Tyngsborough, both distinguished as antiquaries.

## OFFICIAL SEALS.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

The Governor who succeeded Joseph Dudley was Samuel Shute, of whom Hutchinson says, (II. 215,) "Colonel Shute's family were generally dissenters ; his father, an eminent citizen in London ; his mother, daughter of Mr. Caryl, a dissenting minister of great note. His brother, afterwards Lord Barrington, was then a member of Parliament, and at the head of the dissenting interest. The Colonel began his education under Mr. Charles Morton, who, about the year 1684, came to New England and was

minister of Charlestown. After tuition under him, he was sent to Leyden. He went, after that, into the army under King William, who made him a captain, served under the duke of Marlborough, was a lieutenant-colonel, and wounded in one of the principal battles in Flanders." He arrived at Boston, Oct. 4, 1716, and he sailed for home Jan. 1, 1723. His acting successor was the Lieutenant-Governor William Dummer, who held the place till the arrival of Burnet, 13 July, 1728.

As very little is said by our standard authorities about the family of Shute, we copy the following from Lodge's Irish Peerage:

"The family hath long been seated in the counties of Leicester and Cambridge, in the latter of which, at Hockington or Hogginton, resided Christopher Shute, Esq.," whose son Robert<sup>2</sup> was in 1579 created second Baron of the Exchequer. He married Thomasine, dau. of Christopher Burgoyne, and had sons Francis,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Christopher<sup>3</sup> and Thomas.<sup>3</sup>

Francis<sup>3</sup> Shute of Upton, co. Leicester, m. Frances, dau. of Hercules Meautys, and had several children, of whom Francis<sup>4</sup> married, and had James,<sup>5</sup> Samuel,<sup>5</sup> (sheriff of London, 1681,) and Benjamin.<sup>5</sup>

Benjamin<sup>5</sup> Shute m. Elizabeth Caryl, and died in 1683, having had three sons and three daughters. These sons were Samuel<sup>6</sup> (Gov.), John<sup>6</sup> (viscount Barrington), and Benjamin.<sup>6</sup>

The Governor, Samuel,<sup>6</sup> d. unm. 15 April, 1742, aged 80; his brother Benjamin<sup>6</sup> d. unm. in 1714. John<sup>6</sup> Shute in 1710 received by will the property of John Wildman of Becket, co. Berks, though not a relative. Some years

afterwards he received another estate, from Francis Barrington of Tofts, who m. Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel<sup>5</sup> Shute. He was in Parliament, and in 1720 was made Baron Barrington of Newcastle, and Viscount Barrington of Ardglass. His son John married a daughter of Florentius Vassall. A sister of Gov. Samuel, Mary Shute, married Henry Yeamans, concerning whom much is narrated in Sumner's History of East Boston.

Lord Barrington took the arms and name of Barrington, but Burke gives the arms of Shute of Hollington, co. Camb., as "per chevron sable and gold; in chief two eagles displayed of the last. *Crest*, a griffin sejant gold, pierced in the breast with a broken sword-blade argent vulned gules."

We have not yet seen an example of Gov. Shute's seal, though such are presumably in existence.

The official seal of William Dummer, who was acting Governor of the Colony from 1723 to 1728, is here given. Of his three predecessors in the office of Lieutenant-Governor, two, William Stoughton and William Tailor, were certainly entitled to arms. The third, Thomas Povey, was an Englishman, and never came here.



William<sup>1</sup> Dummer was the grandson of Richard<sup>2</sup> Dummer of Bishopstoke, Hants, the second son of John<sup>1</sup> D., born there in 1599. Richard<sup>2</sup> came to N. England in 1632, returned to England, and came again in 1638, with brothers Ste-

phen<sup>2</sup> and Thomas<sup>2</sup>. Here the family prospered, and his sons Jeremiah,<sup>3</sup> Richard<sup>3</sup> and Rev. Shubael<sup>3</sup> occupied prominent positions. He died 14 Dec. 1679.

Jeremiah<sup>3</sup> Dummer was a goldsmith; married in 1672 Hannah Atwater, and had sons Jeremy,<sup>4</sup> William,<sup>4</sup> and Samuel.<sup>4</sup> Of these, Jeremy<sup>4</sup> was the agent of the colony in England from 1710 to 1721. He possessed great abilities, and obtained the favor of Lord Bolingbroke. The works by which he is best remembered here are a Defence of the New England Charters, and a Letter concerning the Expedition to Canada. He died 19 May, 1739, aged about 60.

William<sup>4</sup> Dummer, the acting Governor, married Katherine, dau. of Gov. Joseph Dudley, but died *s. p.* 10 Oct. 1761, aged 84. His will mentions the children of his sister Anna Powell, kinsmen Nathaniel Dummer and William Vans. By his will also he established the school at Byfield, now called Dummer Academy.

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#### HALL MARKS ON PLATE.

During the Colonial period of our history, our ancestors were obliged to depend largely upon the mother country for articles of luxury. As wealth increased it became the fashion to use silver plate, and the inventories of the prominent merchants contain often quite large amounts. Notwithstanding from the time of John Hull, the mint-master, there have always been goldsmiths here, it is probable that much of the plate used here was imported. As it is sometimes desirable to ascertain the exact date when such articles were made, we have prepared the following account

of the marks on English plate, from a book entitled "Hall Marks on Gold and Silver Plate, with Tables of Annual Date Letters," &c. &c., by W. Chaffers, F. S. A., London, 1863.

Acting under different statutes the Goldsmiths' Company of London have long been charged with the assaying of articles of gold and silver plate, except such small articles as could not be marked without injury. The marks thus placed, by means of little punches, are of different devices, and have varied from time to time, as we shall show.

The most important mark is what is termed the Date mark. "The assay marks used at the Goldsmiths' Hall of London, were ordered to be letters of the alphabet, changing every year. We do not know with certainty when this plan was first adopted, but it was probably as early as the time when the Goldsmiths' Company were empowered to assay the precious metals, which, according to their ordinances, was in the year 1300. We can trace these letters back with a degree of certainty to the fifteenth century."

"The Goldsmiths' Hall of London employ the letters A to U inclusive, (omitting J,) forming a cycle of twenty years, the character of the alphabet being varied every succeeding cycle. These letters are changed on the 30th of May, in every year; each letter is therefore used during the moieties of two calendar years."

We may here add, that though the letters are changed in each cycle from the one preceding, still the same letters have been used in different cycles, and therefore the shape of the shield of the punch must be carefully noted. Thus, Roman capitals were used twice in cycles 15 and 19,

(1697-1717, and 1796-1816,) and Roman small in cycles 16, 18 and 20, (1717-1737, 1756-1776, and 1816-1836,) but the shield in each case was distinct. Also, since 1784, five stamps have been used, and before that only four.

We will describe these other marks, which, on distinct stamps, always accompany the Date mark, commencing, for convenience, with A. D. 1600. From 1600 to 1697, the first stamp is a leopard's head, the second a lion passant, the third the Date mark, the fourth the maker's mark, which consisted of his initials generally.

From 1697 to 1716, the first and second of these marks were changed to, 1st, Britannia; 2d, a lion's head erased; but this arrangement lasted only twenty years, and from 1716 to 1784, the old four styles were used.

From 1784 to the present time, an additional stamp has been used, consisting of the king or queen's head. Since 1823, the first stamp, the leopard's head, is without a crown.

We will now describe the Date marks since A. D. 1600. Cycle No. 9, 1598 to 1618, has the four stamps, of which the Date mark is Lombardic capitals in a shield of straight top and sides and rounded bottom.





















Cycle No. 10, 1618-1638, four stamps; Date mark, small italics in a pentagonal shield, of straight lines and pointed bottom.

Cycle No. 11, 1638-1658, four stamps; Date mark, court hand in a shield, as in Cycle No. 9.

Cycle No. 12, 1658-1678, four stamps; Date mark, black letter capitals in pointed shield, as in Cycle No. 10.

Cycle No. 13, 1678-1698, four stamps; Date mark, black letter, small, in same shield.







Cycle No. 14, 1698-1716, four stamps; Date mark, court hand, as in the following alphabet, in the same pointed shield:—

	March to May 1697		1703-4		1710-1
	1697-8		1704-5		1711-2
	1698-9		1705-6		1712-3
	1699-0		1706-7		1713-4
	1700-1		1707-8		1714-5
	1701-2		1708-9		1715-6
	1702-3		1709-0		





















Cycle No. 15, (1716-1736,) four stamps, Date mark, Roman capitals, as follows, in a pointed shield:

A 1716-7	H 1723-4	P 1730-1
B 1717-8	I 1724-5	Q 1731-2
C 1718-9	K 1725-6	R 1732-3
D 1719-0	L 1726-7	S 1733-4
E 1720-1	M 1727-8	T 1734-5
F 1721-2	N 1728-9	V 1735-6
G 1722-3	O 1729-0	

Cycle No. 16, (1736-1756,) four stamps, Date mark, Roman small in a curved shield, except four which are marked in their place; all the others are like c:

 1736-7	h 1743-4	p 1750-1
 1737-8	i 1744-5	q 1751-2
 1738-9	k 1745-6	r 1752-3
d 1739-0	l 1746-7	 1753-4
 1740-1	m 1747-8	t 1754-5
f 1741-2	n 1748-9	 1755-6
g 1742-3	o 1749-0	

Cycle No. 17, (1756-1766,) four stamps, Date mark, black letter capitals in a shield, as here shown :

 1756-7	 1763-4	 1770-1
 1757-8	 1764-5	 1771-2
 1758-9	 1765-6	 1772-3
 1759-0	 1766-7	 1773-4
 1760-1	 1767-8	 1774-5
 1761-2	 1768-9	 1775-6
 1762-3	 1769-0	


The next cycle, and all subsequent ones, use five stamps, so we may here stop our account, saying only that the Date marks are as follows :

1776-1796: Roman small letters, but in the oblong shield used in Cycle No. 17.





No. 19, 1796-1816: Roman capitals in same shield.



No. 20, 1816-1836: Roman small, in a shield with a rounded bottom, thus, 

No. 21, 1836-1856: Black letter capitals in the following shield: 

No. 22, 1856-1876: Black letter small, in the shield of No. 20.

To recapitulate somewhat. If a piece of silver have five stamps, it was made since 1784. If only four, if the first be a figure of Britannia  and a lion's head erased, , it belongs to cycle No. 14; otherwise, if it bear the leopard's head erased  and the lion passant,  it belongs to one of the cycles prior to No. 18, and the date mark must be examined.

We repeat; as the same alphabets were used in different cycles, the shape of the punch must be carefully compared with our examples.

## CONNECTICUT SEALS.

Communicated by J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, Esq. (Continued from Vol. I. p. 160.)

### III.



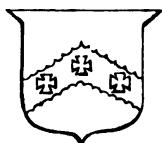
GEORGE WYLLYS, born at Fenny Compton, co. Warwick, came to New England in 1638, and settled in Hartford, where he was the largest landed proprietor in 1639. He was a partner of Robert Saltonstall, William Whiting and others, in the Hilton's Point, or Do-

ver, and the Piscataqua patents, and joined in the surrender of jurisdiction of these lands to Massachusetts, in June, 1641, (Mass. Rec., I. 324.) He was chosen an assistant in 1639, deputy governor in 1641, and governor in 1642. He died 9 March, 1645. See his will in Col. Reg. of Conn., I. 468-72.

His oldest son, George, remained in England. A dau., Amy, married Major John Pyncheon of Springfield, Nov. 6, 1645. His second son, Samuel, married Ruth, dau. of Gov. John Haynes. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1653; was an enterprising merchant, largely engaged in trade with the West Indies; chosen an assistant in 1654, and the first named assistant in the Connecticut charter in 1662.

His arms, as above, are copied from an impression of a seal used by Samuel Willis, on a bond given in 1684, now in the Connecticut Archives, and from the portrait of his grandson, George, who was Secretary of the Colony from 1735 to 1796, which is now in the Hall of the Conn. Hist. Society. In the former, the chevron seems to be voided; on the portrait, the arms are argent, a chevron between three mullets gules.

## IV.



A letter from Major JOHN MASON, in the Mass. Archives, (Indians, vol. 1, No. 31,) has a seal in wax with the accompanying arms. Another impression of the same seal is on a letter from Major Mason in Conn. Archives, (Col. Boundaries, I. 75,) dated 3 Aug. 1670. The arms are probably those of the family of Mason's second wife—Peck.

Burke gives the arms of Peck of Sandford Hill, co. Essex, and Wood Pelling and Methwoud, co. Norfolk, temp Charles II. "Or, on a chevron gules, three crosses formée of the field. Crest, two lances or, in saltire, headed argent, pennons hanging to them of the first, and charged with a cross formée gules, the spear enfiled with a chaplet vert." Peck of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire: "Argent, on a chevron engrailed gules, three crosses formée of the field."

## V.

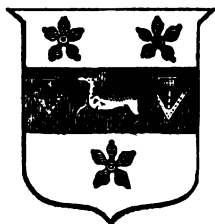


WILLIAM JONES, born about 1624, arrived at Boston from London, 27 July, 1660, in the same ship with the regicides, Whalley and Goffe. The year previous he had married in London, Hannah, youngest daughter of Theophilus Eaton, Governor of New Haven, his second wife. He was elected an assistant in New Haven Colony in 1662; deputy governor in 1664, and in 1665 an assistant of the colony of Connecticut. He died 17 Oct. 1706, aged 82. (Savage, *s. n.*; Col. Rec. of Conn.)

The arms, as above, are from the impression of a seal on a letter addressed by Mr. Jones to the council at Hartford, 27 Aug. 1675, in Conn. Archives. (War. I. 15.)

Of the charge in base, I cannot certainly determine the character. It appears like a snake, head and tail elevated. The birds in chief are plainly Cornish choughs or crows, which are among the bearings of several families of the surname, and of Johns, Johnes, &c., of Cornwall and Wales.

## VI.



THOMAS LORD, with wife Dorothy and seven children, embarked in the Elizabeth and Ann, from London, 29 April, 1635. His eldest son, Richard, had preceded him, and was a proprietor at Newtown, (Cambridge, Mass.)

in 1682, and admitted freeman of Mass., 4 March, 1685. Both the father and son removed to Hartford, among the earliest settlers, and were proprietors there in 1636.

Richard was a prominent man in the town and colony, a merchant of considerable fortune, and much engaged in commercial enterprise. He was the captain of the first Connecticut troop of horse, "the bright starre of our cavalerie," as his epitaph has it. He died in 1662, and is buried at New London. The inscription on the crumbling and mutilated stone which marks his grave, is printed by Miss Caulkins, Hist. of New London, 153. His brother Thomas, of Wethersfield, Conn., was a physician and surgeon. (See Col. Rec. of Conn., I. 234.) He died in 1661 or 1662.

Thomas Lord, the father, died probably before 1661. His widow, Dorothy, executed her last will 8 Feb. 1669-70. It was witnessed by (Secretary) John Allyn, and Steven Hopkins, and was sealed with arms nearly as drawn above. The seal was doubtless one which had been her husband's, and the arms correspond exactly with those of Laward, *alias* Lord, as given in Berry's Encyclopædia and Burke's Armory, *s. n.*

"Laward, *alias* Lord. Argent on a fesse gules between three cinquefoils azure, a hind passant *inter* two pheons

or. Crest, a demi bird sable, on the head two small horns or, the wings expanded, the dexter outside gules, inside or, the sinister outside of the last, inside of the third."

"Laward. Argent, on a fesse gules, between three cinquefoils pierced azure, a hind trippant of the field between two pheons or."

The seal is too small, and the impression not sufficiently distinct to permit the crest to be clearly made out. I have marked the colors from Burke's blazon, they not being indicated in the impression from the seal.

#### VII.



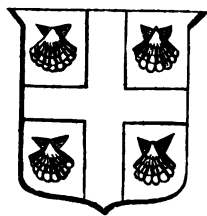
LEONARD CHESTER, from Blaby, co. Leicester, was the son of John Chester, and Dorothy, sister of Rev. Thomas Hooker. He removed from Watertown, Mass., to Watertown, (now Wethersfield,) Conn., where he was one of the first settlers and a large proprietor. He died Dec. 11, 1648, and was buried at Wethersfield. The pedigree of the Chesters of Blaby, showing the descent of Leonard from William Chester of London, and of Barnet, co. Hertford, is given in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, (vol. 4, pt. 2, p. 52,) and copied in Bond's Genealogies of Watertown, p. 736. The arms as given by Nichols, viz., "Ermine, on a chief sable a griffin passant or, armed argent," are rudely carved on the stone which marks the grave of Leonard Chester.

As drawn above, they are copied from an impression of the seal used by Col. John Chester, distinguished for good service in command of a company at Bunker Hill, and

supervisor of the revenue for the district of Connecticut, 1791-1802; who was the eldest son of John, eldest son of John, eldest son of John, eldest son of Leonard. The seal is appended to his official seal, as supervisor, in 1799, on a document in the Conn. Hist. Society's Library.

The Chesters of Blaby trace their descent from an uncle of Sir Robert Chester of Royston, co. Cambridge, one of the gentlemen of the privy council to Henry VIII. The crest is a dragon passant, *or*.

## VIII.



From a seal affixed to a letter by JOHN COGGESHALL, secretary of the colony of Rhode Island, April, 1677, (in Conn. Archives, Col. Boundaries, I. 104 and 109,) we take our next example. He had been the first president of the colony under the patent, 1647-8, and had filled various other offices of honor and trust. Burke gives the arms of Coggeshall of Milton and Bengall, co. Suff. "Argent, a cross between four escallops sable. Crest, a stag lodged sable, attired *or*."

The Suffolk Coggeshalls were descendants of a younger brother of Sir John de Coggeshall, of the manor of Codham, Wethersfield, co. Essex, knighted by Edward the Black Prince, in 1337. The common ancestor, Sir Thomas de Coggeshall, held the manor of Little Coggeshall Hall, co. Essex, in the reign of King Stephen, "whose posterity long flourished, and enjoyed several very considerable estates in this county." (Morant's Essex, II. 162.) In a note, p. 371, Morant gives the arms of Coggeshall, as above: "Argent, a cross between four escallops sable."

Berry gives the arms of Cockshall, co. Essex, as above, and otherwise for the same name: "Sable, a cross between four escallops argent."

## IX.



JOHN WANTON, Governor of Rhode Island, 1734-40, used a seal bearing the arms of the ancient family of Wanton, (de Walton, de Wanton, or Wanton,) of Essex. "Azure, a chevron sable." Morant's Essex, II. 541, 558. An impression of this seal is found with his signature to a certificate of the commissioners for determining the New York boundary, Dec. 2, 1738, in Conn. Hist. Society's Library. A similar seal was used by his son, Governor Gideon Wanton, in 1745; but in the imperfect impression which I have seen, for the chevron are substituted two chevrons apparently.

[Note. As this form often occurs on seals, it seems very probable that it was the mistake of the seal engraver, who, instead of giving the whole chevron in relief, gave only the two angular lines, by which, in drawing, the chevron is marked. We see the same result in the usual style of wood cuts, wherein the tincture of the chevron is not represented.]

## X.



The accompanying cut is from an impression of the seal of THOMAS FITCH, Governor of Connecticut, 1754-66. The instrument to which it is attached bears date 1757. The arms,— "Vert, a chevron between three leopards' heads, or. Crest, a

leopard's head cabossed, or, in the mouth a sword proper hilt gules,—are given by Burke as those of Fitch of Headall and Woodham Walter, co. Essex, and Eltham and Mount Mascul, co. Kent. Morant states that the Fytch family bought several estates in the county of Essex about the middle of the sixteenth century; one branch of the family settling at Brazen-Head, in Lindrell, the other, and principal branch, at Little Cranfield, a few miles distant. (*Hist. Essex*, II. 446, 463.) The Rev. James Fitch, first minister of Norwich, Conn., was born at Bocking, co. Essex, as was probably his brother Thomas, from whom Governor Thomas descended. A branch of the Fitch family was settled at Bocking as early at least as 1569, when John Fitch, gent., held the manor of Boones and messuage of Lyons, in that parish. Morant, II. 387.

## XI.



We add, under this head, the following example of the arms of Governor WILLIAM LEETE, copied from the Winthrop papers, published by the Massachusetts Historical Society. Of him, Cotton Mather writes: "He was by his education a lawyer, and by his employment a register in the Bishop's Court. In that station, at Cambridge," he saw certain transactions which led him finally to come to New England in 1639. After holding other offices, he succeeded Winthrop as governor of Connecticut, and "until his own death, the annual election, for about a decade of years together, still made him governor."

He died 16 April, 1683. Savage credits him with three wives and numerous children, and as his sons were also blessed with issue, it is very probable that descendants of the name still continue.

ED.



## CHRISTOPHER KILBY.

In the Gore Roll of Arms, (H. J., I. 140,) we noticed the arms of Gilbert McAdams and his wife, but could not give much genealogical information. We are indebted to Isaac J. Greenwood, Jr., of New York, for the following facts.

Christopher Kilby, born in 1704, was the son of John and Rebecca (Simpkins) Kilby, who was one of the founders of Brattle Street Church, and died in 1722. Christopher married Sarah, oldest dau. of Hon. William Clarke, 18 Aug. 1726, was a merchant, and in 1739 went to England as the Provincial Agent. He returned to New York, where he was a freeman in 1758, but soon went to England. He lived at Tranquil-dale, in Betchworth, co. Surrey. His will, dated 5 Oct. 1771, proved 29th same month, mentions widow and executrix Martha Kilby, and grand children, but leaves, out of an immense estate, to his only daughter, Mrs. Sarah McAdams, "the sum of one shilling and no more."

This daughter, Sarah, m. first, — Cunningham, and secondly, Gilbert McAdams; the date of their marriage bond in New York being 24 Sept. 1757. McAdams was in 1771 living in Ayr, Scotland.

These facts fully explain the before-mentioned shield in Gore's Roll. The Clarke arms will be hereafter given in our Monumental Inscriptions from the Copp's Hill yard.

# THE HERALDIC JOURNAL;

RECORDING THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS AND GENEALOGIES  
OF AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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NO. XIV. APRIL, 1866.

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## THE PYNCHON FAMILY.



William Pynchon, whose seal is here presented, was one of the Patentees of the Massachusetts Colony, an Assistant, Treasurer, &c. He came over with Winthrop, and, about 1636, he removed to the western part of the State, where he founded the town of Springfield. He unfortunately became involved in religious controversies and returned to England, where he died in 1662. His descendants however remained here; to one of whom, a gentleman of Boston, we are indebted for the following genealogy, prepared from English records and family papers.

From the Visitations of Essex, 1558 and 1612, it seems that Nicholas<sup>1</sup> Pinchon of Wales, Sheriff of London in 1532, had a son, John<sup>2</sup> Pinchon of Writtle, co. Essex, who m. Jane, heiress of Sir Richard Empson, and d. 29 Nov., 1573, leaving six children. His widow married Dr. Thomas Wilson, Secretary of State.

John<sup>2</sup> and Jane Pinchon had

- I. William.<sup>3</sup>
- II. John,<sup>3</sup> of whom presently.
- III. Sir Edward.<sup>3</sup>
- IV. Agnes,<sup>3</sup> m. Thomas Chicele of Hingham Ferriers.
- V. Elizabeth,<sup>3</sup> m. Geoffrey Gates of St. Edmund's Bury.
- VI. Jane, m. Andrew Paschal of Springfield.

The oldest son, William<sup>3</sup> Pinchon, m. Rose, dau. of Thomas Reding of Pinner, in Middlesex, and had—

Peter,<sup>4</sup> (died aged 15), Sir Edmund,<sup>4</sup> Henry,<sup>4</sup> Christopher,<sup>4</sup> (who m. Mary Vincent, and had a son Edward,<sup>5</sup>) Elizabeth,<sup>4</sup> and Anne,<sup>4</sup> wife of Richard Weston, Earl of Portland.

William<sup>3</sup> died 13 Oct., 1592; his heirs at Writtle were Sir Edmund,<sup>4</sup> who m. Dorothy, dau. of Sir Jerome Weston of Skreens, in Roxwell, and had an only son, John,<sup>5</sup> and three daughters, Mary,<sup>5</sup> wife of Walter Overbury, Elizabeth,<sup>5</sup> and Anne,<sup>5</sup> wife of John Wolfe.

John<sup>3</sup> Pinchon m. 1<sup>st</sup>, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Cornwallis, and died 30 July, 1654, leaving a son, Edward,<sup>6</sup> who d. Feb., 1672, and a daughter, Bridget,<sup>6</sup> who was the second wife of William Petre, fourth Baron Petre.

The only child of Lady Petre was Mary, born 25 March, 1679, m. George Heneage of Hainton, co. Linc.

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Here the older branch seems to terminate, and we return to John<sup>3</sup> Pinchon, son of John,<sup>2</sup> who settled at Springfield, co. Essex, and m. —, dau. and heir of — Orchard.

His son was William<sup>4</sup> Pynchon, the emigrant, who by his first wife had—

John,<sup>5</sup> b. 1621.

Anne,<sup>5</sup> m. Henry Smith.

Margaret,<sup>5</sup> m. William Davis.

Mary,<sup>5</sup> m. Elitzur Holyoke.

His wife died here in 1630, and he married Frances Sanford. He died at Wraisbury, Oct. 1662, aged about 72. His second wife d. there 10 Oct., 1657.

John<sup>5</sup> Pynchon of Springfield, Mass., m. 30 Oct. 1645, - Amy, dau. of Gov. George Wyllys, and had—

Joseph,<sup>6</sup> b. 26 July, 1646; d. unm. 30 Dec. 1682.

John,<sup>6</sup> b. 15 Oct. 1647.

Mary,<sup>6</sup> b. 28 Oct. 1650, m. Joseph Whiting.

William,<sup>6</sup> b. 11 Oct. 1653; d. 15 June, 1654.

Mehitable,<sup>6</sup> b. 22 Oct. 1661; d. 24 July, 1663.

He was "the chief man in the western part of the State," a Councillor, Colonel, and Judge of Probate. He d. 17 Jan. 1703. His wife d. 9 Jan. 1699.

The only heir, John<sup>6</sup> Pynchon, m. Margaret, dau. of Rev. William Hubbard, the Historian, and had—

John.<sup>7</sup>

Margaret,<sup>7</sup> m. Capt. Nathaniel Downing.

William,<sup>7</sup> b. 1689; of whom hereafter.

John,<sup>8</sup> died 25 April, 1721; his wife d. 11 Nov. 1716.

Col. John<sup>7</sup> Pynchon married twice and had a large family. He d. 12 July, 1742. By his first wife Bathshua, dau. of Rev. — Tailor, of Westfield, he had—

1. Eliza.<sup>8</sup>

2. William,<sup>8</sup> b. 11 Nov. 1703, m. Sarah, dau. of Pelatiah Bliss, and had—

i. William, m. Lucy Harris.

ii. John.

## iii. Sarah.

3. Mehitable,<sup>8</sup> m. Benj. Cotton.

4. Joseph,<sup>8</sup> } twins, b. 7 Feb. 1704-5;

5. John,<sup>8</sup> } m. and d. s. p. 6 April, 1754.

6. Mary,<sup>8</sup> m. Gen. Joseph Dwight.

7. Bathshua,<sup>8</sup> m. Robert Harris.

His wife dying 20 June, 1710, he m. Phebe —, who  
d. 17 Oct. 1722, and had—

8. Edward,<sup>8</sup> m. a widow Bliss, and d. s. p.

9. George,<sup>8</sup> m. twice, and had ch. George, Louisa,  
Nathaniel, Peter, Peter, and Henry.

10. Charles,<sup>8</sup> m. Anne Dwight, and had two  
daughters.

We return to William<sup>7</sup> Pynchon, Judge C. C. P., who  
m. Catherine, dau. of Rev. Daniel Brewer, and had—

Sarah,<sup>8</sup> b. 17 Aug. 1721; m. Josiah Dwight.

William,<sup>8</sup> b. 12 Dec. 1723.

Margaret,<sup>8</sup> b. 24 Nov. 1727; m. Elijah Williams.

Daniel-John,<sup>8</sup> b. 7 Oct. 1733; d. 22 April, 1754.

Joseph,<sup>8</sup> b. 30 Oct. 1737; m. Sarah Ruggles.

William died 1 Jan. 1741; his widow d. 10 April,  
1747.

William<sup>8</sup> Pynchon, son of the last named, was an emi-  
nent lawyer of Salem, where he m. Catherine, dau. of  
Mitchel Sewall, and had—

Elizabeth,<sup>9</sup> b. 26 Jan. 1752; m. Timothy Orne.

Katharine,<sup>9</sup> b. 25 Feb. 1754; m. William Wet-  
more.

Sarah,<sup>9</sup> b. 6 Feb. 1757; m. Rev. Thomas Fitch  
Oliver.

William,<sup>9</sup> b. 24 July, 1759 ; m. but d. s. p.

John,<sup>9</sup> b. 27 Nov. 1766 ; d. unm.

William<sup>8</sup> died 14 March, 1789, and this branch is extinct in the male line.

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## THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF ENGLAND.

The Noble and Gentle Men of England : or Notes touching the Arms and Descents of the Ancient Knightly and Gentle Houses of England, arranged in their respective Counties. Attempted by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M. A., one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Warwick. Westminster : John Bowyer Nichols and Sons, 1859. Pp. 315.

Any casual reader who may take up a book like Burke's General Armory, with its thousand pages and about sixty thousand coats-of-arms therein recorded, would be apt to imagine that England, like Virginia, was a land of "First Families" and no others. On examination he would be somewhat reassured first by finding that this miscellaneous collection was totally without authority, secondly without any chronological plan, and thirdly replete with duplications. On these points we may say now in detail,—first, that the only authentic *record* of arms is that of the Heralds' College, though many families have a prescriptive right which cannot be challenged ; secondly, the arms here recorded are the accumulations of many writers, and besides being without authority are of all dates, from the earliest period

when armorial bearings were used; thirdly, the number of coats-of-arms is greatly multiplied by their repetition under different spellings of the name, and by the insertion of numerous varieties of one coat, caused, as is very probable, by mistakes in transcribing, errors of artists, or even unwarranted vagaries of individuals. It would, perhaps, be possible to reduce Burke's list one half, and yet record all the distinct coats which have been borne by distinct families for more than one generation. We are not aware that any attempt has been made to ascertain the number of coats preserved in the Heralds' Visitations at the College, but in Sims' Index to the Visitations, preserved at the British Museum, we have three hundred and thirty pages of names, with perhaps an average of fifty families on each page, which would give some fifteen thousand to twenty thousand authentic coats.

It would seem therefore still possible for English Heralds to construct a list of all the authorized arms which have been borne in that country by persons who established families. To be really valuable, however, it would be necessary to adopt a chronological form, or to mark with each blazon the date of its first appearance.

Such a list would possess the greatest interest to Americans, because it would throw a light upon such examples of arms as are recorded in this Journal. Mr. Stirley's volume, as we shall show, proves the immense changes which have taken place in the social position of families in England. An examination of the Peerages shows the rapid extinction of families there, especially in the male line. Thus Sir Egerton Brydges, writing in 1798, says:

James I. created 204 baronetcies, and 128 were then extinct ;					
Charles I.	"	247	"	"	184
Charles II.	"	437	"	"	307
James II.	"	20	"	"	16
William	"	37	"	"	25

so that out of 945 baronetcies, only 285, or about 30 per cent., remained after a century had elapsed.

In 1798, the peerage consisted of two hundred and sixty-four members, exclusive of the royal family, and of these Brydges says, "the ancestors of about twenty-six or twenty-seven possessed their peerages in the male line in the reign of Queen Elizabeth." Of course, the present number of peers of ancient lineage is no greater.

It must be remembered, however, that many peerages have been inherited by females ; so that the total extinction of families is not so great as the above facts would argue at first sight. It may not unfairly be urged, also, that though of late years the peers have been noted for longevity, and even for numerous issue, such was not the case in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Whoever examines the statistics of American families will be astonished at the fertility of the English race in this country. A moderate competency seems more favorable to the increase of a family than great wealth or high station. May we not hence infer that in England the same rule formerly held true, during the period when small freeholders occupied the land, and before the great cities attracted their unhealthy crowds ? Few points seem less investigated than the origin and position of the farmers and merchants of England after the cessa-



tion of the Wars of the Roses. We find repeated instances of gentlemen by birth engaging in the commerce and manufactures of the larger cities. We find many examples of the division of lands, whereby the younger sons of good families became freeholders, and thus dropped socially a grade. to the rank of yeomen. We are still without data, however, to show whether these were the rule or the exception.

To us, as we have said, the question is an important one. The great emigration hither was that led by Winthrop, and, as we are trying to prove in each number of this Journal, it contained a considerable proportion of gentry, recognized as such prior to their removal. The remainder of the colonists were undoubtedly yeomen, tradesmen and mechanics, but most evidently not of the lowest class. In fact, if we were to accept Macaulay's picture of the country gentlemen of the day we should consider them as of the superior class. A large majority of them, as witnessed by our early county records, could read and write; they were capable of self-government, and were prompt to devise satisfactory solutions for the problems presented by their new life. We doubt if as much could be said of five thousand colonists now to be taken from the lower classes of England.

Hence our abiding faith that the result of all investigation in England will result to the credit of our ancestors, will establish the value of their heraldic evidences, and free them from the suspicion of that weakest form of vanity, the assumption of a false social position.

We have said that Mr. Shirley has shown how rapidly the landed gentry of England have been overwhelmed by the variations of fortune.

He proposes to give a list of all existing families now represented in the male line, descended from those established as knightly or gentle houses prior to A. D. 1500, and still possessing landed property in their original county or elsewhere in England.

He omits those still existing who have lost their lands, and also those proprietors whose families can be traced to A. D. 1500, but were then obscure. In brief, he asks how many of the "county families" of that date still hold the same position.

Of course, the first edition of such a work is apt to err through omissions, and we learn that a new and enlarged edition is now in preparation. Our first impression of the following list, however, is one of amazement at its brevity. Three hundred and thirty names, it seems, is all that his diligence has yet collected. The list is as follows :

Abney,	Astley,	Bendyshe,	Bracebridge,
Acland,	Babington,	Berington,	Bray,
Acton,	Bacon,	Berkeley,	Brisco,
Acton,	Bagot,	Betton,	Brooke,
Aldersey,	Baldwin,	Biddulph,	Brooke,
Alington,	Bamfylde,	Bingham,	Broughton,
Anne,	Barnardiston;	Blois,	Brudenell,
Annesley,	Barnston,	Blount,	Butler,
Antrobus,	Barttelot,	Bodenham,	Bunbury,
Arden,	Bastard,	Bond,	Burdet,
Arundell,	Baskervyle,	Borough,	Burney,
Ashburnham,	Beaumont,	Boscawen,	Burton,
Ashurst,	Bedingfield,	Boughton,	Byron,
Assheton,	Bellew,	Boynton,	Carew,

Cary,	Curzon,	Floyer,	Hazlerigg,
Cave,	Davenport,	Forester,	Heigham,
Cavendish,	Dawnay,	Fortescue,	Heneage,
Chadwick,	Dayrell,	Frampton,	Hervey,
Chetwode,	Dering,	Fulford,	Hesketh,
Chetwynd,	De Grey,	Fursdon,	Hill,
Chichester,	Digby,	Gage,	Hoghton,
Cholmondely,	Disney,	Gatacre,	Honywood,
Clarke,	Dod,	Gent,	Hornbold,
Clavering,	Drewe,	Gerard,	Hotham,
Clifford,	Dukinfield,	Giffard,	Howard,
Clifton,	Dykes,	Glanville,	Huddleston,
Clifton,	Dymoke,	Goring,	Hulton,
Clinton,	Eccleston,	Gower,	Irton,
Clive,	Edgcumbe,	Gregory,	Isham,
Clutton,	Edwardse,	Grenville,	Jenney,
Codrington,	Egerton,	Gresley,	Jerningham,
Colville,	Estcourt,	Greville,	Jocelyn,
Coke,	Eyre,	Grey,	Kelly,
Coker,	Eyston,	Grey,	Kendall,
Compton,	Eyton,	Grimston,	Kingscote,
Congreve,	Fairfax,	Grosvenor,	Knatchbull,
Cope,	Fane,	Gurney,	Knightley,
Corbet,	Farnham,	Haggerston,	Kynaston,
Cornwall,	Feilding,	Hamerton,	Lambton,
Cotes,	Ferrers,	Hanford,	Lane,
Cotton,	Filmer,	Harcourt,	Lascelles,
Cotton,	Finch,	Harington,	Lawley,
Courtenay,	Fitzherbert,	Harley,	Lawton,
Courthope,	Fitzwilliam,	Harpur,	Leche,
Croke,	Fleming,	Harries,	Lechmere,

Leigh,	Neville,	Roundell,	Swinburne,
Leigh,	Noel,	Rous,	Talbot,
Leigh,	Northcote,	Russell,	Tancred,
Leighton,	Norton,	St. John,	Tatton,
Leicester,	Oakeley,	Salvin,	Thornes,
Lingen,	Oglander,	Salway,	Thornhill,
Lister,	Okeover,	Sandford,	Thorold,
Lorraine,	Onslow,	Savile,	Throckmorton,
Lowther,	Ormerod,	Scrope,	Thynne,
Lumley,	Oxenden,	Scudamore,	Tichborne,
Luttley,	Palmer,	Sebright,	Toke,
Lyttleton,	Palmes,	Selby,	Townley,
Malet,	Parker,	Seymour,	Townshend,
Maineraring,	Pelham,	Sheldon,	Trafford,
Manners,	Pennington,	Shelley,	Trefusis,
Markham,	Percival,	Sherard,	Tregonwell,
Massie,	Pigott,	Shirley,	Trelawney,
Mainwaring,	Pilkington,	Shuckburgh,	Tremayne,
Manners,	Plowden,	Skipwith,	Trevelyan,
Markham,	Pole,	Sneyd,	Trye,
Massie,	Polhill,	Speke,	Turvile,
Maunsell,	Polwhele,	Spencer,	Twysden,
Meynell,	Popham,	Stanhope,	Tyrell,
Meynell,	Poulett,	Stanley,	Tyrwhitt,
Middleton,	Prideaux,	Starkie,	Vernon,
Mitford,	Radclyffe,	Staunton,	Villiers,
Molesworth,	Rashleigh,	Stonor,	Vincint,
Molyneux,	Rawson,	Stourton,	Vyvyan,
Monson,	Ridley,	Strickland,	Wake,
Mordaunt,	Rokeby,	Stroude,	Walcot,
Musgrave,	Roper,	Sutton,	Waldegrave,

Wallop,	Weston,	Winnington,	Wrottesley,
Walpole,	Whichcote,	Wodehouse,	Wybergh,
Walrond,	Whitgreve,	Wollaston,	Wykeham,
Waterton,	Whitmore,	Wolryche,	Wyndam,
Welby,	Wilbraham,	Wolsely,	Wyvill.
Weld,	Willoughby,	Wombwell,	
West,	Wingfield,	Wrey,	

Our last reflection on this list is the omission of so many names which have been commonly supposed to belong to the best families. De Grey is the sole representative of the French form so often used, and Fitzherbert and Fitzwilliam represent the other form. We trust the new view thus opened of the real aristocracy of England will repay our readers for the trouble of searching these lists.

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### OFFICIAL SEALS.

(Continued from p. 32.)



Succeeding Gov. Shute, our Province was favored with a ruler in the person of William Burnet, who was appointed in 1728. He was the oldest son of the celebrated Bishop Burnet, and was born in 1688. In 1720, he was appointed Governor of New York and New Jersey, which place he held until transferred to the eastward.

He died 7 Sept. 1729, leaving by his second wife \* (a

\* His first wife was a dan. of Dr. George Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury.

Miss Vanhorne) two sons and a daughter, says ELIOT. One of them, Mary, m. William Browne of Salem.

Concerning the family and arms, NESBIT writes, (Heraldry, p. 404-5): "Leaves, of what Kind I know not, frequently called Burnet-leaves, are carried by the Name of Burnet, as relative to the Name, which is ancient with us." "There are two principal families of the Name, in the South and North of Scotland, who have contended for Chief-ship; that in the South in the Shire of Peebles, is Burnet of Burnetland, or of that Ilk, so designed of old, and of late, of Barnes."

"The other principal family of the Name is Burnet of Lees in the County of the Merns, honoured with the title of Knight Baronet in the Year 1626. This Family, says Sir George Mackenzie, got a Charter of the Lands of Lees from King Robert Bruce, and carries Argent, three Hollin leaves in Chief Vert, and a Hunting-horn in Base Sable, garnished Gules. Crest, a Hand with a Knife pruning a Vine-tree proper. Motto, Virescit vulnere virtus.

"Dr. Thomas Burnet, Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty, descended of a third son of the Family of Lees, carries as Lees, with a Mullet for difference, and his brother, Dr. Gilbert Burnet, late Bishop of Sarum, carries the same."

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The next Governor of Massachusetts was Jonathan Belcher, a native of the Colony. He was the grandson of Andrew Belcher of Sudbury, who m. Elizabeth Danforth, and son of Andrew Belcher of Cambridge, who m. Sarah Gilbert.

Jonathan Belcher was born 8 Jan. 1682. Hutchinson

writes of him (Hist. ii., 369), "being the only son of a wealthy father he had high views from the beginning of life. After an academical education in his own country, he travelled to Europe, was twice at Hanover, and was introduced to the court there, at the time when the princess Sophia was the presumptive heiress to the British crown. The novelty of a British American, added to the gracefulness of his person, caused distinguishing notice to be taken of him, which tended to increase that aspiring turn of mind which was very natural to him."

He married first Mary Partridge, and secondly, in New Jersey, Mary Louisa Emilia Teal. By his first wife he had sons Andrew and Jonathan, the latter of whom was Lt. Governor and Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, whose son Andrew was a member of the Council there. Sarah, daughter of Gov. Belcher, married Byfield Lyde of Boston.

As to the arms, Gov. Belcher used an official seal, of which we have seen an impression on a commission.



The cut here given is copied from the book-plate of the Governor's son, Jonathan. We may further note, however, that the will of Andrew Belcher, the second of the name, bears the same arms on its seal, although the impression is so broken as to hardly repay copying.

REVIEW.

A Genealogical History of the Family of Montgomery, including the Montgomery Pedigree. Compiled by Thomas Harrison Montgomery. Philadelphia: printed for private circulation, 1863. Pp. 158.

This very interesting volume has attracted much attention in England, as well as here, from the well-substantiated claim put forth therein, that the representative of the ancient family of Montgomery is to be found in the branch existing in America.

The family is of Norman origin, the first of the name being Roger,<sup>1</sup> Count of Montgomerie in A. D. 912. The sixth Count, Robert,<sup>6</sup> concerning whom the historians narrate many particulars, joined the army of William the Conqueror, and received great rewards for his services in England. He was created Earl of Shrewsbury, and died in 1094. His sons were Robert,<sup>7</sup> Count of Montgomerie, whose grandson Guy, Count of Ponthieu, had a grandson, William, the last male of this oldest branch. (William's granddaughter m. Ferdinand III., King of Castile.) Roger,<sup>7</sup> Count of Marche, whose line became extinct in 1181; and Arnulph<sup>7</sup>, Earl of Pembroke, ancestor of the present family.

This Arnulph<sup>7</sup> had a son Philip<sup>8</sup> de Montgomerie, who settled in Scotland, and there had a son Robert<sup>9</sup> of Eaglesham and Thortoun. From him (through John,<sup>10</sup> Alan,<sup>11</sup> John,<sup>12</sup> John,<sup>13</sup> and Alexander<sup>14</sup>) was descended Sir John<sup>15</sup> de Montgomerie, who m. in 1361 the heiress of Sir Hugh Eglinton.



His son, Sir John,<sup>16</sup> was the father of Alexander,<sup>17</sup> Lord Montgomerie, so created about 1448. His great-grandson Hugh,<sup>20</sup> 3d Lord Montgomerie, was created Earl of Eglinton in 1508. The third son of this Earl was Sir Neil<sup>21</sup> Montgomerie of Lainshaw.

In the main line, Hugh, 5th Earl of Eglinton, died in 1612, when the title went, by reason of a new charter which he had obtained, to his cousin, Sir Alexander Seton, son of his aunt, Margaret, Countess of Winton.

The representation of the family now devolved upon the Lainshaw branch. Sir Neil's son Neil<sup>22</sup> married the heiress of Lord Lyle, and had Neil,<sup>23</sup> who died before 1621. This last Neil<sup>23</sup> married Elizabeth, dau. of John Cuninghame, and had

Neil<sup>24</sup> of Lainshaw,  
William<sup>25</sup> of Brigend,  
James<sup>24</sup> of Dunlop,  
John<sup>24</sup> of Cockilbie.

Of these, Neil and his son John, in 1654, sold their estates at Lainshaw to his brother John of Cockilbie, and this younger branch thus usurped the place which belonged to the Brigend branch, as representatives of the family.

William<sup>24</sup> Montgomerie married a lady of the same family name, though of what branch is unknown, viz., Jean, dau. of James Montgomerie of Brigend, in Ayrshire. He had four sons, of whom the second and third died without issue, and the youngest, Hugh,<sup>25</sup> became ultimately the owner of Brigend.

John<sup>25</sup> Montgomerie, oldest son of William of Brigend, had a son Hugh,<sup>26</sup> styled in the deeds as of Brigend in

1654, who married Katherine, dau. of Sir William Scott of Clerkington, and had two sons and two daughters. He died 6 May, 1710, aged over 80 years. In 1692, he had joined his son William<sup>27</sup> in a sale of Brigend to their cousin John. His other son James<sup>27</sup> had a family, but none of the sons left issue.

The oldest son and representative of the family was William,<sup>27</sup> who married, 8 January, 1684, Isabel, dau. of Robert Burnett of Lethintie, co. Aberdeen, and in 1702 he removed to East Jersey, where his father-in-law had a large estate. Here he settled on an estate which he named Eglintoun, and from this time the family is to be considered as American.

The volume under notice has a very full account of the descendants of William, the emigrant, but we will confine our extracts to the line of representation.

William's oldest son Robert<sup>28</sup> m. Sarah Stacy in Feb. 1709-10, and his heir was James,<sup>29</sup> who m. Esther Wood in 1746. Their son Robert<sup>30</sup> of Eglintoun m. Margaret Leonard in 1771, and was succeeded by Austin<sup>31</sup> Montgomery, son of John.<sup>30</sup> This Austin<sup>31</sup> died *s. p.* in 1855. His brother the Rev. James<sup>31</sup> Montgomery, Rector of Grace Church, New York, and St. Stephen's, Phila., had a son James<sup>32</sup> T. Montgomery, a lawyer of Philadelphia, who is the present representative of the family.

In reviewing the vicissitudes of the family, we notice two salient points. In the first place, the title passed from the Lainshaw branch in consequence of a family feud, carried even to the murder of the fourth Earl of Eglintoun by the family of the wife of his nearest male heir, Sir Niel Montgomerie of Lainshaw in 1586. Thus

this line was shorn of its honors and estates. Again, Hugh of Brigend, father of the emigrant, seems to have inherited a valuable property, but he lost it all, as letters remaining show, by a lack of business ability, and very possibly by adopting the losing side in religious matters.

Thus, though quite a number of family papers were brought here to America, the knowledge of the rights of this branch was forgotten and ignored in Scotland, and various junior branches have from time to time claimed the representation.

After a careful examination of the evidence here presented, it seems plain that the case has been made out by the claimants here, and, so far as it is a matter of interest to the family, they may be congratulated on their undoubted right to be considered the main line and representatives of a very ancient and distinguished family.

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THE WASHINGTONS: a Tale of a Country Parish in the 17th Century, based on authentic documents. By John Nassau Simpkinson. Rector of Brington, Northants. London: Longmans, &c. 1860. Pp. 326, 89.

This very interesting volume may serve us as an excuse for some remarks upon the pedigree of the Washington family, the only genealogy, perhaps, possessing a national importance.

It has been assumed by Sparks and other writers that John and Lawrence Washington, who were the emigrants to Virginia, were descended from the family settled at Sulgrave. Mr. Simpkinson, finding that Lawrence W.,

of Sulgrave, who sold that estate, had settled at Brington, has brought together all the facts obtainable in reference to the residence there, in the belief that this Lawrence was the father of the emigrants. From the household books of the Earls Spencer of Althorp, in the same parish, he has gleaned many curious items in regard to the intimacy of the two families, and by giving his narrative the form of fiction, he has produced a book at once instructive and entertaining.

He has shown that Lawrence Washington was buried at Brington, 13 Dec. 1616, having had by his wife Margaret Butler, married in 1588, 8 sons and 9 daughters. He farther shows that of these sons, three were Sir William, Sir John and Lawrence, and following Heard and Sparks, he assumes that this Sir John and Lawrence were the two emigrants.

We find serious reasons however for doubting the accuracy of this identification. We hope in our next number to lay before our readers the result of very extensive searches in England, which we are assured will prove positively the impossibility of these being the emigrants. In the meantime we will point out a few awkward points in the evidence here presented.

In the first place, after January, 1623, John Washington is always termed Sir John in the Althorpe books: yet there is no record in Virginia of the emigrant's bearing such a title. It is hardly possible that in Virginia, at that date, he would have forborne to use his proper title. Again it is as fairly proved as such a fact can be, that this Sir John was the husband of Mary Washington, daughter of Philip Curtis, who was buried in Islip, Northants,

1 Jan. 1624, having had three sons, Mordaunt, John, and Philip.

It seems quite sure therefore that Sir John was married as early as 1620, and probably was born as early as 1600, very possibly a few years earlier. Yet we are informed that this Sir John, dropping his title, came over in or about 1657, and then, at the age of sixty at least, was a leader in the Indian wars. He must also have lost or left behind him his children by his first wife, and have had another family by a second wife.

In the N. E. Hist. Gen. Register for July, 1863, pp. 249-51, is a correspondence between Mr. Simpkinson and Mr. Greenwood of New York, in which the latter brings the following objections, that John brought with him to Virginia, a wife who was buried there, and afterwards married Ann Pope. Mr. Simpkinson writes in reply: "I have been too ready to take it for granted that Sir Isaac Heard, Washington himself, his American biographers and our Northants county historian, Baker, had between them identified the emigrant. And though my own deductions about him could not but raise some suspicion as to his identity, I did not presume, and certainly was not disposed to question, what seemed to rest on such high authority. Your statements, however, have convinced me that the conclusions hitherto accepted are extremely questionable. There is an end, of course, to my conjecture that it was John, *son* of the emigrant, that married Ann Pope, and though the facts cited in the will do not absolutely contradict our received theory about the emigrant, and still make it possible that he may have been that John Washington, son of Lawrence, whose first wife lies

buried at Islip, yet I confess that the improbabilities appear very great. It is very unlikely that two brothers, emigrating in advanced middle age, should have both married a second time in America; both have delayed making their wills till so late in life, and both have contemplated the likelihood of the other surviving, and acting as executor."

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When we turn to the original authority for the origin of the family, viz., the letters of George Washington, we find but small foundation for recent assumptions. In 1792, Washington wrote to Sir Isaac Heard, (*Sparks' Life*, I., 546): "In the year 1657 or thereabouts, and during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, John and Lawrence Washington, brothers, emigrated from the North of England, and settled at Bridge's Creek, on the Potomac River, in the County of Westmoreland. But from whom they descended, the subscriber is possessed of no document to ascertain." "John Washington was employed as general against the Indians in Maryland, and, as a reward for his services, was made a colonel; and the parish wherein he lived was called after him. He married Anne Pope, and left issue two sons, Lawrence and John, and one daughter, Anne, who married Major Francis Wright."

He also writes: "I have often heard others of the family, older than myself, say, that our ancestor, who first settled in this country, came from some one of the northern counties of England; but whether from Lancashire, Yorkshire, or one still more northerly, I do not precisely remember."

It seems hardly necessary now to point out that this family tradition, fully as vague as those preserved in a score of families here, who, like the Washingtons, still use coat-armor, is far from warranting the positive identification hitherto made.

We may add one curious result of Mr. Simpkinson's publication. Early in 1861, Hon. Charles Sumner sent to Mr. Sparks two stones, fac-similes of those at Brington, in memory of Lawrence Washington, (*presumed* father of the emigrants,) and of his brother Robert. With Mr. Sumner's assent, these stones were presented to the Mass. House of Representatives, and in accordance with a Resolve "In relation to certain Memorials of the Ancestors of Washington," they were ordered to be placed "in some convenient place in the Doric Hall of the State House, near the statue of Washington."

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We will now give the Washington pedigree in this country, as recorded by Sparks and others.

1. John<sup>1</sup> Washington m. 1st, —; 2dly, Ann, sister of Thomas Pope. His will is dated 27 Sept. 1675, and proved 6 Jan. 1677. Children—

John.<sup>2</sup>

3. Lawrence.<sup>2</sup>

Anne,<sup>2</sup> m. Maj. Francis Wright.

2. Lawrence<sup>1</sup> Washington, brother of John,<sup>1</sup> m. 2dly, —, prob. dau. of Capt.<sup>1</sup> Alex. Fleming. His will is dated 26 Feb. 1675, and proved 10 Jan. 1677. He had

Mary,<sup>2</sup> by first wife, living in England.

John,<sup>2</sup> }  
Anne,<sup>2</sup> } not of age in 1675.

## SECOND GENERATION.

3. Lawrence<sup>2</sup> Washington m. Mildred, dau. of Col. Augustine Warner, and died in 1697. His children were

4. John.<sup>3</sup>

5. Augustine.<sup>3</sup>

Mildred,<sup>3</sup> m. — Gregory, and 2d, Col. Henry Willis.

## THIRD GENERATION.

4. John<sup>3</sup> Washington m. Catherine Whiting, and settled in Gloucester county. His children were—

6. Warner.<sup>4</sup>

7. Henry.<sup>4</sup>

Mildred,<sup>4</sup> m.

Elizabeth,<sup>4</sup> d. unm.

Catherine,<sup>4</sup> m. Fielding Lewis.

5. Augustine<sup>3</sup> Washington m. 20 April, 1715, Jane, dau. of Caleb Butler, who d. 24 Nov. 1728; and had—

i. Butler,<sup>4</sup> d. young.

8. ii. Lawrence.<sup>4</sup>

9. iii. Augustine.<sup>4</sup>

iv. Jane,<sup>4</sup> d. young.

He then married 6 March, 1730, Mary Ball, and had

10. v. George,<sup>4</sup> b. 11 Feb. 1732.

vi. Elizabeth,<sup>4</sup> b. 20 June, 1733; m. Fielding Lewis. (2d wife.)

11. vii. Samuel,<sup>4</sup> b. 16 Nov. 1734.

12. viii. John Augustine,<sup>4</sup> b. 13 Jan. 1735.

13. ix. Charles,<sup>4</sup> b. 1 May, 1738.

x. Mildred,<sup>4</sup> b. 21 June, 1739; died 28 Oct. 1740.

He died 12 April, 1743, aged 49.



## FOURTH GENERATION.

6. Warner<sup>4</sup> Washington m. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Wm. Macon, and had—

- i. Warner,<sup>5</sup> who m. — Whiting, and had a large family, the oldest being Warner.<sup>5</sup>

By a second wife, Hannah, dau. of Hon. William Fairfax, he had—

- ii. Mildred,<sup>5</sup> m. — Throckmorton.
- iii. Hannah,<sup>5</sup> m. — Whiting
- iv. Catherine,<sup>5</sup> m. — Nelson.
- v. Elizabeth.<sup>5</sup>
- vi. Louisa.<sup>5</sup>
- vii. Fairfax.<sup>5</sup>
- viii. Whiting.<sup>5</sup>

He removed to Frederick county, and died in 1791.

7. Henry<sup>4</sup> Washington m. a dau. of Col. Thacker, and had, besides two or three daughters,

Thacker,<sup>5</sup> who m. the dau. of Sir John 'Peyton, and had several children.

8. Lawrence<sup>4</sup> Washington m. 19 July, 1743, Anne, dau. of Hon. Wm. Fairfax, and had—

Jane,<sup>5</sup> b. 27 Sept. 1744; d. Jan. 1745.

Fairfax,<sup>5</sup> b. 22 Aug. 1747; d. Oct. 1747.

Mildred,<sup>5</sup> b. 28 Sept. 1748; d. 1749.

Sarah,<sup>5</sup> b. 7 Nov. 1750; d. young.

He died in 1752, aged about 34.

9. Augustine<sup>4</sup> Washington m. Anne, dau. of Wm. Aylett, and had—

Elizabeth, m. Alex. Spotswood.

Anne m. Burdet Ashton.

William m. Jane, (his cousin,) dau. of John Augustine Washington, and had four children.

10. George<sup>1</sup> Washington, first President, m. 6 Jan. 1759, Martha, widow of Daniel Parke Custis, and dau. of John Dandridge.

He died 14 March, 1799, without issue.

11. Samuel<sup>1</sup> Washington m. 1st, Jane, dau. of Col. John Champe; 2d, Mildred, dau. of Col. John Thornton, and had—

i. Thornton,<sup>5</sup> who m. twice, and left three sons.

3d, he married Lucy, dau. of Nath. Chapman; 4th, Anne, dau. of Col. Wm. Steptoe, widow of Willoughby Allston, and had—

ii. Ferdinand, m. but d. *s. p.*

iii. George Steptoe.

iv. Lawrence Augustine.

His 5th wife was a widow Perrin. He died in 1781.

12. John<sup>4</sup> Augustine Washington m. Hannah, dau. of Col. John Bushrod, and had—

i. Jane,<sup>5</sup> m. William Washington.

ii. Mildred,<sup>5</sup> m. Thomas Lee.

iii. Bushrod,<sup>5</sup> m. Anne Blackburn.

iv. Corbin,<sup>5</sup> m. —, dau. of Richard Henry Lee, and had three sons.

13. Charles<sup>4</sup> Washington m. Mildred, dau. of Col. Francis Thornton, and had—

i. George Augustine,<sup>5</sup> m. Frances Bassett, and had—

Anna Maria.<sup>6</sup>

George Fayette.<sup>6</sup>

Charles Augustine.<sup>6</sup>

- ii. Frances m. Col. Burgess Ball.
  - iii. Mildred.
  - iv. Samuel.
- 

It will be noticed that this account is far from complete, but it is to be hoped that enough of the archives of Virginia have escaped the perils of war to enable genealogists now to revise and correct it.

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## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

### BOSTON.

#### COPP'S HILL YARD.

We will continue our description of the Boston yards by copying the examples found in that at Copp's Hill. The remaining tables are those of Greenwood, Gee, Goodrich, Mountfort, Martyn, two Clarks, and two Hutchinsons, besides one of unknown ownership. It is probable that others have been destroyed.

#### I.



HERE LYES THE MORTAL PART OF  
 WILLIAM CLARK Esq<sup>r</sup>  
 AN EMINENT MERCHANT OF THIS TOWN, AND  
 AN HONORABLE COUNSELLOR FOR  
 THE PROVINCE:  
 Who Distinguished Himself as a Faithful and Affectionate  
 Friend, a Fair and generous Trader,  
 LOYAL TO HIS PRINCE,  
 Yet always Zealous for the Freedom of his  
 Countrey. A Despiser of  
 SORRY PERSONS  
 and little Actions, An Enemy to Priestcraft and  
 Enthusiasm, Ready to relieve and help the Wretched.  
 A Lover of good Men of  
 Various Denominations, and a  
 Reverent Worshipper  
 Of the DEITY.

---

## II.

[Arms as in the preceding.]

Reliquæ

JOHANNIS CLARKE, ARMIG:  
 laudasissimi Senatoris et Medicinæ Doctoris;  
 Probitate Modestia  
 et Mansuetudine præclari  
 Terram reliquit Decem 5, 1728, ætat. 62  
 Nomen et Pietas manent post Funera.

This Dr. John<sup>s</sup> Clarke was the grandson of John Clark of Newbury, a physician, who m. Martha, sister of Sir Richard Saltonstall, and died Nov. 1664. His only son, John, also a physician, m. Martha, dau. of John Whit-

tingham, had John, William, and Samuel, and died 19 Dec., 1690.

Dr. John,<sup>3</sup> as above, third of the name and profession, m. Sarah, dau. of Sarah Shrimpton, and had, with several daughters, an only son, John, b. 15 Dec., 1698. He m. secondly, Elizabeth Hutchinson; and thirdly, Sarah (Crisp), widow of John Leverett. His son, Dr. John<sup>4</sup> Clark, the fourth, was born 15 Dec., 1698, and died 6 April, 1768. He had three children, John,<sup>5</sup> William,<sup>5</sup> and Elizabeth,<sup>5</sup> wife of Rev. Jonathan Mayhew.

Dr. John<sup>5</sup> Clark, who died before his father, had a son, Dr. John<sup>6</sup> Clark, who m. Abigail Tailer, and died at Wrentham, 29 July, 1788.

Dr. John<sup>7</sup> Clark, son of John<sup>3</sup> and Abigail, b. 1778, H. C. 1799, died at Weston, 21 April, 1805, aged 27. His only daughter, Emily<sup>8</sup> Clark, b. 8 May, 1804, m. first, Joseph Merriam of Lexington, by whom she had three sons and one daughter, and secondly, George I. Soren.

---

There can be no doubt that William Clarke was the brother of Dr. John, whose epitaph has been quoted. Aug. 4, 1742, administration was granted on the estate of Hon. William Clark, merchant, to his widow Sarah. The inventory was very extensive, and among other items in the accounts we find the following (Vol. XXXVII., p. 61):—

Paid Johnson for escutcheons and coat of arms and

(stock<sup>a</sup> for House)? £ 57

“ Codner for a tombstone and coat of arms 40

In August, 1749, an agreement concerning the property was made by the heirs, viz., Benjamin Clark, Rebecca

Winslow, and Thomas Greenough, whose wife Martha was a daughter of William Clarke. The papers also mention Robert Clark, the oldest son, as *non compos mentis*, and under guardianship, and a grand-daughter, Sarah Kilby, whom we have mentioned before (p. 48).

## III.



THE  
ARMES AND TOMB  
BELONGING  
TO THE FAMILY OF  
GEE.

This family, according to Savage, commences with Peter, who, by wife Grace, had sons, Thomas, John, and Joshua. The last named, Joshua, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Thomas Thornton, and widow of Rev. Peter Thatcher, and had children, Samuel, Joshua, John, Ebenezer, and Elizabeth, and perhaps others. This Joshua Gee, Jr., H. C. 1717, was chosen a colleague with Cotton

Mather, at the Second Church in Boston, and ordained there 18 Dec. 1723.

He m. a dau. of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of Portsmouth, who d. in 1730. Their children were, Mary, Joshua, Sarah, Elizabeth, Margaret. By a second wife he had, Anna, John, and Susanna. He d. 22 May, 1748.

## IV.



## GREENWOOD.

We are not able positively to identify the owner of this tomb, but we believe all of the name here were relatives.

Nathaniel Greenwood, said to be the son of Myles G. of Norwich, Eng., died in 1684, and was buried in this yard. His sons were Samuel and Isaac. Samuel m. Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Bronsson, and had Samuel, Isaac, Miles, Nathaniel, and Joseph, of whom Isaac, born in 1702, was Professor of Mathematics at Harvard, who d. 12 Oct. 1745.

Prof. Isaac G. m. Sarah, dau. of Hon. John Clarke, M. D., and had Isaac, John, Thales, and two daughters. Of these, Isaac, b. 9 May, 1730, was grandfather of Hon.

John G. of Brooklyn, Dr. Isaac J. of New York, Rev. Francis W. P. of Boston, Rev. Alfred of Barnstable, and Edwin of Boston. A longer account of the family will be found in Vol. XIV. of the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register.

V.



MR. JOHN MOUNTFORT,

ÆTATIS LIV. OBT

JAN<sup>RY</sup> VI.

MDCCXXIV

BENJAMIN MOUNTFORT

SON OF

JOHN AND MARY MOUNTFORT

ÆTATIS XXV.

OBT. MARCH X. MDCCXXI

The Mountfort family here springs from Edmund<sup>1</sup> M., who was a merchant of London, and settled in Boston in 1656. He was accompanied by his brother, Henry,<sup>1</sup> aged



about 19, and in 1675 another brother, Benjamin,<sup>1</sup> joined them. Henry<sup>1</sup> died 29 March, 1691, aged 54, leaving an only son, Ebenezer,<sup>2</sup> who died in 1716. Benjamin married but had no children.

Edmund<sup>1</sup> Mountfort m. in 1668, Elizabeth Carwithy Farnham, and had with other children, Edmund,<sup>2</sup> ancestor of the Mountforts of Portland, and John,<sup>3</sup> b. 8 Feb., 1670, whose epitaph is given above.

John<sup>3</sup> Mountfort m. 17 January, 1693, Mary, dau. of Joseph Cock, and had several children, one of whom doubtless is the Benjamin<sup>3</sup> above recorded. The fifth son was

Joseph<sup>3</sup> Mountfort, born 12 April, 1713; m. in 1736, Rhoda J. Lambert, and had a large family. He died in 1775.

Joseph<sup>4</sup> Mountfort, fourth son of Joseph,<sup>3</sup> was born 5 Feb., 1750. He m. 16 Feb., 1777, Sarah Giles, by whom he had a large family. He served in several privateers during the Revolutionary War, and was twice taken prisoner. He died 11 August, 1838.

Napoleon-Bonaparte<sup>4</sup> Mountfort, fourth son of Joseph,<sup>4</sup> born 19 Dec., 1800, was a merchant of Boston, where he m. 2 January, 1825, Mary, dau. of Ezra Trull. He removed to New York, studied law, and was afterwards Judge of the Police Court.

George<sup>5</sup> Mountfort, fifth son of Joseph,<sup>4</sup> was long resident in New York, and in 1850 was Consul at Candia. In 1858 he resigned, and has since been resident in Boston.

## VI.



MARTYN.

There is no inscription besides the name to inform us of the date of the erection of this monument. We presume, however, it was erected by the family of which we gave quite a full account in our last number (Vol. II., 7).

## VII.



Isaac Dupee                      Heir to Goodridge.

[The following inscription is placed around the tomb:

Erected by Isaac Dupee Grandson to G. Aged LXXV.  
August 31. A. D. 1846.

It is by no means clear that the arms were then cut. On the contrary, they seem at least as old as the Martyn arms, and were probably replaced when the tomb was rebuilt.]

In regard to the Goodridge or Gutteridge, or, as now spelt, Goodrich family, we have to note, that there were several families of the name. This tomb undoubtedly belonged to Walter Goodrich, who was a member of Rev. Mr. Welstead's church; and gave a piece of plate in 1730 inscribed with these arms. (See Vol. I., page 59.) Concerning him we find that Walter Gutridge m. Anna Gross, 12 Nov. 1696, and had

Hannah, b. 21 March, 1698 ; m. James Halsey.

Elizabeth, b. 30 March, 1699 ; d. young.

Walter, b. 9 July, 1701.

Elizabeth, b. 14 July, 1703 ; m. 1st, Foxwell Curtis, 30 July, 1724 ; 2d, John Grant, 26 Sept. 1734.

Thomas, b. 19 Nov. 1706.

Mary, b. 26 Oct. 1707 ; m. Elias Dupee, 12 July, 1725.

Katherine, b. 21 March, 1711-2 ; d. young.

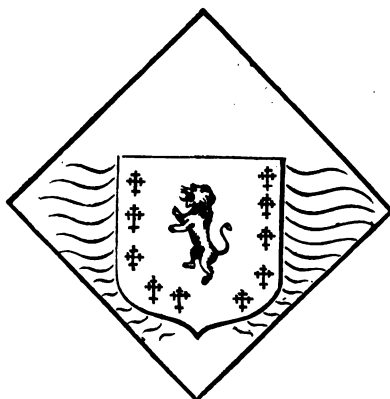
This Walter was a mariner, and his will, dated 14 March, 1735, proved 25 Feb. 1745, mentions only his wife, three daughters and their husbands. Of his two sons, Walter was a captain, and his will, of 9 Feb. 1728, mentions wife Mary, bro. Thomas, and three sisters, Elizabeth being then called *Curtis*, but in her father's will *Grant*, having remarried. He seems to have had no children.

Thomas Goodrich, the other son, m. Grace Jackson, 6 Aug. 1730, and his will is dated 18 March, 1734, but

mentions no children. His widow no doubt married, 15 Jan. 1735, John Gardner.

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VIII. AND IX.



These two stones are now used in the yard, one being appropriated by some other family, the other also inscribed with a name, but lying broken near the house in the yard.

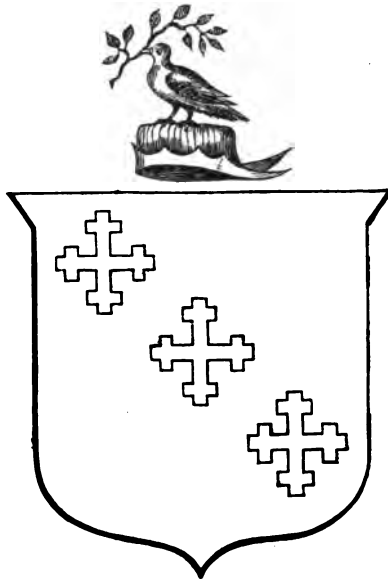
There can be no doubt that both formerly adorned Hutchinson tombs, the arms being those of that family, and there remaining no other evidence of its burial place. We know that this most distinguished family always claimed arms, and there can be little doubt that, like the other families residing near this graveyard, they possessed a tomb here. In too many instances after the extinction of a family here by death or removal, a culpable neglect has been evinced in transferring tombs to strangers.

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WICKETAQUOC, STONINGTON, CONN.

(Communicated by J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, Esq.)

1.



In Expectation  
of a Joyful Resurrection  
to eternal life,

Here lyeth interred y<sup>e</sup> body  
of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr JAMES NOYES

aged 80 years,

who after a faithful serving  
of the Church of Christ

In this place

For more than 55 years,

deceased Dec<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 30, 1718

Majesty, Meekness, & Humility,

Here meet in one with greatest Charity.

This inscription, with the arms of Noyes, nearly as represented above, is from the slate tablet which covers the grave of the first minister of Stonington, Conn., in the ancient burying-ground (at Wicketaquoc) in that town.

Rev. James Noyes of Stonington was a son of the Rev. James Noyes of Newbury, who was born at Choulderton, Wiltshire, in 1608, and came to New England with his brother Nicholas, and cousin Rev. Thomas Parker, in 1634. James, the son, was born 11 March, 1640, H. C. 1659; "much honor attaches to his name for so long faithful fulfilment of his ministry, as in a most judicious funeral sermon by (Rev. Eliphalet) Adams of New London, is shown; and equally so for service in the foundation of Yale College, standing there as first on the list of Fellows." —*Savage's Geneal. Dict.*

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2.

[Arms as in No. 3.]

In Memory of

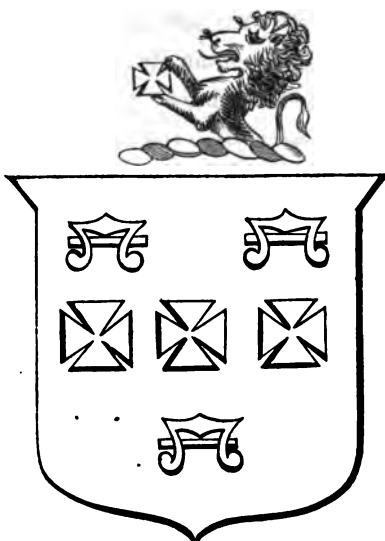
DAVID CHESEBROUGH ESQ<sup>r</sup>

of Newport Rhode Island

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Who was born at Stonington  
 Educated in Boston  
 For many Years an eminent Merchant  
 in Newport  
 Where he settled & liv'd till 1776  
 When driv'n off by the Enemy  
 He sat down on his Estate  
 In Stonington in Connecticut  
 Where he dy'd Feb' 27 1782 Æt. 80  
 He was for many Years a Member &  
 Pillar of the 2d Congregational Church  
 In Newport.  
 Of exemplary Piety & Virtue

---

 3.


In Memory of  
 MRS MARGARET CHESEBROUGH

Who departed this Life March 27, 1782

Aged 62

Thou tender Mother and thou best of Friends

Farewell.

This David Chesebrough was the son of William and Mary (McDowell) C. of Stonington, and great-grandson of William Chesebrough, the emigrant, of Boston 1630-9, then of Braintree and Rehoboth, and finally of Stonington, where he was the first settler.

These stones were erected through the agency of President Stiles, who wrote the inscriptions for both. Mr. Chesebrough "was for many years a member and pillar of the Second Congregational Church in Newport," of which Dr. Stiles was then pastor. David's wife was the daughter of ——— Sylvester, Esq., of Shelter Island, and their only child Abigail, b. 16 May, 1734, married about 1761 Alexander Grant, Esq., a nephew of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of London.

They removed to Halifax, and subsequently to England, where, in 1783, they had four children living.

Thomas Chesebrough, next younger brother to David, grad. H. C. 1726, died at Stonington, 11 Dec. 1754, aged 48, and is honored on his tombstone as "a good scholar, a great historian, and well acquainted with the liberal arts and sciences."

On a label below the shield is the motto, "Virtue is true greatness," which has a home-like sound, more like the "Second Congregational Church" than the Herald's College. In England the motto is recorded as "Fidei coticula crux." Possibly, staunch Protestants may have found too strong a savor of Romanism in this recognition



of the Cross as "the touchstone of faith," and have avouched their republicanism by the substitution of "Virtus vera nobilitas," or its more homely equivalent.

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### SUFFOLK WILLS.

(Continued from p. 11.)

In our last article we omitted mention of two examples already published in our first volume, being

14. The seal of Nicholas Bowes, (Vol. I., p. 109), and

15. The curious seal used on the wills of James Blake and Isaac Jones, both of Dorchester, (Vol. I., p. 112.)

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#### 16.



Our next example is taken from the seal attached to the will of James<sup>1</sup> Lloyd, dated 10 April, 1684, and proved 21 Sept. 1693. This gentleman is said to have removed hither from Bristol, England, and had an estate at Oyster Bay, Long Island. He married first, Griselda, daughter of Nathaniel Sylvester, and secondly, Rebecca, dau. of Gov. John Leverett. His will mentions a brother Joseph Lloyd, though we are not informed of his settlement in this country.

James<sup>1</sup> had sons Henry<sup>2</sup> and Joseph,<sup>2</sup> of whom Henry<sup>2</sup> m. 23 Nov. 1708, Rebecca Nelson, and had ten children. Of these the youngest child, Dr. James<sup>3</sup> Lloyd, b. 24 March, 1728, m. Sarah Corwin, and died in 1810, leaving only two children, Hon. James<sup>4</sup> Lloyd, b. 1769, d. 1831, *s. p.*, and Sarah, (b. 1766, d. 1839), wife of Leonard Vassall Borland, and had an only son John Borland.

The family here is represented in the line of John<sup>3</sup> Lloyd, second son of Henry,<sup>2</sup> who m. Sarah Woolsey in 1742, and had a son John<sup>4</sup> Lloyd, who m. Amelia White, and was the father of John Nelson<sup>5</sup> Lloyd, of Lloyd's Neck, L. I.

## 17.



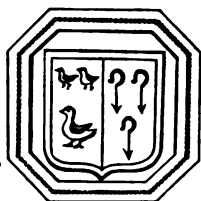
The will of John<sup>1</sup> Borland, 1726, gives us an example of his arms, which are described also in Gore's Roll. This will gives us the following interesting particulars. He mentions his wife Sarah and only son Francis<sup>2</sup> Borland; also his three nieces, Cecil, Anna, and Euphamie, daughters of his brother Francis Borland, late of Glasford, in North Britain, clerk, deceased. Also his brother's other daughter by his second wife. Sister Anne Borland *alias* Mitchel, widow. Niece Jannet, dau. of sister Jannet Borland, *alias* Canady. Susanna Maxwell, dau. of sister Elizabeth Maxwell. John<sup>1</sup> d. 30 March, 1727, aged 68; his widow d. Sept. 1727, aged 63.

The only son, Francis<sup>2</sup> Borland, m. 22 Sept. 1726, Jane Lindall, and had John,<sup>3</sup> b. 5 Sept. 1728, Jane,<sup>3</sup> b. 24 April, 1732, and Francis Lindall,<sup>3</sup> all three mentioned in their father's will. Francis<sup>2</sup> Borland died 16 Sept. 1763, aged 72, and left a widow, (second wife), Phebe —, who d. 3 April, 1775, aged 80. His dau. Jane m. 4 Sept. 1750, John Still Winthrop, father of the late Lt. Gov. Thomas L. Winthrop.

John<sup>3</sup> Borland, son of Francis,<sup>2</sup> m. 20 Feb. 1749-50, Anna Vassall, and had twelve children, of whom we will enumerate a few. John L. was a royalist; Francis was a

physician at Somerset, Mass., and left issue ; Samuel died at Hudson, N. Y., leaving issue ; Jane m. Jonathan Simpson ; Leonard Vassall m. Sarah Lloyd, as mentioned in the preceding article.

18.



The seal affixed to a power of attorney, dated in 1666, by John Gibbs and Dennis his wife, is probably that of one of the three witnesses, Jeremiah Ouglin, Richard Price, and John Grafton, Jr. We presume it to be that of Richard Price, since Burke records as the arms of Price of Westbury, co. Buckingham, argent, three Cornish choughs sable, beaked and legged gules. This Richard Price married the daughter of the famous buccaneer, Thomas Cromwell, but if this be his seal, the impalement is for an intermarriage in an earlier generation.

19.



The very handsome seal on the will of Richard Loft, 25 April, 1690, remains without a claimant. The witnesses were Michael Shaller, Peter Townsend, and John Herbert Coward, the last being the notary.

20.



A similar puzzle is found on the will of Daniel<sup>1</sup> Quincy, 14 Aug. 1690, who was son of Edmund<sup>2</sup> and Joanna (Hoar) Quincy, and grandson of Edmund<sup>2</sup> and Judith (Pares) Quincy. This last Edmund<sup>2</sup> was the son of

Edmund<sup>1</sup> and Ann (Palmer) Quincy, of Wigsthorpe in Northamptonshire, and was baptized 30 May, 1602.

The witnesses to the will are Jacob Eliot, Theophilus Frary, and Samuel Sewell.

## 21.



The seal on the will of Simon Lynde, 1685, is very interesting, as the impalement enables us to trace the family. The fleur-de-lis is the arms of the noted family of Digby, and, as we shall show, the mother of Simon Lynde was Elizabeth Digby. Hence, this was his father's seal.

Simon<sup>1</sup> Lynde, born at London, June, 1624, was a merchant there, and removed to Boston in 1650. In Feb., 1652, he m. Hannah, dau. of John Newdigate, and had a large family, of which we will mention three. These were Samuel,<sup>2</sup> b. 1 Dec. 1653, (m. Mary, dau. of Jarvis Ballard, who d. Dec. 1697, and at his death, 2 Oct. 1721, left an only dau., Mary,<sup>3</sup> wife of John Valentine,) Nathaniel,<sup>2</sup> b. 22 Nov. 1659, and Benjamin,<sup>2</sup> b. 22 Sept. 1666.

This Benjamin<sup>2</sup> Lynde m. Mary Brown, and had, besides William,<sup>3</sup> who d. s. p., Benjamin,<sup>3</sup> b. 5 Oct. 1700, who m. Mary Bowles and had three daughters, viz., Mary, wife of Andrew Oliver, Hannah, and Lydia, wife of Rev. William Walter, of Trinity Church, Boston.

Both of these Benjamins were members of the Council, and Chief Justices of the Province.

The line of Nathaniel<sup>2</sup> seems to have ended very soon in co-heiresses.

## THE DIGBY FAMILY.

Concerning the Digby family, with which the Lyndes intermarried, as is evidenced by their arms, we have the following account :—

Sir Egerton Brydges, in “Collins’s Peerage,” says that this family was originally termed Tilton, but removing to Digby, co. Lincoln, took their name thence. John Digby was buried there in the time of Edw. I., and from him came Everard<sup>1</sup> Digby, M. P. for the county of Huntingdon, *temp.* Hen. VI., who had seven sons. Three of these branches are worthy of mention.

From the eldest Everard,<sup>2</sup> was descended (through Everard,<sup>3</sup> Everard,<sup>4</sup> Kenelm,<sup>5</sup> Everard,<sup>6</sup> Everard<sup>7</sup>) Sir Kenelm<sup>8</sup> Digby, the famous author, soldier, and statesman.

From the second son, Simon,<sup>2</sup> came (through Reginald<sup>3</sup> and John<sup>4</sup>) George<sup>5</sup> Digby of Coleshill, whose son John<sup>6</sup> was born in 1580, and became Earl of Bristol. His older brother Robert<sup>4</sup> was father of Robert,<sup>7</sup> and was created Earl of Digby.

The third son, Sir John<sup>2</sup> Digby, of Eye-Kettleby, co. Leicester, m. Catherine, dau. of Sir Nicholas Griffin, and had sons William<sup>3</sup> and Simon.<sup>3</sup> Burke (Commoners, IV. 464) traces the descendants of Simon,<sup>3</sup> who was of North Luffenham, and whose last male heir died in 1811. He follows Brydges in saying that William<sup>3</sup> died without issue.

Our information, however, which purports to be founded on the original visitations of the county of Lincoln, states as follows :—

William<sup>3</sup> Digby married secondly, Helena, dau. of John Ross, widow of Sir Edward Montague, and had,

iii. William,<sup>4</sup> d. *s. p.*

iv. . . . .<sup>4</sup> (a dau.) m. . . . . Field.

v. Margery,<sup>4</sup> m. Thomas Mulsho of Thornham, co. Kent.

vi. Isabella,<sup>4</sup> m. Sir Bryan Laffrells, Knt.

By his first wife, Rosa, dau. of William Perwick of Lubenham, he had,

i. John,<sup>4</sup> who m. Mary, dau. of Sir William Parre, and had William,<sup>5</sup> Francis,<sup>5</sup> and Thomas,<sup>5</sup> all of whom d. *s. p.*

ii. Simon.<sup>4</sup>

This Simon<sup>4</sup> Digby, of Bedale, co. York, m. a dau. of Reginald Gray, and had,

i. Roland,<sup>5</sup> who m. Jane, dau. of Henry Clapham, and had Francis,<sup>6</sup> m. . . . . Wright; Maria,<sup>6</sup> m. John Baptist of Antwerp.

ii. Everard,<sup>5</sup> who m. Katherine, dau. of . . . . Stockbridge, and had Elizabeth<sup>6</sup> Digby, who m. Enoch Lynde, and was mother of Simon<sup>7</sup> Lynde.

## HERALDIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

(Continued from Vol. I., p. 192.)

### XXIX.

We have been favored with the following copy of a bill found among the Curwen papers. It adds another Herald Painter to our list.

The hon<sup>ble</sup> Benj. Lynde Esq<sup>re</sup>, Samuel Curwin, Esq.<sup>r</sup>  
and Mr Henry Gibbs, executors to the last Will & Testa-  
ment of Mr. W<sup>m</sup>. Lynde, dec<sup>d</sup>.

	To James Turner,	Dr.
1752 May 14.	To 8 escutcheons for y <sup>e</sup> Funeral of y <sup>e</sup> Dec <sup>d</sup> at 8s ap <sup>s</sup>	£ 6.
	To an Inscription on y <sup>e</sup> Breastplate of y <sup>e</sup> Coffin	„ 8.
June 6	To 9 Enamell Rings for do. w <sup>t</sup> . 18 dwt. 23 gr	} 4 „ 4
	To fastening ditto at 9s 4 ap <sup>s</sup>	
9	To adding a Crescent for Differ- ence to each of the escutcheons at 2s ap <sup>s</sup> .	11 „ 0.

Marblehead, Sep. 2, 1752.

Concerning this James Turner, we now know only that he engraved a series of psalm music, and we have also seen a Franklin coat-of-arms engraved as a book plate, which displays considerable facility of execution.

### xxx.

As there is now a chance of learning something about Virginia families, we desire to call attention to the Fairfax family, representing the Barons of that name.

It seems by the Peerages that the family was long resident in Yorkshire, and Thomas, first Baron Fairfax of Cameron, in the peerage of Scotland, died in 1640.

His son Ferdinando, 2<sup>d</sup> Baron, was on the parliamentary side, and *his* son Thomas, 3<sup>d</sup> Baron, was the famous parliamentary commander-in-chief. This Thomas died in 1671, leaving an only daughter, Mary, wife of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

The title being limited to heirs male, went to Henry, his cousin, 4th Baron, whose son Thomas, 5th Baron, had sons Thomas and Robert, successively 6th and 7th Barons.

Of these, Thomas lived in Virginia, and died in 1782, Robert lived in England, and died in 1793.

The title then passed to the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, great-grandson of Henry, 4th Baron, being grandson of Henry Fairfax of Tolston, co. York, and son of William Fairfax, who had been a government officer at Salem, Mass., but who removed to Virginia. William Fairfax m. at Salem Deborah Clarke, but his first wife was Sarah Walker.

William's children were George William, (d. *s. p.* 1787), Thomas, (d. *s. p.* 1746), and Bryan.

It seems that Rev. Bryan Fairfax returned to England, and was confirmed in 1800 in his position as eighth Baron Fairfax of Cameron. He m. Elizabeth Cary, and had several children, but here our knowledge ends, except that in "Notes and Queries," (1st series, x. 74), it is stated that in 1854 the representative of the family was Charles Snowden Fairfax, then of California, and Speaker of the H. Rep. of that State.

Our query is, if any of our readers can supply a record of Rev. Bryan Fairfax's descendants?

#### XXXI.

##### THE BROWN FAMILY.

In our last number, (pp. 23-26,) we gave an account of the Browns of Salem. Since that article was written, we have had an opportunity to examine a pedigree preserved in the family, from which we add the following particulars.

The pedigree commences with

Simon<sup>1</sup> Browne, who came from Browne Hall in Lan-



cashire, to. Brandish, co. Suff., about A. D. 1540. His widow Elizabeth died 30 Aug. 1584. Their son Thomas,<sup>2</sup> who d. 1 May, 1608, by wife Margaret, (who d. 1 May, 1605,) had,

Francis<sup>3</sup> Browne of Weybred Hall, who d. 9 May, 1626. His son William<sup>4</sup> Brown, b. 1 March, 1607-8, served an apprenticeship to a merchant in Southold, co. Suff., and came to Salem, Mass., in 1635. His first wife was Mary, dau. of Rev. Mr. Young of Long Island; his second, Sarah, dau. of Samuel Smith of Yarmouth. They had,

Hon. William.<sup>5</sup>

John,<sup>5</sup> d. 1634.

Samuel,<sup>5</sup> d. 1655.

Rev. Joseph,<sup>5</sup> minister at Charlestown, m. and d. *s. p.*

Hon. Benjamin.<sup>5</sup>

Sarah,<sup>5</sup> m. Thomas Dean of London.

James,<sup>5</sup> d. *s. p.*

Mary,<sup>5</sup> m. Waitstill Winthrop.

James<sup>5</sup> d. young.

Col. Samuel<sup>6</sup> Brown's wife, Abigail, was the dau. of Mr. John Kech, of Bristol, Eng., and was born in 1685.

In the junior branch we have seen that Capt. John<sup>6</sup> Browne had a second wife, Mary, widow of Col. Ichabod Plaisted, and his dau. Sarah<sup>7</sup> Browne m. her step-brother Ichabod Plaisted, jr. The issue was Mary<sup>8</sup> Plaisted, who m. Joseph Sherburn of Boston, and Ichabod Plaisted, 3d, who m. his own cousin, Eunice<sup>8</sup> Brown, dau. of Col. Benjamin<sup>7</sup> and Eunice (Turner) Brown, and had two children. Ichabod<sup>9</sup> Plaisted, 4th, b. 9 July, 1752, and Benjamin<sup>9</sup> Browne Plaisted, b. 1754. He d. 2 Nov. 1755; and his widow m. Timothy Fitch, and had three children.

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HERALDIC JOURNAL;

RECORDING THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS AND GENEALOGIES  
OF AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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NO. XV. JULY, 1866.

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THE FRANKLIN FAMILY.



John Franklin,  
Boston, New England.

The kindness of a friend has supplied us with the accompanying facsimile of the bookplate of John Franklin, the elder brother of the famous Benjamin. It is inscribed "J. Turner Sculp.," evidently the person mentioned in our last number, p. 94. This coat-of-arms, which was used by Dr. Benjamin

Franklin on his seal, as in the facsimile on the copies of his famous letter to Strahan, is recorded by Burke as

having been used also by William Franklin, the Governor of New Jersey.

We find it thus used by two brothers and the son of one of them, two of them being men in high positions and liable to a severe scrutiny of their pretensions. It therefore seems very probable that Benjamin Franklin may have obtained a grant of these arms, perhaps at the time when he began to hold prominent offices. It is strange, however, that arms should have been conceded to him so closely resembling those of families of the same name in other counties.

It is hardly possible that he could have enjoyed them by hereditary right. From the last and most interesting biography of the Philosopher which has appeared, we transcribe the following facts, which seem to show that the family for some generations had not risen above the rank of yeomen.

Thomas<sup>1</sup> Franklin of Ecton, Northamptonshire, was a blacksmith, and was living in Henry VIII's time. His grandson, Thomas,<sup>3</sup> was born 8 October, 1598, and married Jane White, niece of Col. White of Banbury, and had nine children. He died 21 March, 1681. Of his children, four were Thomas,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> Benjamin,<sup>4</sup> and Josiah.<sup>4</sup>

Of these, Thomas<sup>4</sup> was "something of a lawyer, Clerk of the County Court, and Clerk to the Archdeacon," and acquired considerable property. John<sup>4</sup> was a dyer, and probably a thriving man, for his two younger brothers afterwards learned the same trade.

Josiah,<sup>4</sup> the father of our Benjamin, was born at Ecton in 1655. By his first wife, Ann, he had, in England,

Elizabeth, Samuel, and Hannah; and he came with his family to Boston about 1683. Here he had Josiah, Anne, and two Josephs. His wife dying he m. Abiah, dau. of Peter Folger, and had John, Peter, Mary, James, Sarah, Ebenezer, Thomas, Benjamin, Lydia, and Jane; all of whom are duly recorded by Savage. Notwithstanding this numerous progeny, it is believed that the family is extinct in the male line. Descendants of Benjamin through females are quite numerous.

In regard to the arms, we repeat that it seems improbable that the two prominent bearers of the name would have assumed them unchallenged, and that it is more probable that a search at Heralds' College would show a grant to Benjamin or his father.

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#### THE HANCOCK FAMILY.



We have joined the Hancocks with the Franklins because they seem both to be in the same class of assumptions, or recent acquisitions, of arms, by persons in high official station. In neither case do we find any reason to imagine that the arms had been used by any of the family in this country, until the generation in which the bearer of the name had made it conspicuous.

Gov. John<sup>5</sup> Hancock, whose arms are here copied from a bill of exchange, whereon it was engraved as a sort of seal, was born in 1737, and was the son of Rev. John of Braintree. This John<sup>4</sup> was son of a more noted minister, Rev. John<sup>3</sup> Hancock of Lexington, who was son of Nathaniel,<sup>2</sup> and grandson of Nathaniel<sup>1</sup> Hancock, both of

Cambridge, Mass. This last Nathaniel died before 1652, and we have no reason to think that he claimed arms or was esteemed above the rank of a yeoman.

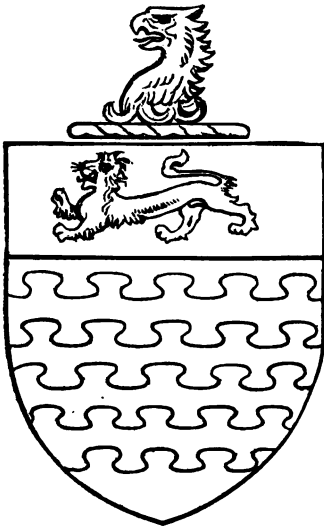
The true rise of the family commenced with Rev. John<sup>3</sup> of Lexington, a clergyman highly esteemed by his contemporaries. His son, Thomas,<sup>4</sup> was a bookseller, and afterwards a very distinguished merchant of Boston. He was largely engaged in supplying the British garrisons and armies here, as well as in carrying on an extensive commerce. He acquired a large fortune, and dying *s. p.*, in 1764, left the bulk of it to his nephew, John.<sup>5</sup>

This latter, as is well known, espoused the popular side in the Revolutionary war, was President of the Congress of 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was also Governor of Mass., 1780-1785 and 1787-1793. He died 8 Oct. 1793, and having lost his children, much of his estate devolved on his nephew John<sup>6</sup> Hancock, who survived till within a few years.

In the case of Thomas Hancock, the wealthy merchant, as in that of Benjamin Franklin, there is no improbability that he may have incurred the trifling expense of taking out a grant of arms; but we do not care to point out more than the possibility of their being thus acquired.

In our present number will be found the arms of James Bowdoin, Hancock's great rival, for which we cannot claim a much higher authority.

## AMORY ARMS.\*



This coat was received in 1864 from the Ulster Herald Office, annexed to the pedigree given below of a family now extensively multiplied in Boston and its vicinity. The pedigree extends down to generations in the present century, and must have consequently been entered in that office at a comparatively recent period. It was probably prepared by some member of the Bouchier family, set

forth therein in full, as descended from Lucy, g. daughter of Robert Amory, described as of Bunratty, a castle still standing on the banks of the Shannon, and formerly a principal seat of the O'Briens, Earls of Thomond.

This Robert, born about 1600, and mentioned in the will of his eldest son, Thomas of Galy, which bears date 1666, as a legatee, married a sister of Robert Elliott. His son was, in 1649, Sheriff of Bristol, possessed estates in Somersetshire and Kerry, represented Dingle in Parliament in 1656, and was Purveyor of the navy for Ireland after and possibly before the Restoration. He married, as early as 1653, Elizabeth Fitzmaurice, daughter of Patrick, nineteenth Lord Kerry, and died 1666. His

\* Barry of six argent and gules, on a chief of the first a lion passant of the second armed B. Crest, eagle's head erased.

son of the same name resided at the Castle of Bunratty, and died in 1728, leaving a large estate to his son Thomas, an author of some reputation, and his daughter Lucy, before mentioned, who married in 1724 Terence McMahon of Crottola. The male line of Thomas of Galy terminated about 1820, in his g. g. son Thomas, a Major in the British Army.

Jonathan, the youngest son of Robert, married Rebecca, sister of George Houston, and after her death in the West Indies, removed to Carolina where he again married. He received from King William a commission as Advocate General of that province, was appointed Treasurer by the Proprietors, and chosen Speaker of its Assembly. He died in 1699, leaving a considerable estate; his death being shortly followed by that of Martha, his widow. His daughter Sarah married, in 1707, Governor Arthur Middleton, and died in 1722; another, Ann, married James Ramsay. His son Thomas, who had been sent before the death of his father, to England, for his education, to the care of his cousin Thomas of Bunratty, was placed at Westminster School, and afterwards became English and Dutch Consul at the Azores. He remained there, making one or more visits to England, till 1719, when he went to South Carolina. After travelling through several of the Colonies he came to Boston, where he married Rebecca, the daughter of Francis Holmes, who owned several plantations and other property in Carolina, though originally from Massachusetts. Here he was engaged extensively in commerce with Europe, the Azores, and Carolinas, till his death in June, 1728, the year and month that his cousin died at Bunratty, of whom, with

his uncle John, then ninety years of age, he was heir in tail of extensive estates in Clare and Kerry, as also of St. Ann's and other property in Somersetshire, under the will of his eldest uncle. The entail had been docked, but his cousin, in resettling his property upon his children, vested in him and his heirs the remainder, on failure of any descendants of his own of the name. From his sons, Thomas, born 1722, a graduate of Harvard College in 1741, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Coffin, and died in 1784; and John, born 1728, who married Catherine, daughter of Rufus Greene, grandfather of the late Gardiner Greene of Boston, and died in 1804, are derived all the descendants of Robert of the name in Europe or America.

From repeated changes of abode from England to Ireland, West Indies, Carolina, Azores, and finally here, long separation from kindred, infrequent correspondence, and comparative estrangement, from early deaths in two generations leaving children in their minority in a strange land, the chain of tradition was disturbed. This is no unusual occurrence in American family history, and serves to explain much of the interest taken in working out genealogical problems, often attractive in proportion to their difficulty. In many instances their solution is the less easy, that busily occupied with absorbing cares, or stirring political excitements, and educated to attach little importance to what savored in their minds somewhat of vanity, less attention was paid by former generations to heraldic distinctions. These were occasionally used for seals or hatchments, but not to the extent that has become common since, when they are made useful or ornamental



for many purposes, such as books, equipages, plate or porcelain, and often paraded with an ostentatious display that provokes ridicule

When our Revolution emancipated us from the jurisdiction of the Earl Marshal, arms, mottoes and devices were in some instances adopted according to individual caprice. This naturally led to confusion, and when more sensible ideas prevailed upon the subject, resort was had again to the Herald's College. Whenever application was made for their proper arms by members of this branch, those generally adopted here, barry of six, argent and gules with a bend azure, and for crest, a talbot's head in a mural coronet, were invariably assigned. The shield is the same attached, except that the bend is sable, six hundred years ago, to the name in the lists of the Knights of Oxfordshire, and the same substantially, which has been since used throughout its various branches in Gloucester, Essex, Devon, and Dorset, by the Earls of Dorchester, extinct in 1808, by Heathcoat Amory of Bolham Park, Devon, and Rev. Thomas Amory, Vicar of St. Teath, Cornwall, all of whom are believed to have descended from a common line of ancestry. It has been adopted here so generally, that it seems hardly worth while to change it, especially as the source of information, from which the arms annexed were taken, may not have been absolutely reliable, and they do not essentially differ. The coat, as represented above, has the barry of six argent and gules common to all, but is without the bend, and has in chief a lion passant, and instead of the talbot's head for crest, an eagle's head erased. In Vol. 10th, Genealogical Register, page 56, is a coat taken from a

tankard, supposed to have descended from generation to generation for two centuries, which is wholly dissimilar from the arms so long connected with the name, and may be presumed to have belonged to some family with which an ancestor intermarried.

If we knew positively that the arms annexed were borne by the progenitors of Robert, mentioned in the pedigree, there would be more reason for adopting them. Unfortunately we know very little concerning him or his immediate ancestors. Numerous individuals of the same name as himself are found in Parish Registers, Probate Archives, State Records of different conditions and localities, one contemporary Robert being recommended by the Marquis of Winchester, Earl of Cleaveland, and other persons of note, to Charles II. for a baronetcy in consideration of military service and losses during the Rebellion. As his two sons had perished in the war, he requests that it may be conferred on such person as he may designate.

Whether this application was attended with success does not appear. There may exist in the Clare records what may indentify Robert of Bunratty, mentioned in the pedigree, but in the absence of more direct proof we have to rely on the statement of his descendant, Dr. Robert Amory, in the St. James Chronicle in 1788, when correcting a notice of his father, whose publications and extreme age of ninety-seven had then recently attracted attention, that his ancestor was a brother of Col. Damer, an officer of cavalry under Cromwell, whose immense estates, left to his nephews, when he died in 1720, at the age of ninety, were the foundation of the prosperity of his family. This statement was obviously inaccurate, but

may have been an approximation to the truth. Robert D'Amory of Chapel, born 1571, grandfather of Col. Damer, may have been the common ancestor. If this hypothesis be the true one, the line may be traced back, by aid of the visitations, to the thirteenth century, and by other records, with an average degree of exactitude, to the conquest of England by the Normans.

At that time, one Gilbert of the name established himself near Oxford, in possession of Bokenhall, Hedynton, and other manors, granted him according to Dunkin and Skelton, the county historians, for his services at the battle of Hastings. Whence he came, Hooker intimates in dedicating his Translation of Hollinshed to Raleigh, his descendant through Sir Roger, who married the Lady Elizabeth de Clare, g. daughter of Edward I., born 1292, deceased 1360, by the statement that his ancestors were certain Earls of the name in Brittany, nearly allied to the Montforts. This Gilbert, and a succession of other Gilberts, Rogers and Roberts, flourished in Oxfordshire for the next three centuries, leaving frequent mark of their existence on the records of Bicester and other religious establishments which they founded or endowed. Another Gilbert is mentioned by Dugdale in his Baronage, as father of Sir Roger mentioned above, who was a Baron of the realm, but died in 1324, in rebellion against the Spencers, the unworthy favorites of Edward II., and of Nicholas, whose son, Sir Richard, who died 1332, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron. His g. son, Sir Richard, distinguished himself in the wars of Edward III., was the friend and by Dugdale is stated to have been the kinsman of the famous Sir John Chandos, and died in 1376.

By the marriage of his daughters with Bardolph and Raleigh, the estates of Sir Roger passed into those families, while those of Sir Richard appear to have been alienated to meet the expenses attending his military services.

Another Sir Richard, third son of Gilbert, held lands also in Oxon and was succeeded by his son Robert, father of Roger, whose son Robert had lands in Oxon and Berks, and was father of John of South Molton in Devon, who married the daughter of Eyre of Atherington, and had three sons, George, Robert, who married the widow of Sir John Pollard of Comb Martin, and Anthony. George had three sons, John, his heir, William, who married the daughter of Leigh of Ridge, and Anthony.

In 1580, John, by marriage with Miss Thomas, acquired the manor of White Chapel, which passed a century later by another marriage, that of their g. g. daughter, born 1657, died 1707, to Edward Gibbon. His brother Anthony was settled over the parish of Ashot, in Somerset, for forty-two years, from 1578 to 1620, and is said to have been the g. father of Robert, born 1571.

It would hardly be safe to attach too much faith to what concerns private individuals, at periods so remote. Exact information, even if to be procured on these subjects, is perhaps very justly regarded by many as of less than no value. But if inquiry is pursued in the right spirit, to give pleasure and not pain, and in the well grounded assurance that the farther one penetrates into the distant past the more insignificant become the paltry distinctions which alienate man from man, the more equal all are found to be in the presence of their innumerable ancestors, it has its use. Every name has antiquities interesting to

all it serves to designate, and of these the heraldic emblems which marked them in the field, or distinguished their sepulchres, are worth an occasional thought.

Crests are of more recent origin than shields, and were more frequently varied as individuals chanced to prefer; that of Robert de Aumari, Judge of Chester, in the fourteenth century, was a bunch of plumes. The lion, wolf, horse, talbot, eagle and other birds are found attached as crests to the shield, barry, nebuly or wavy, of six argent and gules. The earliest known record of the talbot's head as a crest, is in a visitation of Gloucestershire, 1591, as belonging to a family of the name, possessed for many centuries, and down to as late a period as 1620, of the manor of Yatte, in that county, from whom are derived a branch lately residing at Park Place, Stourbridge, mentioned in Burke's Landed Commoners.

Having, in the article alluded to in the Register, had the arms on the tankard engraved, in the hope that it might suggest some clue to their origin, it seems proper to correct any misapprehension which may have been given by this later information. It is convenient to have in a work of this nature, likely to be accessible to many generations, all the heraldic lore which can prove interesting to families residing where it is published. Enough has been said to satisfy the most scrupulous that the shield which has been so long in use here, and commonly borne by the different branches of the name in England, had better be retained as it is.

The tabular pedigree from the Ulster Office, before referred to, is here given, the statements in brackets having been supplied from other sources of information.

Robert<sup>1</sup> Amory of Bunratty, Esq., m. Miss Elliott, and had Thomas;<sup>2</sup> John<sup>2</sup> (who d. 1730, aged 90;) Robert<sup>2</sup> of Antigua, planter, will dated 26 May, 1702; Henry;<sup>2</sup> Jonathan<sup>2</sup> of Dublin, merchant, 1675; Anne,<sup>2</sup> wife of Chappell; Mary,<sup>2</sup> wife of William Hoskins of Galway, *s. p.* 1686; Elizabeth,<sup>2</sup> wife of Thomas Conyers, d. 1730.

Of these, John,<sup>2</sup> the second son of Robert, had issue, Thomas, d. *s. p.* Jonathan,<sup>2</sup> the youngest, had a son Thomas of Boston, in America. Thomas,<sup>2</sup> the eldest, was of Galy, co. Kerry; his will is dated 3 Aug. 1666, proved 2 Aug. 1667. He married Elizabeth Fitz-Maurice, d. of Patrick, Baron Kerry. She re-married Charles O'Connor, Kerry. Their children were Lucy,<sup>3</sup> d. unm: Elizabeth,<sup>3</sup> m. 1st, Richard Hart of Grangebridge, co. Limerick; [and 2d, Croker]; and Thomas,<sup>3</sup> an only son, of Bunratty, co. Clare, a minor in 1667. The first wife of Thomas<sup>3</sup> [was Mrs. Luttrell]. His second, married 24 Aug. 1717, was Elizabeth Dunroy. His will is dated 8 Aug. 1726, and proved 22 Nov. 1728.

The two children of Thomas<sup>3</sup> were—

Thomas<sup>4</sup> who d. 1788, aged 97. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. John Vandeleur, Rector of Kilouth, and had an only son Robert,<sup>5</sup> who had a son Thomas,<sup>6</sup> a major in the army, [as well as two other sons holding commissions, one in the army and the other in the navy, all of whom were severely wounded in action, and] who d. *s. p.*

Lucy<sup>4</sup> who m. Terence McMahon of Bally Kilty and Crottola in Clare, had Thomas,<sup>5</sup> Cornelius,<sup>5</sup> Edward,<sup>5</sup> and Elizabeth,<sup>5</sup> all d. *s. p.*, and Lucy,<sup>5</sup> wife of John Bouchier of Elm Hill, co. Clare, who d. 1789. Their

son was John,<sup>6</sup> who m. Mary, dau. of Thomas Macnamara of Ardloney, co. Clare, and had Daniel,<sup>7</sup> Major in the Artillery, who m. Mary Wilson of Dunboyne, co. Meath, and had John,<sup>8</sup> James,<sup>8</sup> Thomas,<sup>8</sup> Daniel,<sup>8</sup> and Mary.<sup>8</sup>

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### REVIEW.

Genealogical and Biographical Account of the Family of Bolton: in England and America. Deduced from an early period, and continued down to the present time. Collected chiefly from original papers, and records. With an appendix. By Robert Bolton, A. M. &c. New York: John A. Gray, 1862. Pp. 222.

Of this family history, prepared by the well known historian of West Chester County, but fifty copies were printed, and of course it possesses nearly the rarity of a manuscript work. As we find herein the record of a family entitled to coat-armor, we have prepared an abstract of its contents.

The first of the name in this country was Robert<sup>5</sup> Bolton, born in the parish of St. John's Wales, co. York, in 1688, who settled in Philadelphia in 1718.

He was the son of John<sup>4</sup> Bolton, of the above-named parish, and grandson of John<sup>3</sup> Bolton of Brookhouse, in Blackburn, co. Lanc., who died in 1688. This John,<sup>3</sup> Sen., was son of Giles,<sup>2</sup> and grandson of Adam<sup>1</sup> Bolton of Brookhouse, in 1570.

Another son of Adam<sup>1</sup> Bolton, was Rev. Robert<sup>2</sup> Bolton, Rector of Broughton, "a great and shining light of the

Puritan party," "justly celebrated for his singular learning and piety." He was quite a voluminous author, the titles of sixteen of his works being given in this book.

Another brother, James<sup>2</sup> Bolton, was grandfather probably of Rev. Samuel<sup>4</sup> Bolton, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.

It seems pretty well established that Adam<sup>1</sup> Bolton, who was the son of Richard who held Brookhouse in 1537, was descended from a race of gentry, taking their name from the manor of Bolton by Bowland.

In regard to the arms, we may say that it seems clear that the emigrant was a relative of Rev. Robert Bolton, whose son, Rev. Samuel Bolton, Prebendary of Westminster, sealed his will in 1668, with these following arms, sable, a falcon close, argent, as in the cut at the end of this article.



The annexed cut is copied from another seal of the Rev. Samuel Bolton, used in 1651. The quartering is three wolves' heads erased.

We have seen that Robert<sup>5</sup> Bolton came to Philadelphia in 1718, where, in 1721, he married Ann, dau. of Winlock Curtis, and granddaughter of John Curtis of Kent County, Delaware. She was the widow of Robert Clay of Philadelphia. Her family is said to have been long settled at Appledore, co. Kent, Eng. Her only brother was Hon. John Curtis, Speaker of the Assembly, Judge of the Supreme Court, Pa., &c. In a diary still remaining she writes, alluding to the strict piety and virtue of her husband's sister, "For of such a stock indeed my dear Mr. Bolton and his sister came, as appears by a treatise written by their *great uncle*," Robert Bolton, "called



a 'General Direction for a Comfortable Walk with God.'"

Robert<sup>5</sup> and Anne had nine children, of whom the oldest was Robert,<sup>6</sup> born 1 Jan. 1722, who married in 1747, Susanna, dau. of Mathew Mauve. He resided at Savannah, Geo., and was especially noted for his advocacy of the right of permitting religious instruction to the slaves. His brother, John<sup>6</sup> Bolton, was the progenitor of the family in Maryland and New York City.

Robert<sup>7</sup> Bolton, only son of Robert<sup>6</sup> and Susanna, was born in 1757, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. and married Sarah McClean of Chestertown, Md. Returning to Savannah, he became one of the most distinguished merchants of his day, acquiring a large property. He died in 1802, leaving eight children.

Robert<sup>8</sup> Bolton, eldest son of the last named, was born in 1788. He was by his father's will made a partner in the mercantile house, and established himself in Liverpool.

In 1811 he married Anne, daughter of Rev. William Jay of Bath, Eng. For several years he was very successful in business, but the commercial crisis of 1820 overwhelmed him. Resigning his business, he turned his thoughts to the ministry, to which he had long felt a strong attraction. In 1824 he received a call to become the pastor of the Independent chapel at Hurley-upon-Thames. In 1836 he returned to New York, and was settled as the Episcopalian clergyman at East Chester, New York. Afterwards he organized and established a church at Pelham. In 1850 he visited England, and was appointed chaplain to the Earl of Ducie. He died 19 Nov., 1857, at Cheltenham.

His children were fourteen in number. The eldest was Robert<sup>9</sup> Bolton, the compiler of the book under examination, widely and favorably known as the author of the History of West Chester County, and of the History of the Episcopal Church in the same county. He married, first, Elizabeth Rebecca, daughter of James Brenton of Newport, R. I., and secondly, Josephine, dau. of Brewster Woodhull of Brookhaven, L. I., by which latter he has issue, five children.

WOODHULL FAMILY.

We find in this Genealogy some very interesting particulars in regard to the Woodhull family. The emigrant was Richard<sup>1</sup> Woodhull of Jamaica, Long Island, afterwards of Setauket, who died in 1690. His son Richard,<sup>2</sup> born in 1649, was father of Richard,<sup>3</sup> b. in 1691. This last-named m. Mary Homan, and had Richard,<sup>4</sup> b. 1712, who by wife Margaret Smith had Stephen,<sup>5</sup> b. 1732. Stephen<sup>5</sup> Woodhull m. Hannah Cooper, and had John,<sup>6</sup> b. 1759, father of Brewster<sup>7</sup> Woodhull, already mentioned.

It seems that Richard<sup>1</sup> Woodhull, the emigrant, was born at Thenford, in Northamptonshire, 13 Sept. 1620. His father, Lawrence Woodhull, was the son of Fulke Woodhull by his wife Alice, dau. of William Coles of Leigh. Still farther back the family is traced to Walter de Wahull, who was summoned to Parliament in 1297 as a Baron, but whose descendants did not continue to enjoy the title. His descendant in the seventh generation was Sir Nicholas Woodhull, who by his second wife Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of William Lord Parr, had the Fulke Woodhull already mentioned as of Thenford.

An original letter here printed shows that Richard Woodhull, the emigrant, was acknowledged as a relative by Thomas, second Baron Crewe of Stene. It adds one or two particulars to Brydges' account, in his edition of Collins' Peerage:

"Sir:

I was heartily glad to find by y<sup>r</sup> letter that it had pleased God to blesse and prosper your family, and that you received the small present \* I sent you, wh. I thought had been lost. For our country news, take this account. My father departed this life Dec. 12, 1679, and as he lived well, soe he had great joye at his death, with a longing to leave this world. I have six children, but noe sonne, it having pleased God to take him in y<sup>e</sup> fifteenth yeare of his age, a man growne and very hopefull. God's will be done. My brother Walgrave hath left one sonne, who stands heire both to ye Bishop of Duresme, and

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\* This present, says Mr. Bolton, was a painting of the family arms on a panel nearly four feet square, and it is still preserved at Setauket. The arms are,

1. Woodhull; Or, three crescents, gules.
  2. Foxcote; Argent, on a cross azure, five escallops, or.
  3. Chetwode; Quarterly, arg. and gules, a cross formée counterchanged.
  4. Sounde; Or, fretty sable a bar ermine, on a chief gules three leopards' faces of the field.
  5. Hoccliffe; Or, a fesse between three lozenges, gules.
  6. De Lyon; Arg. a lion rampant gules.
  7. Newenham; Arg. a cross gules, over all a bend azure.
  8. Parr; Arg. two bars azure, within a bordure engrailed, sable.
  9. Ros; Or, three water-bougets, sable.
  10. Crophull; Argent, a saltire gules, frettée or.
  11. Verdon; Or, a fret gules.
  12. Fitz-Hugh; Azure, three chevrons braced in base or, a chief of the second.
  13. Gernegan; Barry of twelve or and azure, an eagle displayed gules.
  14. Furneaux; Gules, a bend between six cross crosslets or.
  15. Gray; Barry of six arg. and azure, over all on a bend gules, three martlets or.
  16. Marmion; Vairé, a fesse gules.
  17. St. Quintin; Or, three chevrons gules, a chief vairé.
  18. Salusbury; Gules, a lion rampant or, between three crescents arg.
- Crest. Two wings endorsed gules, issuing out of a ducal coronet.

myself for Thenford. Yr cozen Woodhull lives very well, is a justice of peace, and very well beloved. The three brothers live all together with the greatest kindnesse that can bee. My uncle Sal" (i. e. Salathiel) "died last yeare, and is buried at Hinton; my uncle Thomas, a yeare before; my uncle Nathaniel is still living. I have enclosed the papers you desire. My service to all my cozens. I rest your loving friend and kinsman.

Steane, Sep. 5, 1687.

CREWE.

For my Loving Kinsman, Richard Wodhull, Esq."

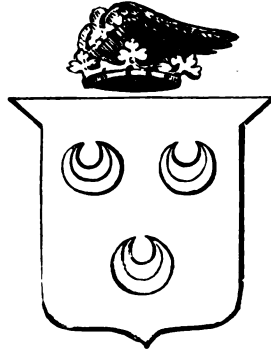
By the kindness of Mr. Bolton, we present the following examples of the engravings in his volume :



BOLTON.



CURTIS.



WOODHULL.

## OFFICIAL SEALS.



WILLIAM SHIRLEY, who succeeded Jonathan Belcher in 1740, as Governor of Massachusetts, was undoubtedly a descendant of the family ennobled under the title of Ferrers. With the uncertainty which overshadows so many English pedigrees, we cannot positively state his father's name. Burke (*Extinct Baronetcies*) calls him son of "William, who d. in 1701, by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of John Goodman, deriving (it is stated) his descent from the Shirleys of Wisterton." Drake, however, (*Register*, X., 47) states that he was the son of Thomas of Preston, co. Sussex, and grandson of Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston, in the same county. As it seems tolerably certain that he was of the Wiston branch,

we will give a brief sketch of the family from Brydges' "Collins' Peerage."

The family is derived from Sewallus de Etingdon, who d. about A. D. 1085. After several generations we come to Sir Ralph Shirley, a noted warrior under King Henry V., who d. in 1448. His son Ralph had two sons, John and Ralph. From John was descended Sir Robert Shirley, created, in 1711, Viscount Tamworth and Earl Ferrers, who m. Elizabeth, dau. of Lawrence Washington of Caresden, co. Wilts. This title is still held by his descendants.

Ralph, the second son of Ralph, above noted, ~~was~~ Esquire of the Body to King Henry VII., and inherited Wiston, which had belonged to his grandmother. His son Ralph had William of Wiston, who d. in 1551, leaving Sir Thomas his heir, and Anthony of Preston, whose gr. gr. son was created a baronet. Sir Thomas, eldest son and heir, had three sons, of whom, Sir Anthony and Sir Robert were famous travellers. The eldest brother, Sir Thomas, m. Frances Vavasor, and had a son, Sir Thomas Shirley, M. D., who suffered much for his loyalty, and had his estate at Wiston taken from him. This last would seem to be the grandfather of our Governor, according to Drake's account.

Of William Shirley, Hutchinson writes that he "was a gentleman of Sussex, bred in the law, and had been in office in the city, but, having prospect of a numerous offspring, was advised to remove to Boston, in the Massachusetts, where he had resided six or eight years, and acquired a general esteem."

His first wife was Frances, dau. of Francis Barker, and

the arms on her monument (Vol. II., p. 12) show she was probably of the Yorkshire family of the name. By her, Shirley had William, Secretary to Gen. Braddock, and killed with him in 1755; John, a Captain in the army, d. at Oswego; Ralph d. young; Thomas; Judith d. young; Elizabeth m. Eliakim Hutchinson; Frances m. William Bollen; Harriet m. Robert Temple; and Maria m. John Erving.

Gov. Shirley d. 24 March, 1771, aged about 77. His only surviving son, Thomas, Governor of the Leeward Islands, Major-General, &c., was created a Baronet in 1786, and m. Anne, dau. of Thomas Western, by Margaret, dau. and coheir of Sir Richard Shirley, bart. of Preston. Sir Thomas d. in 1800, and his only son, Sir William Warden Shirley, bart., d. *s. p.* in 1815, when the baronetcy became extinct.

[NOTE. In our cut, copied from the History of Boston, the baronet's badge is added, but of course does not appear on the Governor's seal.]

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

BOSTON.

COPP'S HILL YARD.

(Continued from p. 84.)

X.



This very beautifully executed monument is to be found on a stone since appropriated to the epitaph of Rev. Andrew Eliot, which is inscribed on its reverse. By the kindness of a descendant, I learn that it was bought by the Eliots in 1770, as the following bill shows :

Oct. 1770. Paid Mrs. Watts, £6.6, £63 old tenor.

" Mr. Rumney,	3
" Capt. Atwood, \$1,	2. 5
" Mr. Cade, sexton,	4.10
" box for ashes, &c.,	15.6
" for cart <sup>e</sup> , &c.,	1. 4
" " nails,	6
" Mr. Homer for altering	
stone,	2. 8

---

£77. 3.6 old tenor.

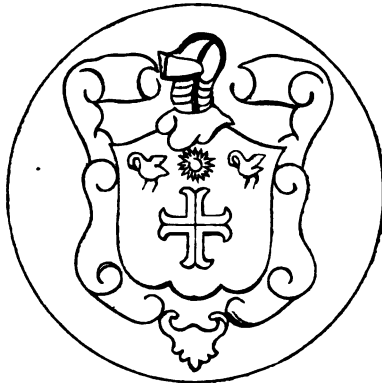


These arms are not those of the Watts, we believe, but Samuel Watts is in Prince's list of Esquires, and the family may have obtained the stone and tomb by inter-marriage with some family entitled to this coat.

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GRANARY BURYING GROUND, BOSTON.

I.



Mary Winslow died Aug<sup>st</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1753, Ætatis 29.

Samuel Bonner Ob<sup>t</sup> June 9<sup>th</sup>

1804, Ae: 67.

There can be little doubt that this was the tomb of Capt. John Bonner, the designer of the early map of Boston. We find that John and Sarah Bonner had Ruth, b. 12 March, 1731, and Thomas, 9 August, 1735. Other children we learn of from different sources; thus, 4 March, 1750, Ruth chose Joseph Winslow as her guardian, and 8 July, 1754, Samuel, aged less than 14 years, chose the same. At this latter date, also, administration was granted on Capt. John Bonner's estate to his son-in-law,

Joseph Winslow, brazier, and our records say that Joseph Winslow and Mary Bonner were married 29 Jan. 1746. These two children were the ones here recorded.

From a record printed in the Register, V., 174, it seems most probable that Capt. John Bonner was born at Cambridge, Mass., 1693, and was the son of John Bonner of Boston, Cambridge and London, who perhaps died at Boston, 20 January, 1725, aged 84. If so, John Bonner, Jr., m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel Marsh, 17 November, 1715, and had Jane and Sarah, both of whom died young.

The arms here depicted are doubtless meant for those of the Bonners of Lincolnshire, viz., Quarterly gules and sable, a cross pattée, quarterly ermine and gold; on a chief of the last a demi rose, streaming rays, between two pelicans, vulning themselves, of the first.

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## II.



The accompanying coat is inscribed on the tomb of the Faneuils, which was probably erected by Andrew F., who died in 1737. This family, whose name is indelibly associated with Boston, was of Huguenot origin, and we propose to condense a portion of the

abundant material in regard to their history, collected by L. M. Sargent, Esq., and published in 1856, in his

“Dealings with the Dead.” It seems that in 1685, there were living in or near Rochelle, in France, three brothers and two sisters of the Faneuil family. These were Benjamin, Andrew, John, Susanna and Jane; of whom John and Susanna were Catholic, and remained at Rochelle, Jane was a Huguenot, married Pierre Cossart, and died in Ireland. Andrew settled in Boston, as early as 1709, was married, but had no children. He acquired a large fortune by commerce, which was left, at his death, in 1737, to his nephew Peter.

Benjamin Faneuil, the other brother, was married in 1699 to Anne Bureau, and settled at New Rochelle, N. Y., by whom he had eleven children. Of these the survivors were Peter; Benjamin; Anne, who m. Rev. Addington Davenport; Mary, wife of Gillam Phillips; Susanna, wife of James Boutineau, and Mary Anne, wife of John Jones.

Peter Faneuil, so well known for his gift to the town of the public hall which bears his name, died unm. in 1743.

Benjamin Faneuil, his brother, married, and had Benjamin, Peter, and Mary, wife of George Bethune. He died October, 1785.

In regard to the arms here figured, we may note first, that they are on Andrew Faneuil's will, and in that will he directs three pieces of plate to be given the French Church in Boston, “with the coat of arms and name of the donor engraven upon each of them.” Peter Faneuil also had these arms painted on his chariot, and engraven on his silver. With this distinct claim to a right we must remain content.

## III.



“The Armes and Tomb belonging to the Family of Cushing.”

We learn from an article in the Register, XIX., 39, that this family has been traced to Thomas Cushing, a gentleman having large landed property in Hardingham, Hingham, and other parts of Norfolk.

From him was descended, by steps fully traced, Peter Cushing of Hardingham, who m., in 1583, Susan Hawes, and had, with other children, Mathew. This Mathew<sup>1</sup> Cushing went to Hingham, co. Norfolk, and m., in 1613, Nazareth Pitcher, by whom he had four sons, who accompanied him to Hingham, Mass., and all left descendants here.

The family held a high position from the first, a result mainly due, doubtless, to the commanding abilities of its members in successive generations.

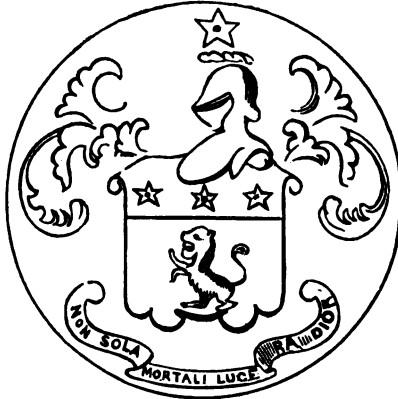
John<sup>2</sup> Cushing, youngest son of the emigrant, was an Assistant and Colonel of the Plymouth regiment. His eldest son, John,<sup>3</sup> was a member of the Council, and Justice of the Supreme Court, and *his* son John,<sup>4</sup> 3d, was also Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and father of William,<sup>5</sup> Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. The first John,<sup>2</sup> also, by his son Joseph,<sup>3</sup> had a gr. grandson, Nathan,<sup>5</sup> Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Thomas,<sup>3</sup> son of this John,<sup>2</sup> was member of the Council, and had a son Thomas,<sup>4</sup> Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, whose son Thomas<sup>5</sup> was also Speaker, member of the Philadelphia Congress of 1774, and Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, 1780-88.



In the inventory of Thomas<sup>3</sup> Cushing is mentioned his coat-of-arms, and this branch is the one which owned this tomb. The arms engraved on the tombstone differ in some particulars from those used by the family in England, of which we here give an example.

John<sup>5</sup> Cushing, son of John,<sup>4</sup> before mentioned, was father of Robert,<sup>6</sup> and gr. father of John<sup>7</sup> Perkins Cushing, a distinguished merchant of this city, who died some four years ago.

## IV.



"This tomb repaired by Thomas Perkins."

These arms are undoubtedly those of Jean Paul Mascarene, a Huguenot refugee. From a letter, written to his son by a relative in France, published in the Register, IX., 339, we learn that Jean Paul was born in Languedoc in 1684, and was the son of John Mascarene of Castras. This John was son and grandson of two Johns, and the last was son of Martin Mascarene, born 1535.

John Mascarene, father of our colonist, was a Protestant, and suffered imprisonment after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His son, Jean Paul, escaped to Geneva, afterwards went to England, where he was naturalized in 1706. He entered the army, and came to America in 1711. He married Elizabeth Perry in 1714, and being sent to Nova Scotia, with his regiment, he was one of the Council there, and acting Commander-in-chief of the Province. In 1750 he obtained leave to retire to Boston, but was advanced to the rank of Major-General. He died 22 January, 1760.

His only son, John, left a son, who was the last of the name. The daughters of Gov. Mascarene were Margaret, who m. Foster Hutchinson; Elizabeth, who m. Thomas Perkins, and Joanna, wife of James Perkins.

We have a copy of Gov. Mascarene's memorandum for entering his arms at Herald's College, and they are thus described: Argent, a lion rampant gules, a chief azure charged with three mullets or, and a mullet of the same for crest.

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v.



This stone has cut across it the name of Lyde, but the arms are those of Byfield. The following account explains the reason of this appropriation of the tomb:

"Nathaniel Byfield, it is said, was b. 1653, at Long-Ditton, &c." The funeral sermon,\* preached by Rev.

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\* Nathanael's Character Displayed. A Sermon Preached the Lord's Day after the Funeral of the Honourable Nathaniel Byfield, Esq., Late Judge of the Vice-Admiralty, and one of His Majesty's Council for this Province. Who died at his House in Boston, on the 6th of June, 1733, in the 80th Year of his Age. By Charles Chauncy, M. A. One of the Pastors of the Old Church. Isa. iii, 1-3. Printed in the Year 1733.

Charles Chauncy, 1733, has at the close an account at the end taken from the Weekly Newsletter, a sufficient authority, from which we copy as follows:

“His immediate descent was from the Rev. Mr. Richard Byfield, the laborious, faithful pastor of Long-Ditton in Surrey, one of the Divines in the famous Westminster Assembly. His mother being of the noted family of the Juxons. He was the youngest of one and twenty children, and one of the sixteen that have sometimes followed their pious father to the Place of publick Worship. He was born in 1653, arrived at Boston in New England in 1674, and conceiving a Love to this Country, resolved to settle here;—and accordingly married the following year, Mrs. Deborah Clark, by whom he had five children, three whereof died in infancy; the other two lived to be married,—the youngest to the late Honourable Lieutenant-Governor Tailer, who quickly departed, without issue; the other to Edward Lyde, Esq., by whom she had five children, two of whom dying young, three only are now surviving, a son and two daughters.”

“He lived with the Wife of his Youth till 1717, upwards of forty years; and the following year married Mrs. Sarah Leverett, youngest daughter of the Honourable Governor Leverett, with whom he lived till 1730,\* when he was again left a sorrowful Widower. He has left his grandson, Byfield Lyde, Esq. (son-in-law to His Excellency Governor Belcher) Heir to the Bulk of his Estate.”

This adds one or two facts to Savage's account.

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\* Charles Chauncy preached a funeral sermon on her death. It only mentions that she was born 13 July, 1673, m. 17 April, 1718, and died 21 December, 1730.



## VI.



Rev.  
Joseph  
Eckley.

“The Rev. Joseph Eckley, D. D., was born in London, 22 Oct., 1750. His father removing to New Jersey, about 1767, he was graduated at Princeton in 1772. He was ordained as the successor of Mr. Hunt at the Old South Church in Boston in 1779, and remained there till his death, 30 April, 1811.” Dr. Allen’s account, from which we collect these facts, furnishes other particulars of his ministerial labors.

Mr. Eckley married Sarah Jeffries, and had three sons, Joseph, Thomas, and David.

Joseph died unm. at Marblehead, about 1860.

Thomas m. his cousin of the half blood, Julia Ann Jeffries, and had Julia Ann, now deceased; Sarah, wife of Prof. H. L. Eustis of Harvard College, and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Rhett. David Eckley m. Caroline S.,

daughter of Jonathan Amory of Boston, and had Joseph S. of Buffalo, David, Edward (deceased), John L., William (deceased), Henry of Framingham, Arthur A. and Frances A. Mrs. Eckley died in June, 1866.

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VII.

Mr. Joseph Lasinby

Died Sept. 9<sup>th</sup> 1774

Aged 80 years.



The family of Leasonbee, Lasenbee, Lasinby, or however the name may be varied, is, we believe, not recorded by Savage. Still, Thomas and Mercy L. of Boston had born here, Thomas, 21 January, 1688; Benjamin, 27 August, 1691; Joseph, 20 August, 1694; Mary, 22 April, 1696, and Margaret, 5 March, 1699. Thomas probably d. about 5 April, 1707, when his will is dated. His widow Mercy survived till near 30 December, 1732, when the heirs signed a division of their father's estate. These were Thomas L. and Zeruiah his wife, Joseph L. and wife Elizabeth, widow Mercy Bant, and Mary, wife of Alexander Chamberlain.

Thomas and Zeruiah Lazenby had a son Thomas, born 31 March, 1725, who died apparently in 1746, when his father administered on his estate.

Joseph Lazenby m. 1st, Mary Proctor, 29 April, 1719, and had Joseph, b. 6 February, 1720; Mary, 26 May, 1721; Mary, 29 December, 1722; Benjamin, 10 June, 1724; Benjamin, 26 March, 1726; Elizabeth, 3 June, 1727; Samuel, 19 June, 1728; Mary, 11 August, 1729. His wife d. 6 November, 1730, aged 37. He m. 2d, Elizabeth Farmer, 1 July, 1731, and had Benjamin, b. 29 September, 1732; Thomas, b. 19 February, 1733-4; Mary, 3 October, 1735.

He died, as above shown, 9 September, 1774.

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VIII.



“The Armes of John and Elizabeth Freke.”

An examination of this stone satisfies us that the impaled coat is “on a bend, between three roundles as many swans,” which arms were borne by many families of Clarke. Hence we identify the persons here commemorated as John Freke, who m. in 1661, Elizabeth, dau. of

Capt. Thomas Clark, by whom he had several children. He was a merchant, and was killed by an explosion on board a ship in Boston harbor, 4 May, 1675, aged less than 40 years. His widow m. Elisha Hutchinson.

## IX.

## RICHARD CHECKLEY, 1737.

Hocce meum Corpus de Funere viq. Sepulchri  
Saluatoris Jesus. Sarciet ille meus  
Christus erit pestes Mors Frigida Tuq. Sepulchrum  
Exitium certum. Mox erit ille Tuum.



This Richard Checkley, who d. 7 May, 1742, was the son of Col. Samuel Checkley. Samuel was born at Preston-Capes, in Northamptonshire, 14 Oct., 1653, and was the son of William and Elizabeth C. His half-brother, Anthony C. (bapt. 31 July, 1636) came here with their uncle John Checkley, and was Attorney-General here. Samuel m. Mary Scottow, was a Representative from Boston, County Treasurer and Town Clerk. He died 27 Dec., 1738, leaving, of eleven children, only

two living, viz., Dea. Richard and Rev. Samuel, pastor of the Old South.

Richard, who apparently erected the tomb here described, had a wife Sarah, but probably no children, as he left his property to his brother Samuel's children.

The arms, as above shown, are mentioned in Gore's Roll, (Vol. I., p. 119) and differ from the Chicele arms, which are gold, a chevron between three cinquefoils gules.

X.



\*\*\*\* lyes interred ye body of  
 Mary Tuthill relict of John Tuthill aged  
 67 years who departed this life  
 September y<sup>e</sup> 19th 1705.  
 Here lyeth interr'd y<sup>e</sup> body of  
 Deacon Thomas Hubbart who  
 departed this life y<sup>e</sup> 17th day of  
 1717  
 November in y<sup>e</sup> 64th year of his age.

Here lyes interred y<sup>e</sup> body of Mrs Mary  
Hubbart \*\*\*\* of Deacon Thomas Hubbard

\*\*\* departed this life Auguste \*\* \*\*

anno domini 1720 in

\*\* year of her \*\*\*

Here lyes interred ye \*\*\*\* of  
Zechariah Tuthill

his \*\*\* \*\* \*

here \*\* \*

This inscription, upon a large slab in the yard, has suffered much from the effects of time. The reading is restored from the copies made by Messrs. Bridgman and Wyman at different times, and agrees with what we learn from other sources. We do not know with certainty that the first John Tuthill and his wife Mary were the parents of those who follow, but the ages render it extremely probable.

Zechariah Tuthill was the Lieutenant at Castle William, and died 7 January, 1721, aged 52. His will mentions sisters Sarah Gooch and Susanna Blish, and nephews John and Zechariah Hubbard. These sisters were Sarah Tuthill or Tuttle, who m. James Gooch, 12 Nov., 1702; and Susanna Tuttle, who m. Abraham Blish, 8 May, 1707. Another sister evidently was Mary, who m. Dea. Thomas Hubbard. Her will, dated 29 Dec., 1718, mentions her sisters and brothers, and her two sons.

Of these sons, Capt. John Hubbard, in his will of 6 March, 1732, mentions wife Elizabeth, and children, James, Thomas, Tuthill, Joseph, John, Susanna, and Elizabeth. His inventory, (Suff. Wills, XXXIV., 316) dated 16 April, 1734, shows property amounting to £4,606.

## XI.



17 42

## THOMAS HUBBARD.

In the inventory of Capt. John Hubbard, just mentioned, there is one item, "1 pr. sconces and coat-of-arms, £15." From this fact we may be warranted in supposing that this tomb belonged to Thomas, son of this John.

The arms resemble those of English families of the name of Hubart, Hubert or Hubberd, except that the field should be quarterly, and the lions in the coats cited by Burke are in one case *passant*, in another *rampant*.

## XII.



This tablet, probably erected during the present century, is in the rear wall of the estate, No. 14 Beacon street.

The house was formerly occupied by William Payne, Esq., and these are doubtless the arms used by him. We have not been able to investigate the question of their authenticity. The coat most nearly resembling it in Burke's "Armory" is Argent, on a bend gules three arrows, between a lion's head cabossed in chief, and in base, an eagle's leg coupéd à-la-quise, holding a torteau, proper.

The tablet is at present so placed in the wall that the shield is entirely covered with earth, a state of affairs almost equalled by the Jackson slab, page 140.

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XIII.

This stone is placed at the entrance of the Bowdoin tomb, and probably the arms were assumed on good authority. The family here originated with Pierre Bowdoin, a physician of La Rochelle, who fled to Ireland, in



1685, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Thence he came to Casco and Boston, where his name was translated into Peter Bowdoin, and after a prosperous career as a merchant, he died here in September, 1706. He had two sons, William, who left an only daughter who married her cousin James Bowdoin, and James. This James Bowdoin was one of the wealthiest men in Boston, a member of the Council, &c., and died 8 September, 1747. By his three wives he had sons William and James, and three daughters.

Of these James, born 7 August, 1726, Harvard College, 1745, was a prominent leader in the political struggles of his time. He was a Representative from Boston in 1753-5, and in 1757 was elected a member of the Council, which office he filled for sixteen years. In 1774 he was elected President of the Provincial Congress at Watertown, and in 1779 was President of the State Convention. In 1785 and 1786 he was Governor of Massachusetts, and d. 6 November, 1790, aged 64. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Erving, by whom he had James, and Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Temple, bart. James m. his cousin Sarah Bowdoin, but d. s. p. 11 October, 1811. The eldest dau. of Lady Temple m. Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop of Boston, and the name of Bowdoin has been adopted by one or more of that family.

John Bowdoin, son of the emigrant Pierre, removed to Virginia, and left descendants of the name, now living there. Another branch, bearing the bar sinister, is of very respectable standing in this state.

## XIV.



## SEARS OF CHATHAM.

Though we do not know the date of this inscribed slab, we presume it has been placed here during the present century. From information, now made public, we learn that the emigrant ancestor of the Sears family was Richard<sup>6</sup> Sears of Yarmouth, Mass., who died in 1676. He was born in Holland, and was the son of John<sup>4</sup> Bourchier Sears, by his wife Marie L., dau. of Philippe Van Egmonde of Amsterdam. John<sup>5</sup> Bourchier Sears, b. at Amsterdam, in 1561, was the son of John<sup>4</sup> Bourchier Sears and Elizabeth Hawkins, and grandson of Richard<sup>3</sup> Sayers, b. at Colchester in 1508, who m. Anne Bourchier, dau. of Edmund Knyvet of Ashwellthorpe, co. Norfolk. The Sayers had long been settled at Colchester, and John<sup>1</sup> Sayer, an alderman there, was buried in St. Peter's church in 1509. His eldest son John,<sup>2</sup> who d. in 1562, left two sons, Richard,<sup>3</sup> before mentioned, and George.<sup>3</sup>

Richard<sup>3</sup> was obliged to fly to Holland on account of his religious opinions, and his estates fell to his brother George.<sup>3</sup>

His son, the first John<sup>3</sup> Bourchier Sayers, seems to have made no attempt to recover his father's estate. He m. a

daughter of Sir John Hawkins, and accompanied his father-in-law on several voyages.

Richard<sup>2</sup> Sears of Yarmouth had sons Knyvet,<sup>7</sup> Paul,<sup>7</sup> and Silas,<sup>7</sup> of whom Knyvet<sup>7</sup> died in England in 1686, at the residence of his relative Catherine, daughter of Sir John Knyvet. By wife Elizabeth Dimoke he had a son Daniel,<sup>8</sup> b. in 1682, who had three sons, Richard<sup>9</sup> and David,<sup>9</sup> both killed at Culloden, and Daniel,<sup>9</sup> b. in 1719. This Daniel,<sup>9</sup> by wife Fear<sup>7</sup> Freeman, had sons Richard<sup>10</sup> and Daniel,<sup>10</sup> whose lines are extinct, and David,<sup>10</sup> b. in 1752, who was a great purchaser of lands in Maine, and married Ann Winthrop. His only son is Hon. David Sears of Boston, who married Miriam Clarke, dau. of Hon. Jona. Mason. Mr. Sears is too well known in Boston to render any sketch of his public services necessary. He has had ten children.

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XV.

The tomb covered by this slab is recorded in the old record of the yard as belonging to Capt. Cyprian Southac and Francis Southac. Savage does not record these

names, yet Cyprian S. was a noted man in his day. We find the name spelt Southwick once, and Southhack once, but usually it is rendered Southac.

Cyprian and Elizabeth Southac had, born at Boston, the following children: John, 15 July, 1692; Elizabeth, 2 May, 1695; Cyprian, 21 Feb., 1696-7; Hannah, 10 April, 1699; Francis, 9 Aug., 1700; Mary, 1 April, 1702; Mary, 7 June, 1704; William, 12 Jan., 1705-6; Hannah, 31 July, 1710, and John, 12 July, 1713.

It seems probable that Cyprian Southac made his will 9 May, 1743, in which he mentions son John, whose wife was named Elizabeth, and daughters Mary and Dorothy.

This will terms him Esquire, and we presume it was the father of the above family of ten or twelve children, though this would oblige us to consider eight of them had died before him, and that he lived to be at least 70 years old.

Our reason is, that Cyprian Southac and wife Elizabeth, he being termed first Captain, and then Esquire, sign deeds as late as 1720, and the last deed, in 1743, referred to in the will of Cyprian "Esquire," is of the same lands. Of course his son Cyprian, b. 1697, may have had a wife Elizabeth, but we find no other will or indication of a change of ownership in the property.

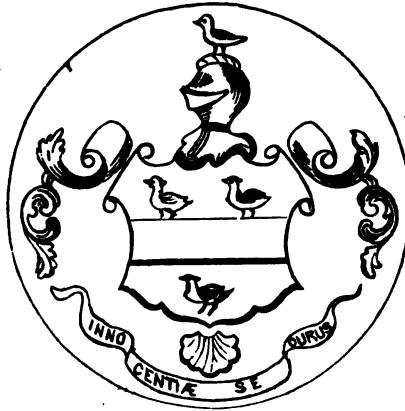
Assuming that there was but one of the name, we find that he was Captain of the Province Snow, of 14 Guns, in 1704; that he was a maker of charts, 1720-1725; lived in Tremont Street, owned land on Church Green and Valley Acre.

The arms are not recorded under this name in any English book which we have seen; and from the pe-

culiarity of the Christian name we should be inclined to consider him of some other nationality, and Southac a corruption of some foreign name.

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XVI.



JACKSON.

This tomb, situated next to the Quincy tomb in the easterly corner of the yard, is recorded as belonging to Thomas Jackson. The arms and motto seem to show that it was intended to be one of the coats recorded by Burke. These are all a fesse between three birds—in one case three shovellers; in another three shovellers, each charged with a trefoil slipped; in a third three magpies; in a fourth three shell-drakes; in a fifth three falcons, close. The motto is given to the family at Beach Hill, co. Surrey, baronets, who have three shovellers charged with a trefoil. The coats have undoubtedly a common origin, and the family seems to have been settled chiefly in Yorkshire.

## ESSEX WILLS.

[From the Registry at Salem, Mass.]

THE following list comprises all the examples of armorial seals which I have been able to discover in a careful search of our probate files, from their commencement, until A. D. 1700. After that date examples are more numerous, and will be described in a subsequent article.

The seals are as follows :

1. Gold, a saltire —, within a bordure engrailed —. This is on the will of Robert Andrews of Rowley Village, dated 16 May, 1663, proved 2 July following. Witnesses, Robert Smith and James Hanscombe. In it Robert A. mentions sons Thomas, Robert, John and Joseph, daus. Mary, wife of Isaac Comins; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Symonds; Hannah Peabody, Rebecca, Sarah and Ruth Andrews.

[Note. Instead of the field gold, it is very possible, from the arrangement of the dots, that the blazon should be "a saltire between four cross-crosslets."]

2. —, a chevron between three roundles. On the will of Daniel Denison, dated 13 July, 1673. Proved, 16 April, 1683.

[These arms are the same as those on the tomb of John Denison, engraved in Vol. I., p. 91, except that there the chevron is engrailed.]

3. —, a chevron, between three helmets, closed in profile, *probably*. The seal is quite imperfect, but the helmet visible is in the dexter chief. Crest, a demi-eagle, displayed. This seal is on the will of Zerobabel Endecott, dated 23 Nov., 1683, proved 27 March following. Wit-

nesses, Nathl. Felton, Sen<sup>r</sup>. and Joane Read. He was the son of Gov. John Endicott by his wife, Elizabeth Gibson.

4. —, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys —. On the will of Samuel Shattuck, Sr., dated 6 April, 1689, proved 26 November following. Witnesses, Roger Derby, John Cromwell, and Richard Prytherch.

5. —, a chevron between three cronels or antique crowns. This is on the will of Obadiah Wood, dated 26 October, 1694, proved December 3 following. Witnesses, John Staniford, Jacob Foster, and John Sparke. Also on the will of Rebecca Symonds, dated 15 July, 1695, proved 19 August following; witnesses, John Staniford, James Fuller, and Margaret Pynchon; and on the will of William Caldwell, dated 18 June, 1694, proved 30 March, 1696; witnesses, John Staniford, Samuel Bridges, and Margaret Staniford. It will be noticed that John Staniford is a witness to all three wills, and they seem to be in his handwriting. It is probable, therefore, that he was the owner of the seal, though the arms do not appear to belong to any one of the name.

6. The seal on the will of John Arnold "of the City of London, in Thames St. dwelling," mariner, dated 12 Oct., 1680, proved 28 Jan., 1694-5; witnesses, Benj. Gerrish and Hilliard Veren, is quite imperfect. It seems to be a bend dancettée, in chief three boar's heads coupéd, and in base are signs of other charges. Crest, a demi-eagle, displayed.

7. A seal,—three anchors,—is placed against the signatures of Mary, Nicholas and Daniel Noyes, on the settlement of the estate of John Noyes of Newbury, 30 July, 1695. Witnesses, Edward Moers and Henry Short.

8. The will of Isaac Williams, Sr., dated Jan. 1, 1695, and codicil dated 23 Jan. following, proved 9 Nov., 1696, bears a seal in chief three boar's heads, and apparently a fesse embattled, thence issuing a pile to the base point. Crest, a demi-eagle displayed. Witnesses to will and codicil, Daniel Epes and Samuel Phillips; to the will alone, Daniel Grant, and to the codicil alone, "Alexander Mackmleion."

9. —, two swords, crossed in saltire, hilts in base,— is the coat on the seal of Ebenezer Collins "of New England, now resident in Bilboa, Spain." It is dated 29 December, 1696, proved 21 June, 1697, and witnessed by Thomas Michell, John Beal, Grove Hirst, Timothy Lindall, Jr., and Joseph Pollard.

10. Hannah Endicott, on a bond dated 13 September, 1697, as guardian of Samuel, Ruth and Hannah E., uses a seal with the following arms: — a chevron between three bugle-horns stringed,—on a chief three lions rampant. No crest. Witnesses, Samuel Phillips, John Croade; sureties, John and Nathaniel Felton.

11. Eleazer Gedney's acquittance to his mother, dated 28 Oct., 1690, in file of 9 Dec., 1699, bears apparently ermine, on a chevron several garbs, but the seal is very defective. Witnesses, Abraham Cole and Robert Gibbs.

12. Wm. Griggs, Sr., of Salem, will dated 10 Feb., 1693, proved 18 July, 1698; witnessed by Samuel Hardie, Sarah Hoare, and Samuel Hayward; used an armorial seal, but it has become impossible to decipher them.

A. C. G., JR.



## THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF ENGLAND.

IN our last number, p. 57-60, we reviewed Mr. Shirley's book, and gave a list of the families recorded by him. Our notice was based on the edition of 1859, but during the present year a new edition has appeared, which enables us to complete the record.

We will first correct one or two errors in our list as printed. On p. 57, *Butler* should be BULLER; and on p. 59, *Mainwaring*, *Manners*, *Markham* and *Massie* are twice given, instead of once; *Trelawney* should be spelled TRELAWNY, and *Vincint* should be VINCENT. RAWDON should be added.

In the new edition *Dukinfield* and *Popham* are omitted, for reasons not stated; *Cotton*, *Hanford* and *Hornycold* are also omitted, having become extinct.

On the other hand, the following are added: BASSETT, BERNEY, BERTIE, HUYSHE, LANGTON, LOVETT, MAS-SINGBERD, PATTEN, TEMPEST, and UPTON.

Longmans, Green & Co. have this year published a "Grammar of Heraldry," by John E. Cussans. The title-page further states it contains "the armorial bearings of all the landed gentry in England, prior to the sixteenth century." Our readers need not send to England in haste to procure this book, in hopes of a revised and authentic "Armory." It is in reality a little treatise on heraldry, quite an improvement in its plan on previous elementary works, but poorly printed, and with wretched illustrations. The "armorial bearings" are simply those mentioned in Mr. Shirley's book, and are of "all the landed gentry"—who have living representatives in the male line, now owning estates. This is evidently a very different thing from the promise on the title-page.

# THE HERALDIC JOURNAL;

RECORDING THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS AND GENEALOGIES  
OF AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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NO. XVI. OCTOBER, 1866.

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## THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

[PREFATORY NOTE. In our April number, pp. 66-74, we published an abstract of what was known in regard to the Washington pedigree, feeling that this was a genealogy possessing a national importance. We then copied the record of the family here as given by SPARKS, and such items as had been collected in England in reference to the presumed ancestors of the emigrants. We called attention to the strong probability of a mistake in the supposed identification of the two emigrants to Virginia, and promised soon to lay before our readers, the result of very extensive searches in England then being made.

We are happy now to present the following essay, written by Col. Joseph L. Chester, which appears in the September number of the "Herald and Genealogist," and is here printed from advance sheets, by the kindness of the author. It will be found most interesting, and is a fair example of the thoroughness with which our genealogist is pursuing a most important work.]

A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF THE ALLEGED  
ANCESTRY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON; FIRST PRESI-  
DENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; EXPOS-  
ING A SERIOUS ERROR IN THE EXISTING PEDIGREE.

By JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER,  
Honorary Member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society;  
Author of the Life of John Rogers, the Marian Protomartyr, etc., etc.

In the year 1791 Sir Isaac Heard, then Garter King of Arms, compiled a pedigree of the family of George Washington, then the first President of the United States, and transmitted a copy thereof to him, asking his opinion as to its correctness, and requesting him to add to it any other particulars within his knowledge. To this communication Washington responded on the 2nd of May, 1792, thanking Sir Isaac for his attention, and sending certain information respecting the more modern history of his family, but confessed that it was a subject to which he had paid very little attention, and that he could not fill up with much accuracy the sketch sent him. This document, which was of considerable length, would now be almost priceless as an autograph, but it has unfortunately disappeared. A volume containing the original letter and other collections relating to the same subject, passed subsequently, after Sir Isaac's death, into the possession of the late Mr. Pulman, Clarencieux. It was seen and examined by Mr. Jared Sparks when collecting materials for his biography of Washington, but cannot now be found.

Sir Isaac took as the basis of his pedigree the Heraldic Visitations of Northamptonshire, in which the Washing-

ton family was included. Starting with the well-known fact that the first emigrants of the name to Virginia were two brothers named John and Lawrence Washington, who left England for that colony about the year 1657, he found recorded in the Visitation of 1618 the names of John and Lawrence, described as sons of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave in that county who had died in the year 1616. The names being identical with those of the Virginia emigrants, and the period at which they lived not altogether inappropriate, Sir Isaac *assumed* their personal identity; and on this assumption constructed his pedigree, deducing the descent of the American President through this heraldic family of Northamptonshire from the still more ancient one of the name in Lancashire. It is but just to the memory of Sir Isaac to say that he himself only regarded the pedigree as a conjectural one, and that he took the precaution to leave on the margin of his own copy a note (which was seen and copied by Mr. Sparks) to the effect that he was not clearly satisfied that the connection of the President with the Sulgrave family was or could be substantiated.

Some years afterwards when Mr. Baker was preparing his History of Northamptonshire he pursued, in reference to his account of the Washington family, a precisely similar course. Either he acted independently, basing his pedigree on the same assumption, or, which is most probable, he had access to the collections of Sir Isaac Heard; and, presuming that Sir Isaac had thoroughly investigated the subject, adopted the pedigree which he had constructed. Sir Isaac's explanatory note, if seen, was ignored, and Baker confidently published the pedigree

with the statements that John Washington of the Sulgrave family was afterwards of South Cave, in the county of York; that his brother Lawrence was a student at Oxford in 1622; that both emigrated to America about the year 1657; and that the former was the direct ancestor of the American President.

This pedigree has ever since been received as authoritative by all historians and biographers, everybody supposing that both Baker and Sir Isaac Heard had established the connection and descents by unimpeachable evidence, and no one dreaming for a moment of questioning the accuracy of their statements.

The object of this paper is to prove that the conclusions of those eminent men, natural and reasonable as they may have been (which is not denied), were nevertheless altogether wrong—in other words, that the John and Lawrence Washington named in the Visitation of 1618 as the sons of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave were not the emigrants to Virginia in 1657, and consequently that the former was not the ancestor of the illustrious President.

Other articles concerning the Washington family may follow this, but the present one aims only at the entire demolition of the now universally received pedigree, so far as the alleged American connection is concerned, and is published at this time in the hope and belief that an interest will be excited among genealogists which may result in the discovery of the true ancestry of the great and good man whose memory is equally honored on both sides of the Atlantic.

The first doubt cast upon Sir Isaac Heard's pedigree

was, perhaps unconsciously, by President Washington himself, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that it may have induced the former to record the note already mentioned. The language used by Washington in one portion of the letter referred to is important and suggestive. He says: "I have often heard others of the family, older than myself, say that our ancestor who first settled in this country came from some one of the *northern* counties of England; but whether from Lancashire, Yorkshire, or one *still more northerly*, I do not precisely remember." Washington himself, when he wrote this, was about sixty years of age, and the memory of those older than himself, from whom he received the statement, must have reached back probably within half a century of the arrival of his first ancestor in Virginia. Traditions are valuable, or otherwise, as they are transmitted through the medium of ignorance or intelligence. In such a family as that of the Washingtons the original facts would be less likely to become perverted than if they had been successively communicated through persons of a less intelligent character. Taking the tradition, however, for what it may be worth, it is quite certain that Northamptonshire cannot be accounted "one of the northern counties of England." But Washington himself was perfectly clear upon this point, and, if his language means anything, it surely means that the county from which his first American ancestor emigrated, if not Lancashire, or Yorkshire, was one, as he says, "*still more northerly*." It must also be noted that he does not mention this locality as the ancient or original seat of the family, but says distinctly that his "ancestor who first settled" in Virginia emigrated from that county.

But, whatever may be the value of this testimony, the present object can be accomplished quite independently of it.

In order that all the references to the various persons hereafter mentioned may be perfectly comprehended, a copy of Baker's pedigree is herewith given, down to the generation including John and Lawrence Washington, the two brothers in question. By reference thereto (*vide post.* page 164), it will be seen that Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave, by his wife Margaret Butler, had issue seven sons and seven daughters. This enumeration does not agree strictly with the Visitation of 1618, which gives another son named Robert (said to have died without issue), and omits Barbara, one of the daughters named by Baker (evidently in error, as she was doubtless the one of that name mentioned two generations before as one of the daughters of the first Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave). This accords, so far as the number of sons is concerned, with the inscription on his monument in Brington church, co. Northampt. which, however, states that he had nine daughters. Three of these probably died at an early age, unless we accept Barbara (named by Baker), and Lucy, who in 1633-4, was mentioned as headwoman (perhaps housekeeper) in the establishment of Lord Spencer at Althorp. The actual number of the children of Lawrence and Margaret Washington was seventeen, with the most of whom we shall have nothing further to do at present except to say that, as the marriage of their parents took place on the 3d of August, 1588, and their father died on the 13th of December, 1616, it is not difficult to determine at least the approximate dates of their respec-

tive births, which probably occurred, so far as the sons at least are concerned, in the order in which they appear in the Visitation, viz: 1. William; 2. John; 3. Robert; 4. Richard; 5. Lawrence; 6. Thomas; 7. Gregory; 8. George. Of these, George, the eighth and youngest son, was baptized at Wormleighton, in the county of Warwick, on the 3d of August, 1608. Gregory, the seventh son, was baptized at Brington, co. Northampt. on the 16th of January, 1606-7, and was buried there the following day. Thomas the sixth son, the writer has satisfactorily identified as the "Mr. Washington" (*vide* Howell's Familiar Letters) who was attached to the suite of Prince Charles on the occasion of his memorable matrimonial expedition to Spain. He died at Madrid in the year 1623, at the age of eighteen, which would establish his birth in about the year 1605. Richard, the fourth son, the writer has also discovered was apprenticed on the 7th of July, 1614, under the auspices of the Clothworkers' Company, to one Richard Brent, of London. If apprenticed for the usual time, seven years, he would then have been about fourteen years of age, and, consequently, born about the year 1600. Between him and Thomas last named came *Lawrence*, the fifth son (the precise date of whose birth we shall establish presently), and perhaps one or more of their sisters. The three elder brothers, William, *John*, and Robert, were of course, therefore, born between the years 1589 and 1599, as well, probably, as some of the nine daughters.

This recapitulation of dates is not unimportant, as it affords another strong presumptive proof against the correctness of Baker's pedigree. If the two brothers John



and Lawrence above named were the Virginia emigrants, the former must have been about sixty, and the latter not far from fifty-five years of age, when they quitted England. It certainly was not usual for men so far advanced in life to seek new homes in the colonies, and as it is known that both of the real emigrants married again after they had been some time in Virginia, and both had issue there, the improbability that they were identical with the two brothers of Northamptonshire becomes greatly increased.

It is, of course, unnecessary to dwell long upon the history of William Washington, the eldest son, whose identity, if not otherwise sufficiently established, would be so by the will of his aunt Elizabeth, the widow of his uncle Robert Washington, dated on the 17th of March, 1622-3, in which, among other legacies to her nephews and nieces, she bequeaths him 100*l.*, and calls him "Sir William Washington." He was knighted at Theobalds on the 17th of January, 1621-2. He married Anne, the half-sister of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who, after that event, appears to have taken the whole family under his protection, and continued to advance their fortunes (which, at that time, were at a very low ebb), in various ways, until down to the very time of his assassination. Sir William is described, in 1618, as of Packington, in the county of Leicester, but appears afterwards to have scarcely had a permanent home anywhere. Two of his children were baptized at Leckhampstead, in the county of Bucks, and two at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, where he himself was buried on the 22d of June, 1643. Lady Washington was buried at Chelsea on the preced-

ing 25th of May. According to the Visitation of 1618, his eldest son, Henry, was born in 1615, from which fact an approximate date of his own birth may be readily derived. His other children were George, Christopher, Catherine, Susanna, and Elizabeth. In his will, which is dated on the 6th of June, only sixteen days before his burial, he gives his residence as "Thistleworth" (Isleworth), in the county of Middlesex, and directs that his "manor of Wicke," and "Wicke farm," shall be sold.

This manor was in the parish of Isleworth, and had been purchased in the year 1638 by Sir William Washington from the coheirs of Sir Michael Stanhope, but he was compelled to mortgage it in 1640 to Sir Edward Spencer and Sir Richard Wynne, and it was in the possession of the latter at his death in 1649. By a singular coincidence, Sir William Washington's father, at his death, held of Lord Spencer a manor of the same name in Northamptonshire.

We now arrive at the great point of interest in the present discussion, and the main fact, destined to overthrow the assumptions of Sir Isaac Heard and Baker as to the origin of the American Washingtons, may as well be stated at once. JOHN WASHINGTON, the second son of Lawrence and Margaret, and brother of Sir William, was also knighted. He became *Sir* John, at Newmarket, on the 21st of February, 1622-3. His identity may be established in several ways.

In a series of old account-books preserved at Althorp, which have been carefully examined by the Rev. John Nassau Simpkinson, Rector of Brington (whose interest in the subject, and whose kind assistance the writer begs

thus publicly to acknowledge), and to some extent by the writer himself, there is abundant evidence to show that the most friendly relations existed between the noble family at Althorp and their neighbors and tenants the Washingtons. Evidence to the same effect is also to be found in several of the wills of the family, of which, in some instances, Lord Spencer was appointed supervisor. The Washingtons were a gentle family, although greatly reduced in circumstances, having been compelled to part with the estate of Sulgrave, upon which they retired to Brington. The Lord Spencer of that day, however, did not forsake his friends in their adversity. They had hitherto been his frequent guests at Wormleighton, and, on their settlement at Brington, were as cordially welcomed to Althorp. It may also be mentioned that the two families were more or less nearly connected by intermarriage.

The old account-books referred to were the steward's usual household books, and also some that were kept by a person who had charge of the grain given out daily for the use of the horses of the establishment as well as those of Lord Spencer's guests. These books record the frequent presence, as guests at Althorp, of Mr. Robert Washington (who died on the 10th of March, 1622-3, and who is last mentioned shortly before his death); also of William, John, Lawrence, and Thomas Washington (evidently four of the sons of Lawrence and Margaret); Mistress Alice Washington (their sister); and also of the Curtises and Pills, with whom the Washingtons intermarried; but, which is more important, down to the 10th of November, 1621, William Washington is always mentioned as *Mr.* William, and on that date for the last

time, reappearing on the 30th of March, 1622, as *Sir* William. He had been knighted on the preceding 17th of January. After the 30th of March, 1622, down to the 11th of January, 1622-3, the two brothers are mentioned as *Sir* William and *Mr.* John Washington. The latter is never so designated again, but, on the 22d of March following, the presence of *Sir* John Washington is recorded. He had been knighted between those two dates, on the 21st of February. Afterwards Thomas (who is last mentioned on the 12th of October, 1622) having died in Spain in 1623, the three brothers are always mentioned as *Sir* William, *Sir* John, and *Mr.* Lawrence Washington. There is abundant other evidence to show that these brothers were the sons of Lawrence and Margaret Washington, formerly of Sulgrave and afterwards of Brington.

The history of *Sir* John Washington was briefly as follows: and, to avoid numerous notes and references, the writer will simply remark that for every fact stated he has the evidences in his possession. He was first married, on the 14th of June, 1621, at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, by virtue of a license, to Mary, one of the daughters of Philip Curtis, gentleman, by Catherine his wife, of Islip, Northants. The will of her mother, dated the 6th of December, 1622, mentions her as her daughter Mary Washington, and bequeaths a legacy of 50*l.* to her then only son Mordaunt Washington. She had two other sons, viz. John and Philip, and died on the 1st of January, 1624-5. She was buried in the church of Islip aforesaid, where her monument still exists, with the following inscription: "Here lieth the body of Dame Mary, wife unto S<sup>r</sup> John

Washingtō knight, daughter of Phillipe Curtis, gent. who had issue by hur sayd husbande 3 sonns, Mordaunt, John, and Phillipe; deceased the 1 of Janu. 1624." The monumental inscription of her mother, Catharine Curtis, also in Islip church, states that by her husband Philip Curtis, gentleman, she had issue one son, Philip, and four daughters. This Philip Curtis married Amy Washington, one of the daughters of Lawrence and Margaret, at Brington, on the 8th of August, 1620. Of this connection there cannot be the slightest doubt, and as their wills are both otherwise important, as establishing the point at issue, full abstracts of them are here given.

That of Philip Curtis was nuncupative, and made on the 19th of May, 1636, in presence of Sir John Washington, knight and another. He bequeathed 1,000*l.* to his daughter Catharine, when of age or married, and to his nephews John Washington and Philip Washington each 50*l.* when of age. His nephew Mordaunt Washington he commended to the kindness of his wife, to whom he bequeathed the residue of his estate, and appointed as guardians of his daughter, the clergyman of the parish and "Sir John Washington of Thrapston, in the county of Northampton, knight." The will was proved on the 30th of May following by his relict Amy Curtis, and on the ensuing 27th of June, she made her own will. After directing to be buried in the chancel of Islip near her husband, she proceeds substantially as follows:—

Whereas there was given to my nephew Mordaunt Washington, the eldest son of Sir John Washington, knt. by the last will and testament of his grandmother Curtis,

deceased, the sum of 50*l.*, I now give to said Mordaunt 250*l.* more, to be employed for his benefit till he become of age or married. Whereas my husband, lately deceased, gave to John Washington, second son of Sir John Washington, 50*l.*, I now give to said John, my nephew, 50*l.* more, to be employed to his use till he be of age, &c. Whereas my husband, lately deceased, gave by his last will to my nephew Philip Washington, third son of Sir John Washington, knt., 50*l.*, I now give him 50*l.* more, &c. Whereas my husband Philip Curtis, by his last will, gave me and my heirs for ever all his lands, houses, &c., I now give the same to my only daughter Katherine Curtis and her heirs for ever, as well as the residue of all my estate, and appoint "my dear and loving mother, Margaret Washington, and my loving brother, Sir John Washington, knight," to be her guardians.

One of the witnesses to this will is William Washington, doubtless Sir William her brother. Administration thereon was granted, on the 19th of November following, to Sir John Washington, knight, who is described as the "lawful brother" of the testatrix, and who was to act during the minority of Katherine Curtis, daughter of the testatrix and the executrix named in the will.

There could not possibly be a more satisfactory document than this, as the testatrix not only gives the name of her mother, but also distinctly states her relationship to Sir John Washington, which is legally confirmed by the Court of Probate.

The subsequent personal history of Sir John Washington, except that he married a second wife, is almost entirely

unknown. Among the Royalist Composition Papers at the Public Record Office, in the case of the Earl of Northampton, there is an affidavit of a tenant who had paid 218*l.* to Thomas Farrer for the use of the said earl and Sir John Washington. Farrer responds, that what sums of money he had received out of the estate of James Earl of Northampton had been so received "as agent and on behalf of Sir John Washington, by virtue of an Extent which the said Sir John had on said estate in the county of Bedford;" whereupon, on the 23d of February, 1653-4, it was ordered, "that a letter be written to Sir John Washington to pay in the money or show cause."

On the 14th of January, 1661-2, Lawrence Washington of Garsden, in the county of Wilts, esquire, made his will, in which he left an annuity of 40*l.* per annum to his "cousin John Washington, son of Sir John Washington of Thrapston, in the county of Northampton, knight," the legal presumption from which is that both father and son were then living, and the former at Thrapston.

The registers of Thrapston, although embracing the period during which Sir John Washington is described as of that place, and the time of his death, do not once mention the name. He died, however, before the 6th of October, 1678, on which day Dorothy Washington made her will, and described herself as "relict of Sir John Washington, knight, deceased." She directed to be buried in the chancel of the church of Fordham, near her grandchild, Mrs. Penelope Audley. She bequeathed of her "small estate," 5*l.* to her son, Mr. Thomas Kirkbey, and 20*s.* to each of his sons and daughters, leaving the residue of her goods to her daughter, Mrs Penelope

Thornton, whom she appointed her executrix. No children by Sir John Washington are mentioned. In the Probate Act she is described as of Fordham, in the county of Cambridge, and the record of her burial, in the parish register of that place, under the year 1678, is as follows:—"Dame Dorothy, relict of S<sup>r</sup> John Wassington of Thrapston, in the county of Northampton, knight, was buried the 15th day of October."

It is probable that Sir John had no issue by his second wife, and morally certain that none were living at her death, or she would scarcely have failed to notice them in some way in her will. Of the three sons by his first wife, John, we have seen, was still living in 1661-2. His eldest brother Mordaunt was visiting at Althorp on the 13th of February, 1640-1, but nothing further is known of him, nor of his youngest brother Philip, unless the latter was one of that name who was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on the 26th of September, 1643.

We proceed now to the history of LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, apparently the fifth son of Lawrence and Margaret, and certainly the younger brother of Sir William and Sir John Washington.

Baker was quite correct in stating that he was a student at Oxford in the year 1622. He was of Brasenose College, and matriculated on the 2d of November, 1621. The exact record in the Martrication Register is as follows: "Laurent: Washington, Northamp: Gen. fil. an. nat. 19;" *i. e.* Lawrence Washington, of Northamptonshire whose father's rank was that of a gentleman, and whose own age was nineteen years at his last birthday.



It was not until little more than a year later that the officials commenced entering in the register the christian names and particular residences of the fathers of the students, but in the present instance the above record is almost as satisfactory as it would have been if the other particulars had been given. In the first place, the Washington family of Sulgrave, or Brington, was the only one of the name in Northamptonshire whose sons could be recognized and designated as the sons of gentlemen, unless, indeed, the Heralds of that time omitted others, which is not probable. Secondly, there was no other Lawrence Washington at Oxford for considerable periods before and after this date; unless, again, all the officials were guilty of omissions in all the Registers (for the writer has carefully examined them all), which is even more improbable. And, finally, the will of his aunt Elizabeth, widow of his uncle Robert Washington, dated on the 17th of March, 1622-3, among other legacies to his brothers and sisters, leaves him her husband's seal ring, and states that he was then at Oxford.

Lawrence Washington was born, therefore, about the year 1602. He appears to have entered at Brasenose College as early as 1619, but he did not sign the Subscription Book until the 2d of November, 1621, under which date his name also appears in the general matriculation register, in connection with thirty-five others—an extraordinary number, and indicating that from some cause this ceremony had hitherto been neglected. He took his B. A. degree in 1623, and became Fellow of Brasenose about 1624. He is recorded as serving the office of lector, then the principal educational office in the

college, from 1627 to 1632 inclusive. On the 26th of August, 1631, he became one of the proctors of the university, filling a vacancy that had occurred by the deprivation of his predecessor by royal warrant. On the 14th of March, 1632-3, he was presented to the then very valuable living of Purleigh, in Essex, and resigned his fellowship. The records of a suit in Chancery, preserved at the Rolls Office, perfectly identify the rector of Purleigh with the fellow of Brasenose and the proctor of the university. He continued at Purleigh until the year 1643, when, according to Newcourt, he was "ejected by sequestration for his loyalty in the late rebellion of 1642," and had the honor of being pilloried in the infamous "Century." Walker states that he "was afterwards permitted to have and continue upon a Living in these parts; but it was such a poor and miserable one that it was always with difficulty that any one was persuaded to accept of it." The writer has been unable to ascertain the living mentioned; but it is to be hoped that some further trace of him may yet be discovered in the neighborhood of Purleigh, where, putting the usual construction upon Walker's language, he continued in his profession of a clergyman after the Restoration, and consequently some years after the date of his namesake's emigration to Virginia.

We are now prepared to test the question of identity first raised.

Referring again to the facts that the John and Lawrence Washington of the Northamptonshire pedigree

were respectively at least sixty-two and fifty-five years of age in 1657, the date of the emigration, and that both of the real emigrants remarried and had issue in Virginia—facts, almost, if not quite, sufficient in themselves to settle the question without further dispute, especially as the evidences in the will of Lawrence of Virginia indicate that he was probably under thirty years of age at the time of his emigration—we may safely leave the issue to the effect of either of the following propositions,—

First. John Washington of Sulgrave and Brington was knighted, and became Sir John, while his brother Lawrence was a clergyman of the Established Church. If they were the Virginia emigrants the one must have abandoned his knighthood, and the other rejected his surplice and bands, for both were never known in Virginia except as “Esquires,” or “Gentlemen,” and by the latter appellation they described themselves in their wills. For either of these rejections there could have been no possible cause, as Virginia was then a loyal colony, and her established religion that of the mother country.

Secondly. Sir John Washington had at least two wives. The first, named Mary, was buried at Islip, in Northamptonshire, while the name of his widow was Dorothy, and she was buried at Fordham in Cambridge-shire. John Washington, gentleman, the Virginia emigrant, states distinctly in his will, dated the 27th of September, 1675, that he brought his first wife from England with him, that she died in Virginia, and was buried with two children on his own plantation, and that his second wife's name was Anne, whom he appointed his executrix.

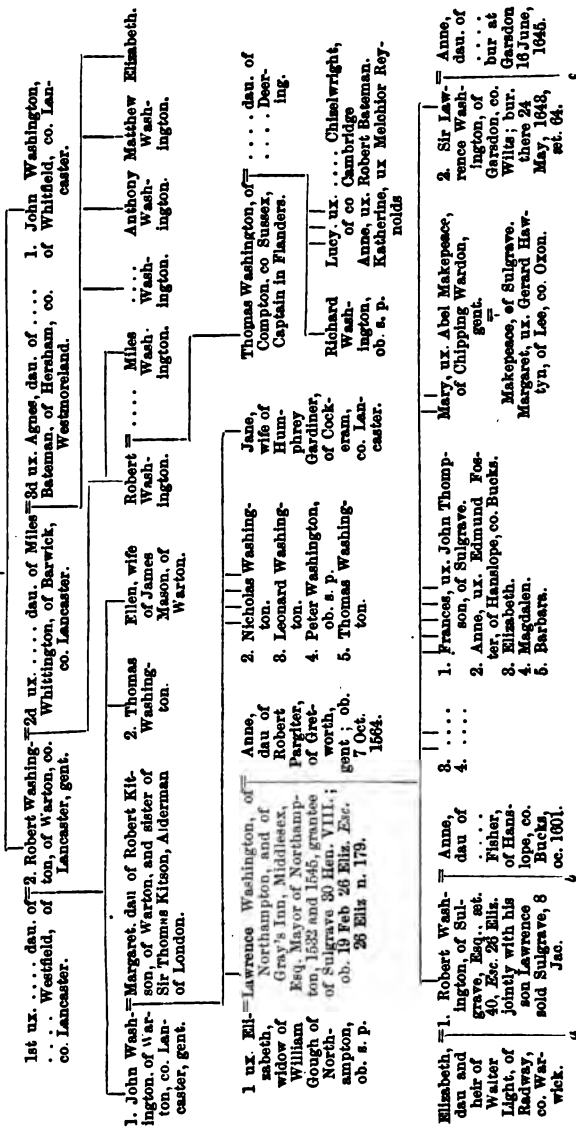
It is clear, therefore, that if John Washington, son of Lawrence and Margaret of Sulgrave, was identical with Sir John Washington of Thrapston, knight, he could not have been the emigrant to Virginia in 1657; and, as there cannot be the slightest doubt upon that point, the assumption of Sir Isaac Heard and Mr. Baker unquestionably falls to the ground.

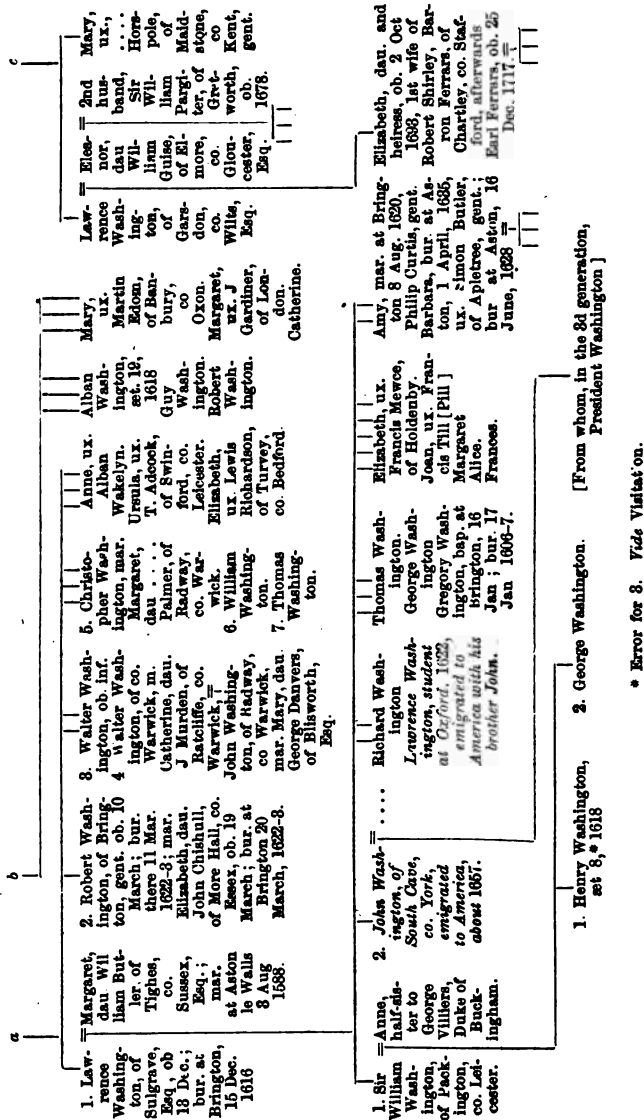
On a future occasion the writer proposes to review the Washington pedigree more at large, and to present other more reasonable theories as to the true ancestry of the American President. He has accumulated a large amount of information from almost every source accessible to him, and believes that it embraces the real history of the family; but he yet lacks the positive clue that would solve the mystery, and enable him to reduce the chaotic material to order. He will be very grateful for even the most apparently trifling note concerning the name which may be transmitted to him.\*

\* Any communications may be addressed to the care of W. H. Whitmore, Boston, or John Gough Nichols, Esq., London, Eng.

(“From Baker’s History of Northamptonshire,” Vol. I., p. 513.)

**JOHN WASHINGTON, of Whitfield, co. Lancaster.† . . . .**





## THE JEFFRIES FAMILY.



These arms, and three other coats of allied families, are engraved upon a silver candlestick formerly owned by John Jeffries of Bos-

ton, who was born in 1688. From papers preserved in the family and published in the REGISTER, XV., 14-17, we obtain the following facts which would seem to justify the use of these arms.

David<sup>1</sup> Jeffries was born at Rhoad, in Wiltshire, 18 Nov., 1658, and came to Boston in 1677. He married in 1686, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lidgett) Usher, and had issue, John,<sup>2</sup> b. 1688; David,<sup>2</sup> b. 1690; Elizabeth,<sup>2</sup> b. 1692, who m. Charles Shepreeve and Benjamin Eliot; Rebecca,<sup>2</sup> b. 1693, m. Ebenezer Wentworth; and Sarah,<sup>2</sup> b. 1695, m. George Jaffray.

Of the two sons, John<sup>2</sup> and David,<sup>2</sup> John<sup>2</sup> was a very prominent citizen of Boston, Town Treasurer, &c., and married, in 1713, Anne Clarke, but died *s. p.*

David<sup>2</sup> Jeffries, Jr., m. in 1713, Katherine, dau. of John and Katherine (Brattle) Eyre, and was drowned in 1716, on his return from London, leaving an only child, David.<sup>3</sup>

This David<sup>3</sup> Jeffries, third of the name, m. first his

cousin, Sarah Jaffrey, by whom he had eight children, but only one son, John,<sup>4</sup> survived. His second wife was Deborah, dau. of Byfield Lyde, by whom he had three children, but all died young, or unm.

Dr. John<sup>4</sup> Jeffries, b. 1745, H. C., 1763, studied medicine, and was, in 1771, appointed surgeon in the British Navy. He was, naturally, a Royalist, and went to Halifax during the Revolution. In England he obtained extensive practice, and was made famous by his excursion across the channel in a balloon, the first successful aerial voyage thus made. He returned to Boston in 1790, and died here in 1819. His representatives are all through his children by his second wife, Hannah Hunt; who were John,<sup>5</sup> Catherine,<sup>5</sup> wife of C. C. Haven, Julia Ann,<sup>5</sup> wife of Thos. E. Eckley, and George Jaffrey.<sup>5</sup>

Of these, John,<sup>5</sup> a distinguished physician of Boston, m. Anne-Geyer, dau. of Rufus-Greene and Ann (McLean) Amory, and has living—

John,<sup>6</sup> who m. Anne Lloyd Greene, and has issue; Catherine<sup>6</sup> A.; Anne<sup>6</sup> McL.; Sarah<sup>6</sup> Augusta, wife of Charles L. Andrews; Dr. B. Joy<sup>6</sup>; Edward<sup>6</sup> P.; and Henry<sup>6</sup> U.

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The record from which the earliest dates were copied, was prepared by John Jeffries, son of the emigrant, and must be regarded as high authority. Although the name of the father of the first David is not given, the early use of the arms may aid us in identifying him; and from the intermarriages in the earlier generations, the family evidently ranked among the gentry here, at a date when social distinctions were maintained.



We have mentioned the four coats engraved upon the silver formerly owned by John<sup>2</sup> Jeffries. These arms are those of his father, David<sup>1</sup> Jeffries, his mother, Elizabeth Usher, his maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Lidgett, and his wife Anne Clarke. We will give a brief account of these three families.



USHER.

Elizabeth Usher, who m. David<sup>1</sup> Jeffries, Sr., was the daughter of John Usher of Boston, who was the son of Hezekiah Usher of Cambridge, Ms., and Boston.

John Usher was a bookseller, and acquired a large fortune. Having married for his second wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Allen, he was interested in the proprietorship of New Hampshire, and was Lieutenant Governor there. He had been colonel of the Boston regiment, and Treasurer under Androsse, yet seems to have maintained the favor of his countrymen of more stubborn patriotism. He built a fine residence at Medford, where he d. in 1726.

Hezekiah Usher, Sr., was of Boston in 1651, and a very successful merchant. He was connected by marriage with John Harwood of Bednall Green, and Samuel Shrimpton of the same place. This may be a slight clue to the identification of this family. The arms were used by Gov. John Usher of N. H., and afterwards by his descendants, some of whom now reside in Rhode Island.



LIDGETT.

Elizabeth Lidgett, mother of Mrs. Elizabeth Jeffries, was the daughter of Peter Lidgett, a rich merchant of Boston, Mass., by his wife Elizabeth Scammon, and was born at Barbadoes, 4 Nov., 1651. Peter L. d. 1676, and his widow m. John Saffyn. His son, Charles Lidgett, died at London, 13 July, 1698, having married Mary, dau. of Wm. Hester of Southwark, sister of John H. of same place.

We do not find these arms recorded in Burke, yet they are used on the seal of Mrs. Saffyn, above mentioned, as will be seen in our present number. We must, therefore, regard them as claimed by Peter Lidgett or his wife.



CLARKE.

Anne Clarke, wife of John<sup>2</sup> Jeffries, was the daughter of Thomas Clarke of Boston, by his second wife, Rebecca, widow of Capt. Thomas Smith. This Thomas Clarke was the son of William and Anne Clarke, and was born

at Salisbury, co. Wilts, 22 Dec., 1645. He was of Boston as early as 1678, when he had a wife Jane, the mother of Jane Clark, born in 1680, who married Rev. Benjamin Colman.

This Thomas Clarke died Dec. 16, 1732, and by his will and inventory was evidently possessed of a large property. There were at least two others of the same name contemporary with him, both very prominent citizens, but we have no reason to imagine any relationship.

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To prevent any confusion arising from similarity of names, it may be well to speak of the Jaffrey family, intermarried with the Jeffries, yet of different origin. George<sup>1</sup> Jaffrey of New Hampshire, Speaker, &c., died in 1707; his son, George, Jr., m. Sarah, daughter of the first David Jeffries, in 1710. Their daughter, Sarah Jaffrey, married her cousin, David<sup>3</sup> Jeffries, whose grandson, George J. Jeffries, assumed the name of George Jaffrey in 1802, in accordance with the will of his grand-uncle, George Jaffrey, third and last of the name in that line. The family was one of great wealth and influence in New Hampshire in Colonial times, but we have no knowledge of any arms used by them, or of their original residence in England.

## THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

In our April number, p. 83, we gave two examples of the arms used by the family of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson. At that time the only attempt to trace the English pedigree of this family was recorded in a little book published by P. O. Hutchinson, Esq., a descendant of the noted Governor. We have now the pleasure of laying before our readers a synopsis of the investigations made during the past eighteen months, by Joseph L. Chester, Esq., the results of which are published in the October number of the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register. The search has been most thorough and persevering, and we regret exceedingly that our limits forbid the publication of the entire article, simultaneously with its appearance in the Register.

Somewhat to our surprise, Mr. Chester shows that not only was this family of Hutchinsons distinct from the family of the name in Yorkshire, entitled to arms, but that in 1634, one of the cousins of the emigrant presented his pedigree and claimed arms, but on the application was endorsed by the Heralds, "respited for proof." No proof seems to have been furnished, nor has any grant of arms been since made to any member of this family.

The emigrant hither was William<sup>3</sup>; son of Edward,<sup>2</sup> and grandson of John<sup>1</sup> Hutchinson. Here the pedigree stops, leaving us without any clue for further investigations. The father of this John<sup>1</sup> "lived before the period of parish registers, left no Will that can be discovered, and was evidently of a very humble rank in life." He was probably of the city of Lincoln, and had certainly four sons

and one daughter. These were Christopher,<sup>1</sup> a clergyman of South Leasingham, and of Scremby, co. Lincoln, who died in 1556, *s. p.*; Thomas<sup>1</sup>; William<sup>1</sup>, who was Sheriff of the city of Lincoln in 1541, Alderman in 1545, and Mayor in 1552, and died in 1557; JOHN<sup>1</sup>; and Alice,<sup>1</sup> wife of James Remington of Branston, co. Linc.

Christopher<sup>1</sup> had three sons and three daughters, of whom Margery m. John Neale of Horncastle, co. Linc.; a granddaughter, Margery Hutchinson, m. Herbert Thordike and was alive in 1611.

John<sup>1</sup> Hutchinson of the city of Lincoln was Sheriff in 1547, Alderman in 1556, and Mayor in 1556 and 1564, holding the latter office at the time of his death, 24 May, 1565. He was possessed of considerable property, and left houses and lands to his sons, all of whom he names in his will. By his first wife, Margaret, he probably had four sons and two daughters, viz., William,<sup>2</sup> Thomas,<sup>2</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> Arthur,<sup>2</sup> Jane<sup>2</sup> and Alice.<sup>2</sup> By his second wife, Anne, who was probably widow of — Clink, he had Edward<sup>2</sup> and Mary.<sup>2</sup>

Of these, William<sup>2</sup> m. Margaret Sisson, and died in 1584, leaving issue; Jane<sup>2</sup> m. Edmund Knight; and Alice<sup>2</sup> m. Thomas Dynison.

The youngest son of John,<sup>1</sup> Mayor of Lincoln, was Edward<sup>2</sup> Hutchinson, born about 1564. He was a mercer of Lincoln, and of Alford, whither he removed. By his wife Susan he had eleven children, viz., William<sup>3</sup>; Theophilus<sup>3</sup>; Samuel<sup>3</sup>; Esther,<sup>3</sup> wife of Rev. Thomas Rishworth; John<sup>3</sup>; Richard<sup>3</sup>; Susanna<sup>3</sup>; Susanna<sup>3</sup> again, who m. Augustine Storre or Story; Anne<sup>3</sup> perhaps m. a Leavitt; Mary<sup>3</sup> m. Rev. John Wheelwright; and Edward.<sup>3</sup>

Edward Hutchinson, Senr., was buried at Alford, 14 Feb. 1631-2; his widow was living in 1644.

Of the children, William<sup>3</sup> was the emigrant, and will be noticed hereafter; John<sup>3</sup> m. in 1626 Bridget, daughter of William Bury, (by Emme his wife, dau. of John Dryden, Esq.); and had ten children, of whom Samuel<sup>4</sup> was twice Mayor of Boston, co. Lincoln, and d. in 1696; Richard<sup>3</sup> was an Ironmonger, and citizen of London, and had children, Edward,<sup>4</sup> Samuel,<sup>4</sup> Jonathan,<sup>4</sup> Ezekiel,<sup>4</sup> William,<sup>4</sup> Eliakim,<sup>4</sup> and four daughters; from the youngest daughter the present Earl of Donoughmore is doubtless descended.

William<sup>3</sup> Hutchinson was baptized at Alford, 14 Aug., 1586, and evidently resided there till his emigration. By his wife Anne Marbury he had fourteen children, Edward,<sup>4</sup> Susanna,<sup>4</sup> Richard,<sup>4</sup> Faith,<sup>4</sup> Bridget,<sup>4</sup> Francis,<sup>4</sup> Elizabeth,<sup>4</sup> William,<sup>4</sup> Samuel,<sup>4</sup> Anne,<sup>4</sup> Mary,<sup>4</sup> Katherine,<sup>4</sup> William<sup>4</sup> and Susanna.<sup>4</sup>

From this period the history of the family belongs to New England, but before essaying an outline we will copy Mr. Chester's account of the pedigree of the famous Anne Hutchinson, wife of William,<sup>3</sup> the emigrant.

He has discovered conclusive evidence that her father was Francis Marbury of Alford, who late in life took orders, and was Rector of St. Martin Vintry, London, in 1605. He was the third son of William Marbury or Merbury, Esquire, of Grisby, in the parish of Burgh-upon-Bain, co. Lincoln; of a family whose arms were Argent, on a fesse engrailed gules, three garbs of the field. William Marbury m. Agnes, dau. of John Linton, Esquire, and his oldest son Edward was knighted in 1603,

and died in 1605 while High Sheriff of the county, leaving a son George, also knighted in 1606. William had also three daughters, of whom Catherine m. Christopher Wentworth, 19 Aug. 1593.

William's third son, Francis, m. first, Elizabeth Moore, and secondly, Bridget, daughter of John Dryden, Esquire, of Canons Ashby. Her brother, Erasmus Dryden, was a baronet, and grandfather of John Dryden, the poet.

Francis and Bridget Marbury had eleven children baptized at Alford, and possibly others at London. He died late in 1610, or early in 1611. It thus appears that Anne Hutchinson was descended from heraldic families on both sides, but that her husband can claim no ancestor of higher rank than the Mayor of Lincoln.

It is indeed strange to notice the persistent employment of arms by the family. In our present number will be found an example from the seal on the will of Samuel Hutchinson of Boston, Mass., 1667. The branch descended from Richard H., and now represented by the Earl of Donoughmore, has used the coat for a century or more. It will be remembered that these arms are recorded in Gore's Roll, and though now shown to be invalid, this does not destroy our confidence in the general correctness of his list. It indeed appears that the arms were assumed long before Gore's time, and as he had no official authority, he could not discriminate between the rightful owners and pretenders.

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We have said that there is a family of Hutchinsons entitled to bear this coat-of-arms. Very extensive examinations have been made in England, and a synopsis of the

results has been published in "*Le Nobilaire Universel de France, Recueil général des généalogies historiques des maisons nobles et titrées de la France. Publié sous la direction de L. de Magny. Paris.*" In translating from this account there is a chance to err in the spelling of names, but we have corrected such as were recognized.

The first of the name yet ascertained was Barnard<sup>1</sup> Hutchinson of Cowlam, co. York, who was living with his wife, dau. of John Boyville, in 1282. From him was descended Thomas<sup>6</sup> Hutchinson of Owlthorpe, second son of Anthony<sup>5</sup> H. of Cowlam, who inherited Owlthorpe, Colston-Basset and Cropwell-Bishop by marriage with the heiress of — Drake of Kynolton. The intervening generations were John,<sup>2</sup> who m. Edith, dau. of William Wouldbie; James,<sup>3</sup> who m. Ursula, dau. of — Gregory of Naffentone; and William,<sup>4</sup> who m. Anne, dau. of William Bennet.

Thomas<sup>6</sup> Hutchinson had three sons, William,<sup>7</sup> ancestor of Col. John Hutchinson, John<sup>7</sup> of Basseford, and Laurence<sup>7</sup> of Tollerton.

Laurence<sup>7</sup> Hutchinson died before 1577, when his widow Isabel made her will. He left five children, Thomas,<sup>8</sup> Robert,<sup>8</sup> Agnes,<sup>8</sup> Richard<sup>8</sup> and William.<sup>8</sup>

Of these, Thomas<sup>8</sup> Hutchinson of Arnold was buried 17 Aug. 1618; and his wife made her will 20 Jan. following. Their children were Robert,<sup>9</sup> RICHARD,<sup>9</sup> Thomas,<sup>9</sup> Humphrey,<sup>9</sup> John,<sup>9</sup> Elizabeth<sup>9</sup> and Isabel.<sup>9</sup>

Richard<sup>9</sup> Hutchinson, born in 1602, married 7 Dec. 1627, Alice, dau. of Joseph Bosworth of Colgrave. He had four children born in England, and he emigrated to Salem, Mass., in 1634. A deposition on the Essex Court



files gives his age as 58 in 1660, and was the first point which served for identification. He received grants of land in 1636, 1637, 1654 and 1660, a part of which lands and the house erected by him, are still in the possession of his descendants. He died in 1682, leaving seven children, two sons, Joseph<sup>10</sup> and John,<sup>10</sup> and five daughters.

Of these, Joseph<sup>10</sup> Hutchinson of Salem was twice married and had a large family. His sons were Joseph,<sup>11</sup> John,<sup>11</sup> Benjamin,<sup>11</sup> Richard,<sup>11</sup> Samuel,<sup>11</sup> Ambrose<sup>11</sup> and Robert.<sup>11</sup>

Joseph<sup>11</sup> Hutchinson of Danvers had sons, Joseph,<sup>12</sup> Ebenezer,<sup>12</sup> Elisha<sup>12</sup> and Jasper,<sup>12</sup> and died in 1751.

Joseph<sup>12</sup> Hutchinson of Danvers, b. 1689, m. 19 Jan. 1720, widow Abigail (Elliot) Goodale, and, dying in 1731, left seven children.

Of these, Joseph<sup>13</sup> Hutchinson of Middleton m. in 1746, Hannah, dau. of David Richardson, and died in 1797. Of his five children, Joseph<sup>14</sup> Hutchinson of Middleton, b. 1757, m. 1780, Hannah, dau. of Archelaus Fuller.

Joseph<sup>15</sup> Hutchinson, son of this last named, and sixth of the same name, b. in 1782, m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel Curtis, and had a son Joseph,<sup>16</sup> who d. s. p., as well as Hiram<sup>16</sup> and Elisha.<sup>16</sup> Hiram<sup>16</sup> Hutchinson, b. 1808, m. 1831, Mary, dau. of Abraham Lufberry of Burlington, N. J., and had eight children. He resided for several years in France.

His oldest son, Alcander<sup>17</sup> Hutchinson, m. in 1858, Emma-Aimée-Henriette Torrens, daughter and coheiress of Henri-Louis, Count de Loyauté. In 1859 he went to Singapore, where he was appointed U. S. Consul, and where he established plantations.

## SUFFOLK WILLS.

(Continued from p. 91.)

We continue our examples of arms, from the Suffolk Registry, by mentioning some which have already been engraved, or are too well-known to require an illustration.

22. The seal of Sir Thomas Temple is engraved in our first volume, p. 92, copied from his will.

23. The Norton arms are engraved, II., p. 1, from a seal published in the "Winthrop Papers." This seal is also found on John Norton's will of 1663, on William Hudson's will of 1667, and on Thomas Gill's will of 1725.

24. Dean Winthrop's will, 1704, bears his arms.

25. The will of Leonard Vassall, 1737, bears the allusive arms which we have engraved, II., p. 15.

26. Andrew Faneuil, 1737, has on his seal the same arms which are on the family tomb, as engraved, II., p. 121.

27. Andrew Belcher's will, 1717, has an imperfect impression of the arms engraved by us, II., p. 62.

We will next describe various crests and devices which occur on wills, but do not afford means for identification.

28. William Hill, gentleman, 1710; crest, an arm embowed, holding a battle-axe.

29. On the wills of Joseph Belcher and Jonathan Mason, both in 1723, is a seal bearing a crest, a lion passant. This is probably the seal of Joseph Marion, a notary public.

30. The will of Joshua Henshaw has accompanying it an affidavit signed by Samuel Cranston, Governor of

Rhode Island, and the seal bears in chief three roses, or annulets.

31. George Raisin, 1728; shield, three lions' heads coupé, within an orle of cross-crosslets. Crest, a lion's head, coupé.

32. John Hale, 1701. On his seal is apparently a coronet, out of which issues a bird, flying. Motto, "Nunquam non paratus."

33. Edward Rawlins, 1715, uses a very peculiar seal. From a fesse issues a heart, and above it is the motto, "Fide et amore."

34. Thomas Hill, Governor of St. Kitt's, in 1693, uses a seal of a lion passant, between three garbs.

35. Thomas Gardner, 1659, has for a seal a heart, transfixéd with two arrows, and surmounted with a crown. This seal is found on other wills.

36.



John Oxenbridge, on his will, dated 1674, uses this seal. It is probably the same as described in Burke, "Hampshire: visitation 1634. Gules, a lion rampant, argent, within a bordure vert, charged with eight escallops of the second. Crest, a demi-lion, tail forked, argent, langued and armed gules, holding in the dexter paw an escallop *or*." Rev. John Oxenbridge, says Savage, was son of Dr. Daniel O., was born in 1606, at Daventry, co. Northampton, was of Lincoln Coll., Oxford, in 1623, and a tutor at Magdalen Hall. He went, in 1634, to Bermuda, returned to England, was ejected in 1662, and went to Surinam and Barbadoes. In 1669 he came to Boston, and was made colleague with Rev.

James Allen, at the First Church. He had three wives; first, Jane Butler, who d. 1655; second, Frances, dau. of Rev. Hezekiah Woodward, Vicar of Bray, co. Berks; and third, Susanna ———. He died 28 Dec., 1674, leaving daughters Bathshua, wife of Richard Scott of Jamaica, and Theodora, who m. 21 Nov., 1677, Rev. Peter Thatcher of Milton.

## 37.



This seal is found on the will of John Nash, 1712, witnessed by Solomon Blake, Samuel Hunt and Sarah Knight. It is also on the will of Susanna Crawford, 1713, witnesses, Nicholas Bowes, Abraham Francis and Sarah Knight. It is probable, therefore, that it belonged to Sarah Knight, whom we presume to be the famous "Journalist," daughter of Thomas Kimball, or Kemble, and wife of Richard Knight.

## 38.



Francis Davenport, who m. Ann, dau. of Dr. William Snelling, uses on his will the well-known family arms. Nothing more appears to be known of him, and, from the difference in the crest, it seems probable that he belonged to a different branch from the Rev. John Davenport.

## 39.



John Bigg, whose seal is on his will of 1692, was possibly son of an early settler of the same name, who died before 1669. This will mentions wife, daughter of Simon Lynde, deceased, but gives no clue to his

other relatives. By deeds we learn that his wife was named Hannah.

40.



Elizur Holyoke, whose seal is here given from his will, dated in 1711, was grandson of the emigrant. The original colonist, says Savage, was Edward Holyoke, or Holliocke, from Tamworth, co. Stafford, who came here by 1639, lived at Chelsea, and was often representative. He m. Prudence, daughter of Rev. John Stockton of Kinkhult, 18 June, 1612, and, dying 4 May, 1660, left an only son, Elizur, and five daughters.

His son Elizur m. Mary, dau. of William Pynchon, was Captain and Representative, and died 6 Feb., 1676, leaving sons John, Samuel, Edward, and Elizur, as well as a widow, Editha, dau. of John Maynard. Of these sons all died unmarried, except Elizur, Jr., whose seal is here copied. He married Mary, daughter of Jacob Eliot, and was father of Rev. Edward Holyoke, for nearly thirty-two years President of Harvard College. President Holyoke was the father of Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke of Salem, who was born Aug. 18, 1728, and died March 31, 1829, aged 100 years, 7 months, 19 days.

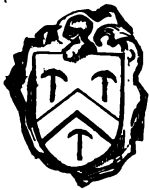
In the last volume of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, it is said (p. 440) that he was one of four, recorded as having completed the hundredth year of their lives. The others were Samson Salter Blowers, Dr. Ezra Green, and Hon. Timothy Farrar.

## 41.



The will of George Dawson, baker, of Boston, 1692, mentions wife Elizabeth, and grandchildren George, Charles, and Elizabeth Crossweight. The seal is as represented in the margin; the witnesses are William Paine, Richard Sherwin, and John Watson.

## 42.



This seal is on the will of Peter Oliver, 1712, but, from its position, was undoubtedly affixed by Isaac Addington, Jr. As the arms are not those of Addington, and as he indeed possessed and used his own seal, as we shall hereafter show, it is necessary to try to trace the owner. We find that Isaac Addington, who was Speaker, Assistant, Councillor, Secretary, and Chief Justice, and died in 1715, was the son of Isaac Addington, by his wife Ann, daughter of Thomas Leverett. Of his sisters, Ann m. Capt. Samuel Maudesley, Rebecca m. Eleazer Davenport, and Sarah m. Penn Townsend. These arms are identical with those of Moseley, and this was undoubtedly the true name of Addington's brother-in-law. We may therefore assume that this seal had belonged to Samuel Moseley, who died in 1680, leaving Addington his administrator, as it is hardly possible that A. had accidentally obtained a seal thus coinciding with his relative's arms.

Capt. Samuel Moseley was the son of Henry M. of Dorchester, was a gallant soldier, and died January, 1680. His only son died young, but the name has been preserved

by the descendants of John Mosely, also of Dorchester, who was probably a near relative. This family has been of Windsor, and of Newburyport.

43.



From the will of Rev. John Wilson, 1667. He was born at Windsor, in 1588, third son of Rev. William Wilson, who had a prebendal stall there. He was of Christ's College, Cambridge, and afterwards was minister at Sudbury, co. Suffolk. Mather says that his mother was a niece of Dr. Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury. Mather says, also, that John Wilson married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Mansfield, sister of the wife of Robert Keayne of Boston, and of John Mansfield, a settler here, formerly of Exeter. Sir John is said to have been Master of the Minories.

Wilson came in the fleet with Winthrop, and was ordained minister of the First Church, then located at Charlestown. In 1630 the church removed to Boston, and in 1631 he went to England for his wife. He returned in 1632, and became the first pastor of the First Church in Boston, having Cotton and Norton for colleagues. His children were Edmund, a physician in London; Mary, wife of Rev. Samuel Danforth, and John, minister at Medfield. He died 7 August, 1667.

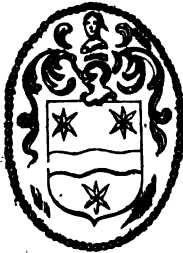
The arms here given are apparently those described by Burke as of "Wilson of Penrith, co. Cumberland, and Welborne, co. Linc., granted 24 March, 1586. Per pale, argent and azure, three lion's gambes erased, fessways, in pale, counterchanged. Crest, a lion's head argent, guttée de sang."

44.



The will of Samuel Hutchinson, 1667, bears the accompanying seal. He was a brother of William, the emigrant ancestor of so many of the name here, and dying a bachelor his will mentions many of his relatives, to whom he made bequests. We have elsewhere shown that these arms were probably assumed, without due warranty.

45.



These arms, as we have already said in the article about the Jeffries family, were undoubtedly used by the Lidgetts. This seal appears upon the will of Peter Lidgett, 1676, and again on the will of his widow Elizabeth, in 1693, who had remarried Hon. John Saffyn. We presume this name of Lidgett is a corruption of some other name, as nothing resembling it is to be found in the English books.

46.



From the will of Nathaniel Thayer, merchant of Boston, 1693. He probably died at Barbadoes, and his very brief will leaves his property to his wife Deborah, and their children. His friends, Capt. Thos. Horner and Joseph Groves, were appointed executors. The witnesses were Jonas Clay, Joseph Eldridge, and Thomas Brown. From the names it is probable that this Nathaniel Thayer was the son of Richard of Boston, recorded by Savage, ancestor of the late John Eliot Thayer, and of Nathaniel Thayer of Boston.



47.



The seal on the will of Joseph Dammer of Dorchester, 1721, is evidently that of one of the witnesses, William Avery. This is proved not only by the agreement of the arms with the name, but by the fact that the family possesses an old painting of this coat, which is mentioned in an inventory prior to 1750. The first of the family here was William of Dedham, a physician, whose sons, William and Robert, married two daughters of Job Lane.

48.



This seal is on the will of William Hawkins, 1693. In it he mentions wife Ann and two youngest daughters, Sarah and Martha, dau. Elizabeth, and grandson Edward Porter, son of William Porter. Savage does not seem to have noticed this man. The witnesses are Martha Savage, Constance Worcester, and Jona. Rawlings. The arms do not belong to Hawkins, but may have belonged to Martha Savage, who was no doubt the widow of Ebenezer S. and daughter of Bozoun Allen.

49.



Francis Wainwright of Boston, late of Ipswich, Mass., used this seal on his will of 8 April, 1692. It is evidently not the coat claimed by his family, as we have already shown (Vol. I., p. 89 and 110) by the examples dated in 1711 and 1728. The witnesses were John Higginson, Jr., William Hirst, and Simon

Willard. From this will, and Savage's account of the family, we find that Francis Wainwright was possibly from Chelmsford, in Essex, had wives Phillippa and Hannah, sons John, Simon, and Francis, and five daughters, all married, at the date of this will. He was a merchant, of large estate, and his descendants made good matches. His three sons each named a son John, and, according to the theory of the late Abner Morse, the probability would be that this was the name of the emigrant, also.

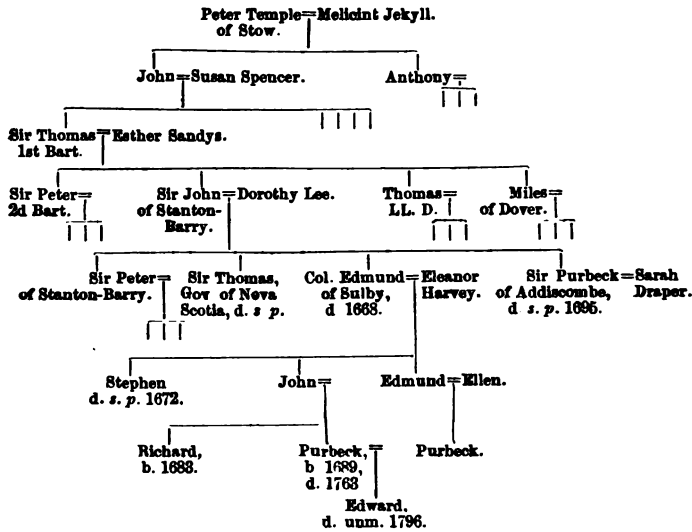
A. T. P.

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#### THE TEMPLE FAMILY.

In our first volume, p. 92-5, we gave some account of the Temples, especially in the branches which have held the rank of baronet. Although this account was prepared from the only authorities then available, it was acknowledged to be imperfect. The death of Henry Temple, Lord Palmerston, gave rise to fresh investigations, and the most satisfactory attempts to construct the pedigree have been those made by John Gough Nichols, Esq. In the "Herald and Genealogist," Parts XVII. and XVIII., he has traced out the branches which successively held the title before it reverted to an American line represented by Sir John Temple of New York, eighth baronet.

Our pedigree needs correction, chiefly in the early generations, and should read thus:



The most important corrections herein are in making Sir John of Stanton-Barry, (ancestor of the fifth, sixth, and seventh baronets,) the son of Sir Thomas the first baronet; and in showing a new branch, descended from this Sir John.

This branch was from Col. Edmund Temple of Sulby, in Northamptonshire. He was a Colonel in the Parliamentary service, and m. Eleanor, dau. of Sir Stephen Harvey, in 1647. His wife died 23 Nov., 1660, and he was buried 9 March, 1667-8, leaving three sons, Stephen, John, and Edmund, and four daughters.

Stephen died in 1672, doubtless unmarried; Edmund was of Leicester, and d. probably in 1672, leaving a widow Ellen, and a son Purbeck; John was of Sibbertoft, and died in February, 1701-2, leaving two sons, Richard and Purbeck, and four daughters.

Of these last we know nothing more of Richard, but Purbeck married, and died 16 May, 1763, leaving three daughters and one son, Edward, who died unmarried 15 September, 1796.

It is highly probable, says Mr. Nichols, that this last Edward was actually the Baronet, after the death of Sir Richard, in 1786, unless his uncle Richard left a son.

In tracing back the pedigree for the next heir, we come only to Purbeck, son of Edmund, and there closes the Stanton-Barry branch.

Our American line, now enjoying the baronetcy, must apparently come from Dr. Thomas Temple or his brother Miles, the two younger sons of the first baronet.

*Of course the pedigree tracing them to Sir Purbeck is wrong.* Of these two sons of Sir Thomas Temple, we at present know only that Thomas, LL. D., m. —, dau. of — Green, LL. D., and had issue; and Miles, of Dover, had three wives, and two sons and one daughter by the first, the eldest son called Miles. (Hist. of Leicestershire, IV., 960.)

We may expect from Mr. Nichols, in succeeding articles, a full investigation of the descendants of these two brothers.

As at present advised the American branch can be traced only to Capt. Robert Temple, who was largely interested, in 1718, in bringing over the Scotch-Irish colonists to the Kennebec. We find incidental mention by him of the fact that his uncle was Nathaniel White of Plymouth, England. On our Boston Records, Robert Temple and Dorcas Courtney were published 14 Dec., 1715, but we do not know if this were our Captain. He certainly married 11 Aug., 1721, Mehitable Nelson, dau. of John

and Elizabeth (Tailer) Nelson, and granddaughter of Robert Nelson, by his wife Mary, sister of Sir Thomas Temple of Nova Scotia.

By her Capt. Robert Temple had Margaret, bapt. 5 April, 1728; Thomas, bapt. 27 March, 1726; Elizabeth, bapt. 9 April, 1727; Robert, bapt. 10 March, 1728; Rebecca, bapt. 13 April, 1729; Mehitable, bapt. 20 Sept., 1730; JOHN, bapt. 16 April, 1732; Agnes, bapt. 28 July, 1734; and William, bapt. 14 Sept., 1735.

Capt. Robert Temple was buried 17 April, 1754, and his widow died 23 Dec., 1775, aged 84. Of his three sons, Robert m. Harriet; dau. of Gov. Shirley, and left three daughters. John was the eighth baronet, and William, who was probably a Councillor for New Hampshire, in 1761, left a son Robert, who died in 1833, leaving sons Robert Emmett, Charles, and William Grenville, all of New York.

Sir John Temple was, in December, 1761, appointed Surveyor General of the Customs in the Northern District of America, which he held till 1767, when he was appointed, with Henry Hulton, William Burch, Charles Paxton, and John Robinson, Commissioner of the Customs, salary £500 each. In 1774 he was superseded by Benjamin Hallowell. From 1768 to 1774, Temple was also Lieut.-Governor of New Hampshire, and probably held the appointment earlier. He was succeeded by Edward Foy. In 1786 he was Consul-General for Great Britain, in America, and held this post till his death in November, 1798.

In his Address at Bowdoin College, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop stated that Temple was, in December, 1771,

“appointed Surveyor-General of the Customs in England, and that at his dismissal in 1774 he lost appointments worth upwards of £1000 per annum, and several very honorary appointments under the Crown.” We do not find any record of this office, and it may be a mistake, for his appointment in December, 1781, to the office here.

In the chancel of St. Paul's Church, Broadway, New York, is a tablet, bearing the Temple arms, and the following inscription:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
SIR JOHN TEMPLE, BART.  
CONSUL GENERAL  
TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
FROM HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY,  
THE FIRST APPOINTMENT TO THIS COUNTRY  
AFTER ITS INDEPENDENCE.  
DIED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,  
NOVEMBER THE 17TH, 1798,  
AGED 67.

We have not, as yet, seen any extended obituary of Sir John, published at the time, though such must have appeared.

Sir John married, 20 January, 1767, Elizabeth, dau. of Gov. James Bowdoin, and had sons, Grenville, born 16 October, 1768, and James Bowdoin, b. 7 June, 1776, and daughters Elizabeth Bowdoin, who m. Thomas Lindall Winthrop, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and Augusta, wife of William L. Palmer.

Of these, Sir Grenville Temple, ninth baronet, married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cheever) Hendley, widow of Thomas Russell. They were published

at Boston, 21 February, 1797. She was b. 6 September, 1744, m. Thomas Russell, 2 May, 1765. By this wife Sir Grenville Temple had Grenville, b. 20 July, 1799; John, b. 1801; Elizabeth Augusta, m. Major-General Byam; Augusta Grenville, died young; and Matilda Margaret.

Sir Grenville Temple married, 2d, Maria Augusta, dau. of Frederick Manners, and widow of Sir Thomas Rumbold. He died in 1829. His son was

Sir Grenville Temple Temple, tenth baronet, who m. 5 May, 1829, Mary, dau. of George Baring, Esq., who d. in 1847, by whom he had Grenville Leofric, b. 5 Feb. 1830; George Ernest A., b. 4 Jan., 1832, d. young; Algar Bowdoin, b. 25 May, 1833; Napoleon Grenville D'Evreux, b. 2 July, 1839; George Grenville; Blanche A.; Rosalie Milicent; and Eleanor.

He died, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Grenville Leofric Temple, eleventh baronet.

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#### COAT ARMOR IN NEW YORK.

[By the kindness of Robert Bolton, Esq., the well-known historian of West Chester County, New York, we are enabled to present the following examples of coats-of-arms, used in that locality, before A. D. 1750. We regret that the late date at which we have received this valuable communication compels us to assign it this position, but it has seemed best to place it in this volume as a commencement of the examination of a new and very important field.—ED.]

"After a close search I can only find the following coats-of-arms borne by West Chester families, prior to 1750, which can be well authenticated, viz., Allaire, De Lancey, Carpenter, Heathcote, Jay, Morris, Pell, Philipse, Van Cortlandt, and Wetmore.

1. **ALLAIRE.** —, a bend between three estoilles in chief, and as many demi-spears in base, a crescent for difference. Crest, the coronet of a viscount of France. [Borne by Alexander Allaire, Esq., of New Rochelle, 1708, the son of Pierre Allaire of La Rochelle.]

2. **DE LANCEY.** D'or à un aigle de sable, ayant les ailes étendues et chargé sur l'estomac d'un écusson d'azur, à trois lances rangées en pale, les pointes en haut. [Borne by Etienne de Lancey of Caen, Normandy, 1681, descended of the ancient house of De Lanci.] Present arms, Azure, a lance in pale with a flag, its point in chief, debruised of a bar *or*. Crest, a sinister arm in armour, embowed, holding a standard with a flag. Motto, *certum vote finem*. [Borne by Hon. James de Lancey of Mamaroneck, 1744, eldest son of Etienne de Lancey.]

3. **HEATHCOTE.** Ermine, three pomeis, each charged with a cross *or*. Crest, a mural crown azure, a pomme as in the arms, between two wings displayed, ermine. Motto, *Deus prosperat justos*. [Borne by Hon. Caleb Heathcote, Lord of the Manor of Scarsdale, 1701, sixth son of Gilbert Heathcote, Esq., of Chesterfield in Scarsdale, Derbyshire, England.]

4. **JAY.** D'azur, au chevron d'or, en chief un demi-soliel splendant, entre deux de même en point, un roc propre surmonté par oiseaux. Crest, *cœurs unis*. [Borne by Augustus Jay of Rye, 1745, a native of La Rochelle, of



the house of Le Jay of Poictou.] The present crest is a cross mounted on three grades or steps. Motto, Deo Duce Perseverandum.

5. MORRIS. Quarterly, 1st and 4th. Gules, a lion rampant regardant *or*; 2nd and 3d, *or*, three ogresses or pellets barwise. Crest, a castle in flames. Motto, Tandem vincitur. [Borne by Hon. Lewis Morris, Lord of the Manor of Morrisania, 1697.]

6. PELL. Ermine, on a canton dexter azure, a pelican *or*, vulned gules. Crest, a chaplet vert. [Borne by Hon. John Pell, Lord of the Manor of Pelham, 1687.]

7. PHILIPSE. Azure, a demi-lion, surmounted by a ducal coronet *or*, rising out of a ducal coronet. Crest, a demi-lion, rising out of a viscount's coronet, argent, surmounted by a ducal coronet *or*. Motto, Quod tibi vis fieri facias. [Borne by Hon. Frederick Philipse, Lord of the Manor of Philipsburgh, 1693.]

8. VAN CORTLANDT. Argent, the wings or arms of a windmill, saltirewise sable, voided of the field, five estoilles gules. Crest, an estoile gules, between two wings elevated argent. Motto, Virtus sibi munus. [Borne by Hon. Stephanus Van Cortlandt, Lord of the Manor of Cortlandt, 1697.]

9. WETMORE. Argent, on a chief azure, three martlets *or*. Crest, a falcon proper. Motto, virtus, libertas et patria. [Borne by Rev. James Wetmore of Rye, 1726.]

R. B.









